

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XVII. No. 31.

GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1908.

EMMA A. WALDO.

Where the finest biscuit, cake, hot-breads, crusts or puddings are required *Royal* is indispensable.

ROYAL

Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

Not only for rich or fine food or for special times or service. *Royal* is equally valuable in the preparation of plain, substantial, every-day foods, for all occasions. It makes the food more tasty, nutritious and wholesome.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Scipioville.

MARCH 2—Miss Edith Houghton is spending some time with friends in Auburn.

Miss Folts of Merrifield was an over-Sunday guest of Mrs. Warren Lyon.

The Hay Pressers will hold a dance at McCormick's hall this evening. Music by McDermott's orchestra.

Miss Edith Pine, who has been visiting her mother at Ledyard for some time, has returned to the home of her brother, Irving Pine.

B. D. Watkins, who has been visiting in Syracuse and Watertown, returned to his home Friday, A. L. Watkins accompanying him.

There will be a number of changes in town this spring. Arthur Austin moves to the Henry Gould farm east of Levauna; Will Brewster moves on the Lawton farm; Warren Strong will occupy the Ben Olin house and Mrs. Vosberg and daughter of Auburn the Arthur Golden house.

Mrs. Wesley Houghton and Jennie Talladay attended the funeral of Frank Hoagland at the home of his father, Mansfield Hoagland, last Friday.

Married, in Weedsport on Monday, Feb. 24, 1908, by Rev. A. B. Hewitt, Harry LaDus of Weedsport and Miss Mable Fritts of Scipioville.

Rev. W. B. Jorris administered communion at the Union Springs Presbyterian church yesterday.

ReCALL Cherry Juice. Cured coughs promptly. Probably the best remedy we sell for coughs and colds. 25 cts. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn

Have One Doctor

No sense in running from one doctor to another. Select the best one, then stand by him. Do not delay, but consult him in time when you are sick. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. Then use it or not, just as he says.

We publish our medicines. We furnish alcohol from our medicines. We supply you in small quantities.

Always keep a box of Ayer's Pills in the house. Just one pill at bedtime, now and then, will ward off many a attack of indigestion, headache, sick headache. How many years has your doctor known that pill? Ask him about them.

Ensenore Heights.

MARCH 2—Volney VanLiew who has been quite ill, is improving. Dr. Frank Smith has been attending him.

Selah, Stewart, and Miss Emeline Allen were surprised at their home last Friday evening. Cards and games were the amusements, elaborate refreshments were served and all present passed a very delightful evening.

This community was shocked Friday night by the sudden death of Omar Johnson who was found lifeless in his chair.

On Sunday morning, March 1, at St. Bernard's parsonage, Scipio, Rev. Hugh Rafferty passed into rest. He was beloved by all who knew him.

Postmaster Frank J. Clark desires to call attention of some patrons of rural delivery who place loose coins in their boxes each time they desire to dispatch letters instead of supplying themselves with postage in advance of their needs. This practice imposes undue hardship on rural carriers in removing loose coins from boxes and delays them on the service of their routes. The postmaster, therefore, urgently requests that patrons of rural delivery provide themselves and keep on hand a supply of stamps consistent with and in advance of their needs. It is also very desirable that rural patrons place in their mail boxes small detachable cups of wood or tin in which to place coins, when necessary, in purchasing supplies of stamps.

Postmaster Clark received a communication from Washington, directing him to call the attention of patrons to this matter, in view of numerous complaints which have reached the department of delay in the delivery of mail and hardship imposed upon rural carriers.

Beltown.

MARCH 2—Warren Counsell and Fred Mann were in Auburn Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Atwater entertained about seventy friends Thursday evening of last week.

Norman Gibbs of Missouri visited at N. J. Atwater's recently.

Mrs. Ruth Young has returned home from the West, greatly improved in health.

Dell Alexander is moving on the Brooks farm at North Lansing.

Mrs. Warren Counsell and daughter Mildred, visited at Ludlowville recently.

Bert Swartwood and family visited friends at Beltown Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Sollen of Genoa spent Sunday with Fred Young and family.

Lake Ridge and Vicinity.

MARCH 2—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Buck and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Davis spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Marion Buck.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fenner has a new phonograph.

Mrs. Anna M. Davis returned this week from Ithaca where she has been spending some time.

On account of sickness Charles Moseley and William Davis were unable to return to their school at Union Springs this week.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Wager who has been seriously ill is improving.

Miss Lizzie Wager is caring for Mr. Caleb Corwin.

Mrs. Olive Smith is spending some time at her home with her son, Jay, and family.

Nathan Bower and family are settled in their new home on the John Dates farm.

Burt Moseley is full of business at his new home—Shady Lawn. He makes a specialty of raising Buff Orpington chickens.

Mrs. Albert Bissell spent Saturday and Sunday in Auburn.

Abram Armstrong is ill with the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown were guests at L. A. Fenner's Sunday.

Smith Buchanan is working for Frank Crocker.

Venice Center.

MARCH 2—Mr. Edmond Van Buekirk and Miss Jennie Fleming, both of Summerhill were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Beardsley.

Quite a number of townspeople were in Auburn last week, on legal business.

The social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Cranson on Friday evening of last week was not as largely attended as it was hoped it might be. Those who were present report a pleasant time.

George Hall, who has occupied the W. Saxton farm for the past year, is moving to the Brinkerhoff farm in the town of Niles. He crosses Owasco lake on the ice from Ensenore.

Miss Emily Seybolt of Syracuse visited relatives in this vicinity recently.

Warren Beardsley, who has been quite indisposed by an attack of biliousness, is improving.

Chas. Barden of Venice is assisting Warren Beardsley in his mill for a few days.

J. F. Streeter went to Syracuse on Saturday last to attend the funeral of his uncle, Rev. Hayford Haskell, who died at the home of his son in that city. Death was caused by cancer of the stomach. He was sixty nine years of age.

Ledyard.

MARCH 2—Friends and acquaintances were saddened to hear of the death of Frank Hoagland, formerly of Venice. It seems like a strange providence that a young man just in the prime of life should be taken from his family. Much sympathy is expressed for them, also for the parents.

A. J. Hodge, who has spent the winter with his son in Syracuse, has returned to this place for a time.

Mabel Carter and Fanny Kirkland visited the Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Jacques at Newfield the first of the week.

Sarah Cobb returned last week from an extended visit in Auburn and Syracuse.

Mrs. Charles Avery and two little ones leave to-morrow for Spokane to join her husband where they expect to make their future home. The good wishes of many friends will accompany her on her long journey.

George Kirkland has commenced work for Arthur Close on the Lake road.

Mr. Geo. Ooon, who has been very ill, is improving at this writing.

Richard Thorpe and wife were guests at her parental home over Sunday.

Jessie Wilbur held the lucky number that drew the photograph on Saturday evening.

Try our Job Printing.

Venice.

MARCH 2—Frank Hoagland died at his home in Dispatch on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25. On Dec. 28 he underwent an operation at Dr. Lee's hospital at Rochester, but the doctors found he was beyond all human aid. The remains were brought here on Thursday morning and the funeral was held from his father's home on Friday last. The deceased was 27 years old. Nine years ago he was united in marriage to Nellie Coulling of Scipio and she with two children—Genevieve and Willard—survive him, also a father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield Hoagland, one brother, George of Auburn and his grandmother, Mrs. Brown. The high esteem in which he was held was shown by the large attendance at the funeral and the beautiful floral tributes. His pastor, Mr. Beigle of Dispatch, spoke words of comfort to the sorrowing ones, assisted by Rev. Mr. Baldwin. Interment was made at Genoa beside his son Clifford, who died three years ago. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community in their affliction.

Josiah Streeter attended the funeral of his uncle, S. H. Haskell, at Syracuse on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hoagland, Mrs. Gusta Tallman, Maggie Coulling, Will Coulling, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Coulling of Auburn and John Hoagland and two sons of Groton attended the funeral of Frank Hoagland on Friday.

It is rumored that Brad Parker has bought the Alex. Wheat place east of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Hudson of Moravia have been spending the past week with their daughter, Mrs. Nelson Stevens.

North Lansing.

MARCH 2—There will be a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dana Singer on Friday evening of this week, March 6.

Mrs. Olive DeCamp and son, Corral, have returned from their visit in Michigan.

Andrew Brink is able to be out again.

Charles Osmun has returned from Rochester where he left his wife in a hospital. She is reported to be improving.

There are many changes around here this spring; people are already busy moving.

Mr. and Mrs. Edd Buck were among the guests at a dinner party last week at Marion Buck's.

The Mission Study class meet at the parsonage Tuesday evenings.

Miss Ella Bacon is home from her school in Ithaca.

The little son of Jay Woodruff is worse.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bower were in Venice over Sunday.

Sherwood.

MARCH 3—Mr. and Mrs. Erwin White returned home Saturday after a very pleasant trip in the East.

Miss Blanche Smith arrived home last Tuesday. She was accompanied by her father, F. C. Smith.

Sixty tickets were sold at the dance given by Poplar Ridge girls last Friday night. There was good music and a pleasant time.

Mrs. Benj. Brewster and Blanche Smith are on the sick list.

Farmers' Institute will be held at Sherwood hall next Tuesday and Wednesday.

The young ladies of the L. O. T. M., assisted by other local talent, will present to the public in Sherwood hall next Friday and Saturday evenings, March 13 and 14, "The Valley Farm." They will be assisted by Streeter's full orchestra.

There will be a special meeting held in the district schoolhouse March 23, to discuss the advisability of uniting the schools in Scipio and Ledyard.

Baldness is largely a matter of neglect. Sagar's Quinine Hair Tonic prevents baldness, it cures dandruff, stops itching of the scalp, stimulates the growth of the hair and stops its coming out. It is not sticky or greasy. 50 cts. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Subscribe for THE TRIBUNE.

King Ferry.

MARCH 2—Robert Bradley was home from Auburn over Sunday.

Mrs. Hall, who has been spending some time with her cousin, Mrs. C. W. Dennis, has returned to her home in New Haven, Conn.

Miss Mary Shaw was home from Ithaca over Sunday.

Mrs. Britt has returned to Auburn. Miss Elizabeth Stephenson has returned to Ithaca.

Fred Weyant and wife visited friends in Moravia on Saturday.

Mrs. J. D. Atwater spent Sunday in Ithaca.

Miss Emily Seybolt of Syracuse visited friends in this place last week.

Mrs. Jennie M. Avery and sons left on Tuesday for Spokane, Wash., to join her husband, Chas. Avery.

Mrs. Geo. Ford and daughters left on Tuesday for Humboldt, Kansas, her former home, where she will spend a few months with friends.

Ira Buckhout and mother of Scipioville have moved in Fred Weyant's house.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Shaw and son were called to Sodus the first of the week by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Goldring.

G. W. King and daughter, Mrs. A. B. Slocum, are visiting friends in Albany.

Word was received here on Monday of the death of Rev. Hugh Rafferty. The funeral will be held on Thursday at Scipio.

Ellsworth.

MARCH 2—Supervisor Streeter made a trip to Cortland last week.

George T. Atwater of Moravia and Clark Patchen of Kelloggville were callers on Arthur Judge the past week.

Harlan Bradley made a trip to Auburn one day last week, returning with a team of horses.

Mrs. Jay Mack of Union Springs was a guest of her mother last week.

Miss Susie Pine was a guest of Auburn friends Monday of last week.

Dan Snushall is spending the week at Five Corners.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mrs. Pine on Thursday evening of last week in honor of her daughter, Miss Susie. About twenty were present.

The Ladies' Aid of Chapel Corners was entertained at the home of Mrs. A. B. Locke Friday last. About twenty-five were present and passed a very pleasant and profitable afternoon. Mrs. Davis of King Ferry assisted her mother in entertaining.

Mrs. Willard Aikin and sons are recovering from an attack of the grip.

Howard Babcock has returned from an extended visit in Ohio and is again employed at Thomas Smith's.

Miss Fanny Kirkland, who has been with Mrs. Willard Aikin for a few days has returned to her home in Ledyard.

Mr. and Mrs. Winn made a trip to Ludlowville Sunday last.

Beef, Iron and Wine. When you feel the need of something to build you up all over there is nothing better for your use than that valuable old remedy, Rexall Beef, Iron and Wine. 50 cts. the bottle. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Tailor made skirts at Mrs. D. E. Singer's.

Dr. J. W. Whitbeck,

DENTIST

Genoa, N. Y.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, Corner of Main and Maple Streets.

Dentistry done in all branches: best of materials used; satisfaction guaranteed.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain. Specialties—Filling and preserving the natural teeth; making of artificial sets of teeth.

Charges reasonable as elsewhere, consistent with good work.

No Extracting of Teeth after dark.

H. E. ANTHONY, M. D. MORAVIA, N. Y.

Office hours 7 to 8:30 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Bell 'Phone. Special attention given to Diseases of the Eye and FITTING OF GLASSES.

Father Rafferty Dead.

Rev. Hugh F. Rafferty of Scipio Center, one of the best known priests in the diocese of Rochester, died at his home in Scipio Center Sunday morning shortly after 11 o'clock. For some time Father Rafferty had been in poor health and about the middle of December went to Aiken, S. C. in the hope of finding relief. He failed to improve, however, and about two weeks ago returned home.

Father Rafferty was born in Ireland March 19, 1840, and was over almost 68 years old.

ordained to the priesthood 1873. Shortly after that he signed to Scipio Center and had been ever since, laboring hard and earnestly and accomplishing much. It was a big mission to which he came because he said masses at Scipio Center, at King Ferry, Glen Haven and Moravia. He saw the development of the church in this section and was a powerful factor in it. He was a most amiable man and made friends of everybody wherever he went. There are few priests in this section better known than Father Rafferty and his death, while not unexpected, will cause widespread sorrow.

Father Rafferty is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Andrew Brennan of Scipio and Mrs. Robert Reilly of Rochester, and one brother, John Rafferty of Ledyard.

The funeral services will be held at the church at Scipio Center Thursday morning and it is expected that practically all the priests in the diocese of Rochester will be in attendance. Burial will be made in the cemetery at Scipio Center.—Citizen.

Found at Last.

J. A. Harmon, of Lizesmore, West Va., says: "At last I have found the perfect pill that never disappoints me; and for the benefit of others afflicted with torpid liver and chronic constipation, will say: take Dr. King's New Life Pills." Guaranteed satisfactory. 25c at J. S. Banker's, Genoa, and F. T. Atwater's, King Ferry, druggists.



Rapid changes of temperature are hard on the toughest constitution.

The conductor passing from the heated inside of a trolley car to the icy temperature of the platform—the canvasser spending an hour or so in a heated building and then walking against a biting wind—know the difficulty of avoiding cold.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens the body so that it can better withstand the danger of cold from changes of temperature.

It will help you to avoid taking cold.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.

LORD : : : EVLINGTON'S DOUBLE : : :

By Paul Hardy.

Extract from Ancient and Modern Society, 1st Jan. 1906.

We understand that a marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Sir Desmond Fallon, of Fallon Park, Northumberland, and the Hon. Muriel Lynn only daughter of Lord Lothbury, the head of the famous London banking firm.

Extract from the Daily Telephone, 2d January, 1906.

Lord Evlington is leaving England immediately for South Africa, where he will commence a shooting expedition that is expected to last for some months.

I may mention that I am a financial expert or what ordinary people call a money lender, so those who know Sir Desmond as well as I do will understand why I know him so well. It was one of the greatest surprises that I have experienced when I read in the society papers the various references to his contemplated marriage with Lord Lothbury's only daughter and heiress; it was scarcely credible that so keen a man of business should permit his daughter to affiance herself to a spendthrift. Certainly, the great banker was sufficiently wealthy to permit his daughter to indulge in the luxury of a love match, yet those who have millions to play with generally prefer alliances with families which possess similar privileges. The only conclusion I could arrive at was that the North Country baronet was even smarter than I had believed him, and that he had contrived in some extraordinary way to conceal the fact that his large estates were heavily mortgaged, while his debts were on a scale that I must respectfully term magnificent.

Then he called on me to arrange a loan of twenty thousands. I ventured to suggest that I would apply to his prospective in-law, who would, no doubt, be pleased to accommodate him. He smiled, and with the utmost amiability and frankness pointed out the delicacy of his position; Lord Lothbury, he admitted, was quite ignorant of his peculiar financial position; if the illusion could only be maintained till the marriage took place, all would be well; if not—he shrugged his shoulders.

"And the twenty thousand pounds which you wish to borrow will help to maintain the illusion?" I asked.

"Give me the twenty thousand, and I will guarantee that the marriage takes place within a month," he said.

"And the security?" I suggested.

"I shall be married to the richest heiress in England; isn't that sufficient security?" he demanded.

There was no doubt that the security was not altogether to be despised; I have known large sums of money to be lent, at a proportionately large rate of interest, on the strength of expectations much less substantial. However, I am a cautious man, by training and inclination; I understand perfectly that all engagements don't end in domestic bliss, or the divorce court; and I invited Sir Desmond to dine with me in the evening, when we could discuss the matter more at leisure. I forgot to send a wire to my wife, though I knew she had arranged to visit her sister at Kensington. Consequently, when Sir Desmond came down he found me alone, and we were able to talk confidentially.

It was about 10 o'clock, and we were just lighting a second cigar, when my friend from the studio dropped in casually, wearing the inevitable Norfolk suit. I was rather pleased at the interruption, because I had finally decided that I couldn't see my way to negotiate the twenty thousand pounds, and Sir Desmond was beginning to make general but acid remarks about people who have the honor to follow my profession. He looked perfectly astounded when my visitor entered; sprang up, and held out his hand.

"Why, Jack!" he cried, "all the world believes you are in Africa!"

My tenant gazed at him for a moment, and then turned to me with a glance of inquiry.

"You know Sir Desmond?" I asked.

"I am afraid there is some mistake," he said. "This gentleman appears to know me, but, upon my word—"

I explained to Fallon, "This is Mr. Grant, the tenant of my studio, and an old friend of mine. Perhaps you have met him at some artistic function?"

Sir Desmond shook his head and dropped back into his chair. "I mistook you for an old friend," he said to Grant. "The resemblance is really extraordinary."

He still regarded Grant searchingly, and with a puzzled expression; after a little while this passed away, and he appeared to reflect; he was so absorbed that he paid no attention to our conversation, and, indeed, seemed unaware of it. He emerged

from his reverie suddenly, and with a jest at his own expense, insisted on Grant remaining, though he seemed anxious to get away, and entertained us as a polished man of the world, who has been in every desirable and undesirable corner of it, alone can do. We passed a very pleasant evening, and Fallon became so chummy with Grant that he gave himself an invitation to visit the studio at the earliest possible date. Apparently, he had forgotten all about his disappointment with regard to the twenty thousand pounds that I really couldn't lend him.

It was some days before Sir Desmond accepted his own invitation to visit his new acquaintance—the gentleman who hired a studio because he couldn't paint; but when the ice had once been broken, it was not allowed sufficient time to freeze again; visit followed visit, and casual interest seemed to have developed into close friendship. However, Mr. Grant in no way changed his usual habits; he went out only in the early morning or the evening, wearing always the old Norfolk suit and avoiding frequented thoroughfares. Apparently he never felt any inclination to run up to Piccadilly or the Strand; music halls and theatres, so admirably adapted to soothe the youthful, possessed no charm for him, and any intelligent observer would have reasoned that either his income must be very small, or his bump of seclusiveness very large. Had the observer been a woman, she might have found a third alternative, more romantic and pathetic—for Mr. Grant was young and extremely attractive—that he should remain wedded only to the art which he caricatured, might be due to some desolating disappointment in connection with other matrimonial desires. Sir Desmond Fallon was perhaps as shrewd a judge of men as horses; it was his business to make money out of both, and his misfortune to fall frequently when his hopes were most roseate. He was cultivating this acquaintance for a definite and selfish reason; he wished to make a cat's paw of his friend, but it was not until he had exercised all his admitted powers of fascination, and established himself on terms of intimate familiarity, that he ventured to allude to the daring and desperate scheme which his fertile brain had conceived on the occasion of the first meeting, and which had since been cunningly and carefully elaborated.

He began cautiously, passing from vague and jesting remarks to more serious hints; finding that these were neither misunderstood nor resented, he advanced boldly; finally, he explained the scheme, coolly, as a matter of business.

"When I first saw you," he said, "you may remember that I was amazed. I thought you were a man whom I know well, if you will excuse the bull, you are more like him than he is himself. There is nobody living who would not be deceived by the astounding resemblance. You have his face, figure, and even his voice. I should not be at all astonished to find that your handwriting also is already a very colorable imitation of his. I have noticed that people who resemble one another closely in their physical attributes frequently carry the resemblance into even trifling details. But this is not a case of mere resemblance; the likeness is so remarkable that even now, when I know you so well, I can scarcely believe that you are not the man himself. My dear fellow, likenesses like this are not to be trifled with; they are special dispensations of Providence, and wise men should make the most of them."

"And whom have I the honor to resemble so closely?" inquired Grant.

"One of the richest men in England—though he isn't in England, by the way, at present. You are the perfect double of the Earl of Evlington."

Grant meditatively blew a cloud from his pipe. "I think you have mentioned his name two or three times lately in your interesting reminiscences. Let me see; isn't he the man who was supposed to be more or less devoted to the lady whom you are going to marry?"

Sir Desmond shrugged his shoulders. "Quite so; he left England immediately after our engagement was announced. I believe he is soothing his lacerated emotions by shooting elephants in Africa." "You don't seem to like him?" "No; I have no particular feeling one way or the other. It is true that he inconvenienced me for a time; I almost thought he was going to carry off the prize for which I was striving. However, I managed to put him out of the running."

"May I ask how?"

"I contrived that a certain lady should hear of a few discreditably episodes which hadn't occurred."

"You must be a pretty damnable kind of scoundrel, you know," observed Grant, surveying him with mild curiosity.

"Oh, all's fair in love and war. Besides, I was playing for a big stake. I am still playing for it, and I want twenty thousand pounds to insure success. I am sure you will admire the simplicity of my scheme for obtaining it. Listen, I have several letters from Lord Evlington. You will learn to imitate his handwriting, and I shall also coach you in a few personal details. When you are proficient, you will quietly make your way one morning

into the city; you will stroll into Lothbury's Bank and inquire for Lord Lothbury. He will not be there, because we shall choose a day when I know he will be away. You will then ask for a check book, quietly make out a check for twenty, or say twenty-five thousand pounds, and get it cashed. The cashier will be astonished to see you, and you may mention, curtly, that you have just returned. No explanations will be necessary; the amount of the check will excite some surprise, but no suspicion. I happen to know that the balance of the Earl's account is quite large enough to meet the check; even if it weren't, they would cash it. You see, you are Lord Evlington; you have his very accent. Man, the thing's beautifully simple. There's only one other point; if you happen to meet any one who appears to recognize you, you must use your native wit; it's easy to nod, and be in a hurry. Even if you were buttonholed, it wouldn't matter. My dear fellow, if you yourself said you weren't the Earl, people would laugh at you. There's not the slightest danger."

"And what do I get for my valuable assistance?" inquired Grant, after a pause.

"Five thousand down, and another five—or ten, if you like—when I'm married."

"Why not halves?"

"Because I must have twenty thousand now, and you can afford to wait. It wouldn't do to have the check too large, or I'd say make it forty thousand, and share alike."

"Very well," said the painter who couldn't paint. "Now give me my first writing lesson."

A week later a gentleman alighted from a hansom at the corner of Gracechurch Street. He strolled on for a few yards and was joined by another gentleman. Securing a passing four-wheeler, they entered, the newcomer giving the order, "Waterloo."

When the door was shut Sir Desmond removed his hat. "Well?" he said.

Grant nodded. "It's all right; twenty-five thousand in notes."

"Good Lord!" said Sir Desmond; and there was a quaver in his voice. "You'd better give me the package," he added.

Grant fumbled in the pocket of his frock-coat extracted a small bundle, deliberately counted seventy rustling notes, and replaced the parcel in his pocket. "I got twenty in thousands and the rest in hundreds," he observed.

"Give me my twenty," said Sir Desmond irritably. "Why have you stuck them back in your pocket?"

"Because I intend to keep them," said Grant.

His accomplice bit his lip. "Don't play the fool," he said. "Besides, honor among thieves, you know."

"You are probably familiar with the ways of thieves," said Grant icily. "I'm not, and if you don't like it, we'll drive to the nearest police station."

"And expose the whole thing?" inquired Sir Desmond sardonically.

"And expose you, you pitiful schemer," returned the other. "Can't you see even yet that I am Lord Evlington, and that you have been persuading me to act as my own double?"

EPILOGUE.

Extract from Ancient and Modern Society, 2d April, 1906.

We are authorized to announce that a marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between the Earl of Evlington and the Hon. Muriel Lynn, only daughter of Lord Lothbury.

It will thus be seen that there was no foundation for the rumor published by several of our contemporaries, to the effect that the Hon. Muriel had contracted an engagement with a well-known Northumberland baronet.

Extract from the Daily Telephone, 3d April, 1906.

Sir Desmond Fallon, of Fallon park, Northumberland, has been ordered to make a prolonged stay in Egypt for the benefit of his health.

Spaniards In Egypt.

No less than 20,000 persons in Egypt speak Spanish, though very few of these are Spanish by birth. These Spanish-speaking people are Jews, but not the Jews descended from those driven from Spain in 1492 by Ferdinand and Isabella. These Jews, in the course of time, merged their Castilian into the Arabic, which is closely akin to the modern Hebrew of Syria and Palestine. The Jews now in Egypt are later arrivals, whose settlement in Egypt was not accomplished until a circuitous path had been travelled from Spain through the Levant. Many Spaniards have settled in Turkey where there are several newspapers established for them. There are two at Constantinople, two at Salonika, one at Philippopolis, and three at Sofia. Recently a cultivated Jew, M. Abraham Galante, has established another at Cairo.

Muzzling Dogs.

Twenty thousand muzzles have been ordered from England by the Rhodesian Government for the purpose of stamping out rabies among native dogs.

NOTEBOOK HABIT OF WRITERS.

Method Adopted By Celebrities to Refresh Their Memory.

When Sir Walter Scott was driven one day by a friend to look at a ruined castle about which he wished to compose a story or reproduce a legend, his companion observed him to take out a notebook from his pocket and write the separate names of the grasses and wild flowers which grow amid the ruins, and on his friend expressing surprise, Sir Walter said that it was only by such means a writer could be fresh, otherwise in all his stories he would be mentioning the same kind of flowers.

One great secret of the vital character of the descriptions of Macaulay is the zeal with which he made copious notes in his book concerning the localities where many of the events took place which he has recorded. Locke, Parr and Gibbon, the historians, always read with notebooks beside them, and the same method was adopted by Butler, the author of "Hudibras." Pope always carried a notebook and never hesitated to jot down anything which struck him in conversation.

Emerson's habits in this direction are well known. He was accustomed to jot down his thoughts at all hours and places. The suggestions which came to him from his readings, conversations and meditations were transferred to the notebook he always carried with him, and when he desired to write an essay he would transcribe all his paragraphs on the proposed subject, drawing a perpendicular line through whatever he had thus copied.

Among statesmen it is asserted that President Garfield brought the habit of using notebooks to greater perfection than any other eminent politician. In his large memorandum books there were many hundreds of pages filled with scraps, annotations, picked sentences, incidents and witticisms from a collection of authors and newspapers representing the best thought in ancient and modern literature. Besides these quotations there were numerous thoughts of his own upon the innumerable things he had read during the course of his prolonged studies. It was this that made him such a formidable antagonist in debate, for by running over his memoranda on any subject he was almost sure to find just the thing he wanted, some ugly fact, perhaps, which his opponents had forgotten because they had not taken the trouble to preserve it in the cold exactness of black and white.

Mr. Gladstone contributed to his notebooks almost everything which was likely to be of service, and the exactitude of their keeping in addition to the wealth of personal information contained in them, was of great value to Mr. John Morley when he wrote the biography of the illustrious statesman.

On the other hand the late Lord Salisbury kept few notes of his doings and sayings, and this is undoubtedly partly the reason why such a difficulty is being experienced in producing a really authentic account of his life, which is eagerly awaited by a large section of the community.

What Governs Price of Dogs.

The price paid for a dog seems to be governed not so much by the value of the animal as the sentiment of the purchaser in the vast majority of cases, and, as a rule, the sporting dog brings the lowest figure. Doubtless this is due to the fact that the man who wants a gun dog is a practical person, while the seeker after the "show dog" pays for the "show." It is granted right here that many a good gun dog also shows well, but the highest prices go for the show animal, pure and simple.

At a recent sale of pointers and setters at Birmingham, England, one of the most important sales in years, the entire lot—two score or more—sold for 605 guineas. The highest price paid was 65 guineas for the famous female pointer, Coronation, (4 1-2 years), a winner of many championships, while among the setters the choice was Lightfield Bang (4 1-2), a great field trial winner, who brought only 37 guineas. American purchasers would have thought these dogs cheap at \$1,000 apiece.

In contrast with these prices, the bull terrier Woodcote Wonder sold in New Haven for \$5,000 to a San Francisco purchaser. Richard Croker, Jr., paid \$3,000 for his Champion Rodney Stone, and Frank Gould paid as high as \$5,000 for a St. Bernard. These are real prices—unlike many of the amounts running up into the thousands tagged on to bench space of not a few 30 cent dogs exhibited at some of the kennel shows where it is believed necessary to have something attractive. —Baltimore News.

The African Drum.

The African drum appears in varied and often picturesque forms. The natives make drums out of shells, tree trunks, or earthenware, covered with the skin of some wild animal, or sometimes with india rubber. Of the original drums there is probably only one specimen in Europe. Some of the drums are highly ornamented, either by painting or carving. One specimen, indeed, has puzzled travelers, for there is depicted on it unmistakably a cross and also a head of European type. A drum found in Upper Louisiana has a unique peculiarity in the way of a "sympathetic chord," formed by means of a small tube, ingeniously inscribed in the side of the instrument which causes, when the drum is beaten, a vibration resembling that of the reed pipe. —Southern Workman.

Alexander C. Botkin, who died recently at the national capital, was chairman of the commission charged with the revision of the criminal laws of this country.

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It yields better; it brings more.
I have a limited amount which I am offering for seed at \$1.50 per bushel. Order it now.
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to furnish nice screened coal at the Genoa elevator. For the present, Mr. C. J. Wheeler will attend to loading and weighing. Any order left with him for delivery will receive prompt attention.

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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1908.

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I place your risks in none but sound companies, at reasonable rates. Regular trip every thirty days.

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Where can you do better? Wm. H. Sharpsteen, Secy.

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Prevents a beautiful growth. Revives falling hair. Greys Hair to the Youthful Color. Cures scalp itching and dandruff.

Cutters!

Cutters!! Four car loads just arrived. Top Cutters, Open Cutters, Spring Cutters, Pleasure Bobs, Democrat Bobs, Light Bobs, Heavy Bobs. All prices. Come while they last.

JAS. K. BUST, Carriage Store, 8 Dill St., AUBURN, N.Y.

CARE OF THE FIGURE

DEFENDS UPON SITTING AND WALKING CORRECTLY.

Weight Badly Poised Develops Muscles and Organs That Spoil Symmetry—Avoid Slouching and Crossing Legs.

More women ruin their figures in later life by sitting badly when they are girls than many would believe. It is so comfortable to slouch and lounge in a chair when one is tired or when formality does not demand erect sitting that girls have a great way of dropping down into any position which suits them best at the moment, regardless of any after effects.

The most common effect of bad sitting is to develop the abdomen. Unless the pose is such that the spine bears the weight of the upper part of the body it is brought several inches up on the spine, curving that and throwing the front of the lower body out of plumb, thus developing it. An attitude which does this at the same time increases the size of the hips by putting upon them the weight that is intended for the spine.

An Old Time Table. Adaptations and reproductions of furniture in use during colonial days, meet with much favor in this age, though the originals are naturally preferred when it is possible to obtain them.



teenth century are duplicated in many a modern collection of furniture. These tables possess a style of their own and when as in the accompanying illustration they are fashioned from mahogany in a rich golden brown, with a soft dull polish that brings out the fine grain of the wood, they are exceedingly handsome.

HOME COOKING.

Stuffed Eggs. Boil eggs hard, when done peel and cut in halves; take out the yolk mash, add the same amount of boiled chopped ham, a dash of pepper and enough cream to make the mixture moist; stuff the eggs and place the halves together; roll in egg, then in fine cracker crumbs, and fry quickly in very deep fat, lard or dripping.

Dry Fanned Oysters. Drain and wash 25 oysters. Put an iron spider over a quick fire. When hissing hot throw in quickly the oysters; shake and stir at once until they reach the boiling point; add a half teaspoonful of salt, a small amount of pepper, a tablespoonful of butter and serve at once on a hot dish.

Apple Cream Cake. One egg and the yolk of another, 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1/2 cup of milk, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 1/4 teaspoon soda, 2 cups flour; bake in layer tin.

The Woman of To-Day. "I welcome the openings that are being given to women to earn their own livelihood," writes Jerome K. Jerome. "I can conceive of no more degrading profession for a woman—no profession more calculated to unfit her for being that wife and mother that she was when she was a girl."

REVOLVING LOCKER.

Six Closets in the Space Which One Usually Occupies.

The latest development in the manufacture of steel furniture, is a revolving locker which is especially designed for offices and in surroundings where square lockers would appear commonplace.



REVOLVING LOCKER.

Another, and equally important consideration, is that, while it of liberal capacity, it takes up but little floor space. In the locker shown herewith there are six good sized compartments and yet the floor space occupied is not much more than usually needed for a single locker.

Fables About Mermaids.

There is a decided fascination about the mermaids of legend. Considering their traditional form it does not seem quite certain whether they can be included among the fair "humanities" of old religion, but it would be extremely interesting to see one. In all seriousness, says the London Globe, the trutis and poetry underlying and inherent in the old myths, are well worth attention, but apart from these, there is something distinctly entertaining in the quasi-historical accounts that we have of mermaids and the heroic attempts at rationalistic explanation. The fancy has taken firmer hold on popular imagination than many of the old legends. Of course, they are recognized as non-existent, but unlike the majority of mythological beings, they are invested colloquially with a spot of humorous reality. One might almost think that Autolyous recognized this in the care he takes to impress his hearers with the absolute veracity of his burlesque story of the fish that appeared on the coast 40,000 fathoms above the water and sung this ballad against the hard hearts of maidens: "His thought she was a woman." Asked if it was true he promptly replied: "Five Justices' hands at it, and witnesses more than any pack would hold." And the delightful rogue's array of evidence was really not much more formidable than that asserted in all sober seriousness for the alleged appearances of mermaids in the Middle Ages.

A "History of the Netherlands" gives a circumstantial account of a great tempest which washed ashore near Haarlem a "sea woman," as she was swimming about. She was captured and cleansed from the "sea moss that had grown about her," and became a humanized creature, except that she was always trying to escape into the water. And it is added: "Many persons worthy of credit have justified in their writings that they had seen her in the side town of Haarlem." In the sixteenth century off Ceylon, some sailors captured several mermaids, several priests and physicians testifying to the fact, that the latter leaving it on record that, after examination and dissection, they found that external and internal structures resembled those of human beings. Hudson the famous navigator, declared that his ship's company had seen a mermaid, the upper part of her body like a woman, skin very white and long black hair. An old Icelandic history, tells of one near Greenland, "the neck and head in all respects like a human being," the Norwegian Bishop Pontoppidan, who wrote in the eighteenth century, "records the appearance of a merman, which was deposited on oath, by the observers." And, not to multiply quotations proving the belief, even of the learned, in the actual existence of mermaids, Pliny asserts authoritatively that, "as for the mermaid, it is a fabulous tale that painters draw them; so they are indeed."

It seems hard after all these weighty testimonies that we should be assured that the "historical mermaids, seals or sea lions, especially as some of these interesting creatures measure some 8 feet in length and are by no means attractive in appearance. Something in the shape of the head and the breast is relied on by the rationalistic scientists as explaining the delusion, but one is at a loss to understand how this can account for the circumstantial descriptions that have come down to us. Coevals of those old writers have proved to us by their paintings that they held very much the same views as to what constitutes feminine beauty as we have, and we should certainly not discover in the dugong or manatee anything whatever to suggest in the very faintest degree the idea of a pretty woman.

ALCOHOL AT MARATHON RACE.

Physicians Said: "Alcohol Acts Literally as a Poison."

One of the most popular forms of athletics in Massachusetts is what is called the Marathon race, an outgrowth of a visit to Greece a few years ago by members of the Boston Athletic association. In a recent contest of a run from South Farmingham to Boston, a distance of twenty-five miles, one of the competitors, a boy of eighteen used brandy as a stimulant. At the end of the race he was pale, stupid, with a slow pulse, and a picture of extreme exhaustion. His condition led a body of physicians to "reaffirm their unanimous belief that alcohol taken as a stimulant in such events as the Marathon run acts literally as a poison." This testimony of doctors is a strong reinforcement of temperance sentiment. When medical experts declare officially that alcoholic beverages actually weaken those undergoing a severe physical strain, it knocks the underpinning from the statement that alcohol "makes a man strong."—The Pilgrim Teacher.

Connection Between Drink and Crime

None who has observed or thought upon the matter will question that drink has been the chief element in filling the workhouse, not only in Cleveland, but everywhere.

A very large proportion of the unfortunate were "plain drunks." Many have been sent up repeatedly for drunkenness.

Aside from these it may be said that few workhouse offenses are committed without the aid of whisky or beer.

A life of low crime is all but impossible except for the debasing and deadening influence of drink.

The almost unerring connection between drink and crime is not accidental. It is not the criminal propensity that leads to drink, but it is the drink that creates or develops the criminal propensity.

Drinking to health in poison. The forces in connection with our favorite poisons are many, but the most stupendous one of all is drinking to health in poison; and to think that in all seriousness and without sense of ridicule the so-called wisest and best of people join in this absurdity! It is a spectacle worthy of the keenest satire of an opera bouffe.

Is there a pure liquid that best promotes health in all integrity? Is there a liquid which of all therapeutic agents is the most potent for re-establishing health when lost? If so, let us drink to the health of friends in water.

Intoxication With Every Crime. Drink destroys innocent life. Railroad companies recognize this danger, and will not employ a man who drinks. Not long since, on one of the great railroads in this country, a wreck occurred because of a drunken switchman; and I would venture to say a great proportion of the wrecks are caused directly or indirectly by drunken employees. Then drink undermines society. Intoxication goes with every crime; a drunkard is qualified for every vice.

Drink the Principal Cause of Crime.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge stated, from the bench of the Supreme Court of England; that—"Judges were weary of calling attention to drink as the principal cause of crime," but he could not refrain from saying that "if they could make England sober they would shut up nine-tenths of the prisons."

A Very Unsafe Bank.

John B. Gough has said: "The barroom is a bank; you deposit your money and lose it, your time, and lose it; your character, and lose it; your home comfort, and lose it; your self-control, and lose it; your own soul—and lose it."

William Penn's Opinion.

William Penn once said, "All excess is ill, but drunkenness is the worst sort. It spoils health, it dismounts the mind, and unmans men. It reveals secrets, is quarrelsome, lascivious, impudent, dangerous and mad. He that is drunk is not a man."

A Good Thing in Its Place.

Whisky is a good thing in its place. There is nothing like it for preserving a man when he is dead. If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whisky; if you want to kill a live man, put whisky in him.

Unfortunates by Birth.

Statistics show that of the three million children who are born annually of drunken parents, half a million are born idiots, and three hundred thousand are born deaf, dumb, or blind.

Whisky Wears Out the Brain.

One reason why a man is not wise who drinks, is because it injures his mind. Many a young man has thus destroyed his chances of becoming a scholar. It destroys memory and wears out the tissues of the brain.

Beware of Strong Drink.

There is a Japanese saying that goes something like this: "A man takes a drink, then the drink takes a drink, and the next drink takes the man."

Saved Her Son's Life.

The happiest mother in the little town of Ava, Mo., is Mrs. S. Buppee. She writes: "One year ago my son was down with such serious lung trouble that our physician was unable to help him; when, by our druggist's advice I began giving him Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed improvement. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks when he was perfectly well. He has worked steadily since at carpenter work. Dr. King's New Discovery saved his life." Guaranteed best cough and cold remedy by J. S. Banker, Genoa, and F. T. Atwater, King Ferry, druggists. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.



How to Remain Young.

To continue young in health and strength, do as Mrs. N. F. Rowan, McDonough, Ga., did. She says: "Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured me of chronic liver and stomach trouble, complicated with such an unhealthy condition of the blood that my skin turned red as flannel. I am now practically 20 years younger than before I took Electric Bitters. I can now do all my work with ease and assist in my husband's store." Guaranteed at J. S. Banker's, Genoa, and F. T. Atwater's, King Ferry, drug stores. Price 50c.

SEEDS. Big Offer. Business Builder. Send 10 cents. Includes Blue Ribbon Collection of seeds.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS. WITH Dr. King's New Discovery. FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

The Thrice-A-Week World in The Presidential Campaign Year

More Alert, More Thorough and More Fearless Than ever.

Read in every English-Speaking Country

A President of the United States will be elected this year. Who is he and who is the man whom he will beat? Nobody yet knows, but the Thrice-A-Week edition of the New York World will tell you every step and every detail of what promises to be a campaign of the most absorbing interest.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE GENOA TRIBUNE together for one year for \$1.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$3.00.

FARM AND GARDEN

"DOCTORS" FOR POOR FARMS. Make Rehabilitation of Worn Out Soil Their Profession.

Nowadays when a farmer finds that his land is less fruitful than he thinks it ought to be, he can call in a "soil doctor," just as he would consult a vet, if his cattle were diseased. Soil doctors are less common in this country than in Canada. In this country within the last five years, farmers have spent thousands of dollars on patent fertilizers, whose action on the fields is oddly similar to the action of pills on the human body.

But even this very up-to-date science of soil physicking has its "old-fashioned" and "new-fashioned" schools, which are almost ludicrously like the old and new medical methods of human treatment.

Just as in the twentieth century it is the habit of the smartest doctor to decry medicines and order his patient fresh air and exercise, so the newest soil doctors have started ordering air and exercise for the farmer's fields, instead of the old treatment with chemicals, bone-dust, and artificial fertilizers.

It seems absurd to tell a farmer to "exercise" his land, but it is more common sense than it sounds.

A field which will hardly produce a crop to pay for the harvesting, and which the older soil doctors have pronounced in need of treatment with chemicals to restore its vitality, has been tested, and found to contain, per acre, in the top eight inches of its depth alone, four thousand pounds of nitrogen, six thousand pounds of phosphoric acid, and twenty thousand pounds of potash—the very medicine which has been ordered for it! All it needed, in a word, was "exercise and fresh air"—that is, tillage.

The soil of a field exercises itself, it is true, if you give it time. It is constantly on the move—though walking over it you might think it as steady as a rock. Everybody knows, of course, that the surface of the world is very slowly changing its shape owing to the action of rain and frost.

But the farmer's field and the gardener's field and the gardener's geranium bed are "on the go," albeit invisibly, for other reasons as well as these.

To begin with, the soil is itself a sort of chemical laboratory in which myriads of atoms and particles are endlessly combining and separating. Then, secondly, there is the movement of the soil caused by insects, visible and invisible.

Ants, for example, were shown by an investigator to have brought to the surface of a four acre meadow enough fine soil yearly to cover the whole area a fifth of an inch deep—an extraordinary example of unaided and unasked-for manuring.

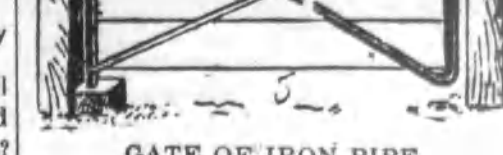
Worms, too, cause an incredible amount of movement in soil, from which they extract their nourishment. Twenty-five to fifty thousand worms in an acre of land pass through their bodies ten tons of soil.

Common soil contains as many as four hundred million separate particles to the ounce, and between all these are infinitely thin layers of what the modern soil doctor calls "film-water." It is on the film-water, not on the soil itself, that plants feed, for it dissolves from the earth particles the food which the plants require to make them grow and the physic they need to keep them well.

Farm Gate Made of Iron Pipe.

A strong, simple and attractive farm gate may be made out of old iron pipe if taken to a vise and bent as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Make the gate any desired height and length. A piece of strap iron braces it by being bolted at the lower



GATE OF IRON PIPE.

end of the pipe and also in the center and at the upper end. A very heavy brace is not required.

Drill as many holes in the pipe as you wish strands of smooth wire, and space accordingly.—Prairie Farmer.

Mark Sheep After Shearing.

Mark the sheep about two weeks after shearing as the mark will be clearer than if applied directly after shearing. Use proper marking ink in preference to tar or paint.

A handful of salt is a small matter, but the life of a score of sheep may be sacrificed for the want of it.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE.

Published every Friday, and entered at the postoffice at Genoa, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.

Friday Morning, March 6, 1908

The Men Who Speak Spanish.

Here is Argentina getting ready to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of her war for independence in 1910. She invites the Pan-American congress to meet that year in Buenos Ayres, her capital. The congress has met once in the United States, once in Mexico and once in Brazil. The ambition of Argentina to receive this honor is a reminder of the steady growth and future promise of the Spanish race in America. And the Spaniards in the old world are not declining. We quit knocking old Spain the moment our ships were done knocking holes in her navy, and we have never attributed our easy victory to inherent degeneracy of our foes. As a race the Spaniards have held their own in the world, although the mother country has not retained her once proud position among the world powers.

That the Spanish colonists in America did not cut loose from the mother country in order to have an easy time and "go to the dogs" on their own hook is shown by the progress that has been made in Latin-American countries in less than 100 years of free development. Not the least notable feature of this development is the persistence of the Spanish tongue in its purity, notwithstanding that the South American states have drawn from Europe thousands and thousands of immigrants speaking other tongues. To the Spanish speaking nations belongs today more than one-fourth of the surface of the globe. In that future alignment of races which it is often predicted the strife and competition of civilization will bring about, the Spaniards in point of numbers and distribution and also in the value and strategic importance of their holdings will find a leading place. The southern half of this hemisphere is a most favorable field for racial enlargement, and the Spanish element in occupation displays a vitality which gives hope of future greatness.

Swindling as a Fine Art.

Soon after Mrs. Chadwick was buried from her prison cell death exposed the career of another woman swindler, Mrs. Roberts, or Verneule, who lived in the millionaire district of New York city. Possibly both of the women had for a model the notorious Mme. Humbert of France. Mme. Humbert borrowed large sums from French capitalists on the strength of securities that were a myth. Mrs. Chadwick did the same, and the Verneule woman traded largely upon her supposed close connection with wealthy New Yorkers whose financial standing is as good as gold.

It is strange that men of business allow themselves to be tricked out of money by women who come to them with transactions which on their face appear to be of the ordinary type. Dealing with men, they are rarely caught. It is a bold man who attempts a wholesale raid on the coffers of another man who has had the sense to accumulate much money. This is a campaign calling for an adept. But when the tempter is a woman with good looks or volubility or attractive dress and manner the business man's caution capitulates in many cases. In an enormously wealthy period these episodes are to be expected. Woman's natural influence over the opposite sex does not wholly account for these vagaries. The craze for money paralyzes sense, and the subject of a dual hypnotism sees values where none exist. He takes the hook baited by a woman and is lost.

Joan Miller wrote "strong, as Miriam's song," or as near as he could come to it in his recent prophetic poem on San Francisco, but the typesetter couldn't make out anything Biblical of the "Miriam" unless it should mean "Abram," so it was printed "Abram's song." It might have been a worse break, although Abram's strong point was a long way off from singing.

It is not surprising that the French government announced its intention to consult the powers signing the treaty of Algeiras as to what shall be done in the civil war in Morocco, which has taken a new start since the beginning of the year.

The army, the navy, the millionaires and the chorus girls have been monopolizing the limelight. But next summer, when the politicians are looking for votes, the common everyday man in shirt sleeves will shine.

Among the women who cannot understand why tobacco gets such a hold on the men are a number who would die if they drank less than six cups of tea a day.

Announcements of increased estimates of the cost of the Panama canal are likely to cause Pontine Bigelow to have a few more thrills.

Socialism and Orthodox Creeds.

The notion which is held by some orthodox teachers that religion and socialism are tending toward a union of effort which may be permanent and work marvels in society is vigorously combated by the Rev. Dr. P. T. Forsyth, an ultra orthodox English divine. Dr. Forsyth declares that desire to aid in social reform is part of his religion. Writing in the British Congregationalist, he says that the ideals of most "Socialists of the day and of working men who are not Socialists are concerned especially with the exaltation of their own class" and continues:

These ideals practically become their religion. They will listen readily to anything the minister of Christ has to say which serves or promotes them. They will willingly utilize the church in this way. They will listen to the tale of a Christ who sympathizes with these aspirations and contributes to them. But when the church or its minister claims a hearing for a message which every man and every society must absolutely obey and serve; when we preach a Christ who not only serves man, but by right of that service claims the total surrender and service of every man and race; when we pass, as we must, from the gift of Christ to the demand of Christ, the responsibility to Christ, the total humiliated, unconditional, worshipful, triumphant surrender of self to Christ, then the social idealists have no use for us. They talk angry claptrap about the church's lust of dominion, the aloofness of the preachers, their hanging back, their cowardice, self seeking, pietism and all the rest of it.

The doctor argues that the lack of harmony between socialistic and religious ideals is fundamental, because "Christianity does not make man's happiness" its first concern. "His own sympathy with the principles of socialism arises from his belief in Christ and not simply in human nature." To quote further:

Society, we all feel, must be slowly re-organized so as to provide scope for moral manhood. But we need something more than that. Society cannot create moral manhood, cannot provide the dynamic which demands the scope. And it is my religion that Christ can and that Christ alone can. And I would like to close on this note. I would like to say that the true church of Christ is worth more than any scheme of social order. And there is in the gospel of Christ that which must produce such a change in society as will leave the Socialist programme far behind and far below and bring to pass, even in history, things that it has not entered the heart of man to conceive.

The difficulty seems to be, as Dr. Forsyth suggests, that the Socialist's idea of Christ as brother merely is essentially incomplete as a "dynamic." To the believer Christ is first to be accepted as Redeemer and served as King.

The President's Persistence.

Failure to pass the scrutiny of the supreme court has made the employers' liability bill something of an issue for the administration to cope with. The president has already spoken for the principle which lies behind the bill and is committed to it. Comments by the press of the country upon the adverse decision of the court show a general sympathy with the main features of this particular piece of national legislation.

One feature of the act which the court declared unconstitutional was radical in that it abolished the common law rule that one who has been guilty of contributory negligence cannot recover. The amount of negligence attributable to the injured employee might be considered in fixing the amount of damages. A bill applicable to government employees only, drafted to meet the president's views as to what the whole body of employees of the country require for their protection, may become a model for state laws that will starve the constitutional tests in every case. State laws might go even farther than congress went in the bill recently turned down and not fall under the ban of public opinion.

Congress is going to deal with the navy reorganization problem. Considering the quantity of bickering which the present unsystematic method of dealing with that branch of the service engenders, no one will deny the need of legislation of some kind. But if any think that it will be enacted without storms they are mistaken.

One French writer charges Boni de Castellane with occasionally becoming profane. Possibly the count thinks he can rehabilitate himself by trying to make a noise like a man.

Somehow all the astrologers and clairvoyants appear to be backward about coming forward with their predictions of what will happen on the 3d of next November.

George Bernard Shaw criticises some of his earlier writings so severely that it will be interesting to see what he has to say of himself ten or fifteen years hence.

The Japanese are now said to be afflicted with the popular song craze. Another good sign that they will soon be in a fighting mood once more.

There are 27,000 men in Greater New York who will insist that the country is all right just as long as their wives continue to support them.

There will be no quarrel with Japan over the immigration question, although there may be some very keen diplomacy.

The man who keeps his troubles to himself is always supposed to have more money than he will own up to.

Faith Cures in the Orthodox Church.

It was to be expected that should the orthodox church engage in the work of healing human ills by faith the results would be gratifying. The key point in curing by appeals to the mind is the suggestion that the sufferer is right in wishing to be well. The question is where lies the power to effect the cure. The average sufferer is inclined to think at first that nothing much is the matter. The necessity of going to a regular physician is in itself often depressing, and the patient waits until the ailment has progressed so far that the serious visage of the doctor is but natural under the circumstances, however much it may add to the patient's mental depression.

Many systems of faith cure which have become popular in this country ask the sufferer to look to some human source for aid, generally appealing to the patient's own resolution. A few direct the thought to a higher power. Utmost confidence is essential in every case, and of course the higher the authority the more intense and lasting will the confidence be. To orthodox believers the church is the agent on earth for the supreme power of the universe. The thought that this omnipotent power is enlisted for the relief of individual human ills is inspiring at the very start. The surroundings of a patient seeking relief at the church portals will be cheering. The aim of the church is to lift up. It points upward, and exaltation of the mind is often just what the sufferer needs to open up the springs of healing.

Employers' Liability.

Adverse decision by the supreme court of the United States upon the constitutionality of the employers' liability act was not unexpected, because capable jurists had already given their verdict against it, on grounds similar to those recited in the opinion of the highest court of the land. Since the passage of the act in 1906 cases have been tried under it in two United States circuit courts of different districts, with results unfavorable to the complainant, both judges declaring the act of June 1, 1906, unconstitutional and both reaching their conclusions by the same line of reasoning.

The right of an injured employee to recover damages from his employer is not endangered by this decision. The question before the reviewing court turned upon the power of congress to deal with this particular phase of the relation between master and servant. The idea that the employee is entitled to damages for injuries sustained in operations controlled by his employer is widely upheld in this country, and in his last message to congress the president recommended the early enactment of a model employers' liability law under which government employees may be protected.

The British "small holdings" law went into operation at the beginning of the year. Its object is to overcome the tendency which has exhibited itself for some time past to desert the farms for city occupations. A great deal is hoped for from the new measure by its advocates, but the pessimists do not hesitate to predict that it will not prove efficacious for the reason that in the present state of agricultural competition farming cannot be made to pay in many parts of the British Isles.

Last year was a pretty good one for giving. The panic hit the rich, but perhaps they had made their contributions to benevolent objects before it arrived. One computation is that the large gifts of last year amounted to \$120,000,000. In round numbers the gifts to education were \$71,000,000; to religion, over \$9,000,000; to museums, art galleries and public improvements, over \$17,000,000, and to libraries, under \$3,000,000. But these items only aggregate \$100,000,000.

The effort of the German government to turn the tide of German emigration in the direction of the German colonies in Africa has been balked by the stubborn good sense of the emigrants. They know where they wish to go and why. They prefer America before Africa.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt is going to England to teach coaching. England will think it knew something about coaching before Alfred G. Vanderbilt was contemplated. There was Uncle Tony Weller, for instance.

Another man who has realized the fragility of New Year's resolutions is the one who vowed never again to indulge in profanity when the alarm clock goes off.

Strange that no Russian statesman has recognized the chance to make a hit with the czar by advocating government monopoly of bomb factories.

Advocates of "safe and sane" celebrations must find a congenial atmosphere hovering about on Washington's birthday.

The average man is beginning to grasp the idea that the life of a human being is at least half social.

LINOLEUM



OIL CLOTH

NEW DEPARTMENT

AT

Smith's Store

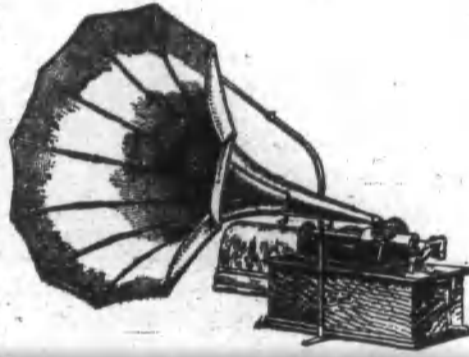
GENOA, N. Y.

About March 10th we will open a New Department in connection with our Furniture Department, on second floor, where you will find a large assortment of

CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTH, LINOLEUM, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, ETC.



Since we opened our Furniture Department it has proved a winner, and has encouraged us to enlarge the same, and you will be able to find anything one may wish in this line and at prices that cannot be beaten.



Big Stock of . . .

Phonographs and Records

. . . Always for Sale.

SMITH'S BIG BUSY STORE,

GENOA, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Wonder Plow Trucks make plowing easy. Any one can attach this labor-saver to any plowbeam in a few minutes. Order a trial set. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. B. SEXTON, Agent, 31w4 Aurora, N. Y., R. D. 29.

50 cords of good body wood for sale. B. J. BRIGHTMAN, Genoa, 31

If you are in the market for an engine, call and I will show you the best and only air-cooled gasoline engine on the market; fully guaranteed. For sale by M. H. SWARTWOOD, Agt., Atwater, N. Y., for J. B. Lang Engine and Garage Co., Ithaca, N. Y. 31t2

FOR SALE—Dark bay stallion, 4 years old, ready for service, kind and gentle, broke single to drive anywhere; will exchange for any kind of livestock. S. S. GOODYEAR, Atwater, N. Y. 30tf.

FOR SALE—Prairie State incubator nearly new, 200 egg capacity, \$12. Three choice cows to freshen in April. High grade and registered Durham bull calves at farmers' prices. HORACE W. AVERY, Ledyard, N. Y. 30w2

For new and second hand pianos, also player pianos, call at my store. 30-8t Geo. B. CLARY, Moravia, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—115 acres on Indian Field road, town of Venice, near railroad, school and creamery; good buildings. For terms write 29t6 P. C. STORM, Owosso, Mich.

FOR SALE—Gelding coming 5 years old in spring, kind in any harness, weight 1150. J. HOWARD MOSHER, 29w3 Sherwood, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Young sows bred for April and May; prices reasonable. 29w5 G. W. SLOOUM, King Ferry.

MEAT MARKET TO LET—Market with large improved cooler, also season's supply of ice with same. 29tf J. S. BARKER, Genoa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Durham cow, 7 years old, been fresh about 2 weeks. 28tf B. J. BRIGHTMAN, Genoa.

WANTED by March 1, 1,000 cow hides, bull hides, horse hides and deacon skins. Highest cash price paid. J. J. SHAPERO, F. P. MARBLE.

FOR SALE—30 Plymouth Rock pullets laying now. B. J. BRIGHTMAN, 28tf Genoa, N. Y.

C. J. Wheeler will furnish you with good coal, well screened, from Atwater & Son's elevator. Give him a call.

Young pigs and veal calves wanted, S. C. HORTON, Throopville.

If You Are

Thinking of buying a Range or Heater, or in fact anything in the Hardware line call and let us show you our goods.

Peck Hardware Co., Genoa

MILLER PHONE.

Holidays

Are Over

and now is the time to settle down to business for a new year. We have some great bargains to offer in several lines which we wish to close out to make room for spring goods as they come in.

Don't forget that we have a few horse blankets left which must go very cheap.

AIKIN & KING,

Both 'Phones,

KING FERRY, N. Y.

VILLAGE AND VICINITY NEWS.

—Irene Holden is attending school in Moravia.

—Miss Jennie Banker returned Wednesday evening from a visit in Auburn.

—D. W. Smith, H. K. Wait, Egbert and Hoyt have new ads in this issue.

—John C. Mastin and wife left the first of the week for their home in Phelps.

—Misses Elizabeth and Frances Bruton visited their aunt, Mrs. Margaret Tyrrell, over Sunday.

—Wm. Wilcox of North Lansing, who has been very ill with peritonitis this week, is reported as much better.

—G. B. Springer of Freeville was in town on business last Friday and Saturday. While here he was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Florence Sullivan.

—P. C. Storm of Owosso, Mich., formerly of Genoa, is spending a week or two in this vicinity. He was an over-Sunday guest of F. W. Miller and family.

—A Farmers' Institute will be held in Maccadee hall at Sherwood next Tuesday and Wednesday, conducted by Hon. D. P. Witter. Good and a good time expected.

A large stock of beautiful shirt waists, at less than cost is now being closed out at Miss Lanterman's special sale.

—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Weaver entertained a company of about thirty guests Monday evening at cards. Very nice refreshments were served and the evening passed pleasantly for all.

Lost—Between the schoolhouse east of Genoa village and the North Lansing M. E. church, (on the lower road) a milk box. Reward if returned to Smith's store, Genoa.

—The Lisk factory at Canandaigua is again running with its full force of men on full time, and the sales of its wares are prodigious, the month of February aggregating \$83,000, and the collections \$84,000.

—Mrs. James Dodd and daughter, Miss Cassie Dodd, of Syracuse arrived in town Friday last. The latter returned home Tuesday. Mrs. Dodd has been packing her mother's, Mrs. Helen Hall, goods part of which will be taken to Syracuse.

Shampooing, manicuring, facial massage, scalp treatment by the Minnie M. Mills system. A line of the Mills toilet goods on hand. Will also do plain sewing.

15 ELZA M. FORD, Genoa, N. Y.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lu B. Cake were not greeted by a very large audience at the Presbyterian church last Friday evening, the room being only about half filled, but they gave a very good entertainment, which was very much enjoyed by all present. Mrs. Cake is an elocutionist of great ability and delighted the audience by her selections. Mr. Cake's impersonations were first class.

Ready made shirt waists in black and white at Mrs. D. E. Singer's.

—Otis E. Wood, who was active in the organization and largely instrumental in the up-building of the Tompkins County Co-Operative Fire Insurance Co., but who retired from active labor perhaps a year ago, and has been in quite feeble health this winter, went to Etna on Friday last to make his home at Edwin Snyder's. Mr. Wood was the first secretary of the Dryden Agricultural Society, which was organized 52 years ago.—Weekly Ithacan.

Cod Liver Oil. Genuine Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, full pints, 50 cts. quarts 90 cts. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

—John Cheesman, aged 82 years, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Warren, Saturday last of heart trouble, after an illness of three weeks. Deceased was born at Ithaca and lived for many years in the town of Genoa, near Belltown. He is survived by eight children. The funeral was held on Monday at 1 o'clock at his late home. Rev. R. L. Dresser officiated and T. A. Miller and Mrs. Robert Mastin and Miss Ida Mastin sang. The remains were taken to King Ferry and placed in the receiving vault.

—Irwin Oliver is home from Auburn for a time.

—W. R. Mosher is much better though not yet able to be out.

—Some fellows are lacking in spirits; others carry pocket flasks.

—Mrs. Sidney Smith, who has been quite ill with the grip for several days, is better.

—Mrs. Monroe Smith of Ludlowville is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Sidney Smith.

—Willie McAllister returned Tuesday from Cortland where he has been spending the past four weeks.

—A Poultry Institute will be held at the Court house in Auburn Friday and Saturday of this week, conducted by John D. Jaquins.

—Some correspondence and other matter was delayed in reaching us this week by going to Geneva, and was therefore of necessity omitted this week.

—The property known as the Harvey Folts farm, in the town of Moravia, has been sold from the estate of the late William Keeler to Matthew Riley. The farm contains 160 acres and adjoins the place now occupied by Mr. Riley.

—James Fear, an old and respected resident of Aurora, died Monday evening, Feb. 24, after a brief illness, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services were held in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Aurora, Saturday, Feb. 29, at 3 p. m., Rev. Frederick Welham officiating.

—Louis Collins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Collins of Homer has been elected principal of the High school at Union Springs for the year commencing next September. Mr. Collins is now principal of the public school at Woodhall, N. Y. He is a graduate of Homer academy and Amherst college.

Go in and see the fine line of Heatherbloom skirts at Mrs. D. E. Singer's.

—Edward Ragan, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Rayner of Genoa, died in the Ithaca city hospital Friday last, following an operation. Funeral services were held at St. Anthony's church, Groton, on Monday. Deceased was in his 32d year and is survived by a wife and daughter. The family live on the Rayner farm near Locke.

—Paulina Lick, wife of Charles Caldwell, died Feb. 16, at her home in Moravia. Mrs. Caldwell had been in poor health for some time, cerebral hemorrhage being the cause of her death. The deceased was born in Summerhill Jan. 3, 1844, and was one of eleven children of which but three remain, Mrs. Calvin Atwood of East Genoa, Mrs. Richmond Vosburgh and Clarendon Lick of Moravia. She is survived also by her husband and one son, George A. Caldwell of Boston.

All taxes not paid by March 20, 1908, will be returned SEYMOUR WEAVER, Collector.

—R. L. Teeter is suffering with a severe attack of pleurisy. . . . Mr. and Mrs. George Fitcher and Willard Doty of Rochester and Miss Ruby Tift of Ithaca, were guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Doty. . . . Miss Minnie Tift suffered a shock of a paralytic nature at the home of her brother, Oscar Tift, last Friday. She is slowly recovering from the effects of the stroke. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Landon of Genoa, C. E. Allen of Rome, Miss Sarah Roething, Miss Gertrude Shaffer and Errol Ellis of Cortland, were guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Shaffer.—Moravia Republican.

Dr. J. W. Whitbeck, dentist, Genoa, N. Y., is prepared to do painless extracting of teeth by the use of Sleep Vapor or Sombiform, the latest and safest anesthetic known, which can be had at his office administered by a physician. He also has for extracting the best preparation for hypodermic; and also a local application for extracting children's teeth, perfectly harmless. In fact, everything in the dental line can be found at his office. Charges as reasonable as in the city or elsewhere, consistent with first-class work.

—Master Gordon Smith and Gladys Smith of Ludlowville, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gibson at Freeville for a week.

—A dispatch was received Wednesday morning announcing the death of Lionel Bastedo at Lincoln, Nebraska. No particulars concerning his death are known as yet by his parents here.

—Rev. S. H. Haskell died last Thursday at the home of his son in Syracuse, aged 69 years. Besides the son, he is survived by a wife. The funeral was held on Saturday and burial was made at Cortland.

—About 75 people surprised Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carson on Monday evening, and spent an enjoyable evening with music and games. Refreshments were served and it was a late hour when the guests departed.

—Mrs. Albert Alling of Cady Ave. spent Sunday with relatives in Moravia. . . . Mrs. Willard A. Hoagland of State St. was the over-Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood of Moravia.—Auburn Citizen.

—F. E. Perry, who is employed by the money system bureau of road making, gave an address in Academy hall Tuesday afternoon. The speaker gave instructions on road-making and explained the meaning of the law pertaining to the money system.

—Harper Mack, whose arm was caught in the belt of a clover mill at Poplar-Ridge, and dislocated at the elbow, is in the Auburn City hospital, where an operation was performed to reset the bone. He was doing well at latest account.

—Union Springs Advertiser.

—Mr. George Mastin celebrated his 94th birthday on Tuesday, March 3. It is believed that Mr. Mastin is the oldest person living in the town of Genoa. He is in good health and very active for his years. He spends much time playing his violin, and often entertains his friends in this way.

—Rev. J. VanKirk Wells, chaplain of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., recently lectured in Music Hall, Wells College, on the subject, "The Training of a Race." Mr. Wells at one time supplied the Presbyterian pulpit in this village. He has been lecturing in Central New York for several weeks.

Church and Society Notes

The ladies of Genoa Presbyterian church will hold a social tea at the home of Mrs. J. S. Banker this (Friday) afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Supper 10 cents. Gentlemen are invited to tea. All are welcome.

There will be a New England supper at the home of John and Bert Smith, East Genoa, Thursday, March 12, for benefit of pastor's salary. Supper 15 cts. All are cordially invited.

Services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning and evening. Subject of the morning sermon, "Christian Tolerance." All are welcome.

Forks of the Greek.

MARCH 3—Bart Breed and family spent a few days in this place last week.

Geo Boyer and wife are in Auburn.

A. S. Reeves made a business trip to Ithaca one day last week.

Thursday night when Chas. Sill and family were returning from North Lansing they ran over a cake of ice in the road which threw them out, injuring Mrs. Boyer's arm quite badly.

Gifford Hand and sisters spent Sunday at Frank Tarbell's.

Agnes Kelley of Lansingville spent Sunday night with Luella Baker.

In a Pinch, use Allen's Foot Ease. A powder for tired, aching, swollen feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. All druggists, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package free by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

PI

A hard cold, hoarseness, or a tickling cough is PI for PIONEER COUGH DROPS.

5c Everywhere.

There isn't anything better and there isn't going to be.

Fred L. Norton,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Eyestrain is Remedied by Glasses and is Not a Disease.

Do you know that disease is seldom the cause of eyestrain? When we diagnose, if disease is present, we tell the patient, but eyestrain and eye defects are remediable by glasses, and the most disagreeable forms of headache and nervous troubles are very often entirely relieved when the eyes are perfectly fitted.

It makes no difference HOW PERFECTLY you may see, if you have headache, sick stomach, dizzy spells or any nervous troubles, there is usually some optical defect, and you should have us scientifically test your eyes, and if they are defective and glasses are needed, we will grind lenses specially to make each eye optically perfect.

A. T. HOYT,
Graduate Optician, Opp. Moravia House
Moravia, N. Y.

DO CARPETS OR RUGS Interest YOU This Spring?

If they do, write for our beautiful 1908 Catalogue containing 200 color plates of our newest styles in Carpets and Rugs of every kind. This will bring the advantage of our immense stock direct to your home.

Catalogue sent FREE to any address on request. Write to-day!

H. R. WAIT,
Headquarters
Carpets, Furniture, Curtains
Auburn, N. Y.

Highway, Bridge and Miscellaneous Report

Of the Town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, 1907.

For the improvement, repair and maintenance of public highways, repair and construction of bridges, laying out or altering roads, removing obstructions caused by snow, and the purchase of machinery, tools and implements, etc.

RECEIPTS AND MONEY AVAILABLE.

MONEY SYSTEM.

Highway Fund, balance on hand from previous year	848 12
Town Highway tax collected for 1907	1546 15
Pol. Tax collected pursuant to Sec. 68	483 00
Money rec'd from State as State Aid	1014 50
Total rec'd and available for Highway purposes under the money system	3891 89

EXPENDITURES.

MONEY SYSTEM.

Labor and Team Work for highways	2637 35
Materials for highways and bridges	173 24
Total Expenditures for highways	2810 59
Balance on hand at date of this report	681 30

RECEIPTS AND MONEY AVAILABLE.

EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY SYSTEM.

Balance unexpended from previous year	300 00
Total received and available for bridge and miscellaneous purposes	300 00

EXPENDITURES.

FOR ORDINARY REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE TO BRIDGES—NO. 1 EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY SYSTEM.

Labor and Team Work	132 67
Materials	189 79
Total	322 46

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY SYSTEM.

Repair and maintenance of bridges, No 1	293 46
Total Expenditures, exclusive of money system	293 46
Total Receipts, exclusive of money system	300 00
Surplus at date of this report	6 54

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

(NOT TO BE PAID FROM HIGHWAY FUND.)

Compensation per day for services \$3.00.	
Number of days service 129 1/2.	
Statement showing machinery, implements and tools owned by the town and the districts of the town and the condition and the present value of the same:	
Road Machines:	
Number owned by town 4.	
Number in good condition 4.	
Number out of use and not in good repair 0.	
Estimated present value	626 00
Rut Scrapers:	
Number owned by town 3.	
Number in good condition 3.	
Estimated present value	25 00
Wheel Scrapers:	
Number owned by town 1.	
Number in good condition 1.	
Estimated present value	30 00
Total estimated value	681 00

OATH OF SUPERVISOR AND HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.
COUNTY OF CAYUGA, ss.

Florence Sullivan, Supervisor, Clarence Hollister, Highway Commissioner, being duly and severally sworn, depose and say: that the foregoing report showing the amounts of money received and the expenditures thereof are correct; that the expenditures stated therein were necessary and were made for the purposes specified and for value received, and that the annexed inventory contains a true statement of all machinery, tools and implements belonging to the town and districts therein.

FLORENCE SULLIVAN, Supervisor.
CLARENCE HOLLISTER, Highway Com'r.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of February, 1908.
WM. H. SHARPSTEIN, Justice of Peace.

STATEMENT OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.

- When was the work of turnpiking and smoothing the highways completed? June 20.
- Is the town properly supplied with machinery, tools and implements for work? Yes.
- Have the noxious weeds and brush within the bounds of the highways been cut and removed as required by section 33a of the Highway Law? Yes.

CLARENCE HOLLISTER, Highway Com'r.
My term of office expires Feb. 19, 1908.
Town of Genoa, County of Cayuga.

Mr. Farmer

Are you in need of a Binder, Mower, Reaper, Hay Loader, Hay Tedder, Rake Manure Spreader, Farm Wagon, Buggy, Grain Drill, Land Roller, 2 Horse Cultivator, Gasoline Engine, Cream Separator, Light or Heavy Harness, Lever, Peg tooth or Floating Harrow? Call and let me give you prices.

The Drill That Makes Competitors Tremble.

We ask you to take a look at the Superior. This drill is sold on its merits. After using same one day and you do not find it the most accurate, most simple of any drill you ever used return same to me. No questions will be asked, 73 sold at the State fair last year. Compare this drill with other makes. No exceptions. Sold by

R. W. Armstrong,

Genoa, N. Y.

AGENT FOR SWIFT'S HIGH GRADE ANIMAL FERTILIZERS.

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

If you wish to realize quick or a mortgage is called and you are threatened with foreclosure, etc., do not fail to call or send us full particulars of your property and let us either sell, exchange or get you a new loan. Do not wait until the flag is hung out. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in any sum for a term of years.

Houses, lots, farms, business property for sale or exchange. Insurance in the best companies and at lowest rates. Houses, flats, apartments and stores to rent. Call or write us.

THE PEOPLE'S AGENCY,

93 Genesee St., -- AUBURN, N. Y.

Some of the Good Things at the New Grocery.

- Corn Beef Hash
- Sardines in Oil and Mustard
- Canned Salmon
- Dried Beef
- Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce
- Canned Beets—Best Yet
- Spinach
- Tomatoes
- Corn
- Peas
- Succotash

Yours for "Eats"
American and Standard Oil.

GILLESPIE & HAGIN

GENOA, N. Y.

PLOW THE EASY WAY USE A WINNER PLOW TRUCK.



Keep away from the handles. Get out of the furrow. Just drive the horses.

A BOY OR GIRL CAN PLOW the stoniest ground with this truck. Finest thing for purpose ever invented. Fits and holds any plow. Flat land or side-hill. Carries plow anywhere. No use for wagon or stoneboat. Saves plow points. Our Trial Offer and Guaranty means perfect satisfaction or no pay. Write to-day for particulars.

GOOD LIVE AGENTS WANTED. M'fd by L. R. LEWIS, Cortland, N. Y.

W. P. PARKER, Agent, Genoa, N. Y.

Selling Out.

Every Overcoat and winter Suit, Underwear, Sweaters at a big sacrifice TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK AT

Genoa Clothing Store.

M. G. SHAPERO & SON.

DEWEY PLEADS FOR THE AMERICAN SHIP.

eloquent Appeal For the Upbuilding of the American Merchant Marine by Hon. Chauncey M. Dewey in the United States Senate on February 24th, 1906.

Mr. President: Every effort to encourage the building and maintenance of an American merchant marine by Government subsidies has been defeated for years. The word "subsidy" has become an epithet of political reproach. To secure any consideration for this system so vital to our future commercial relations with the world we have to adopt other and more euphonious terms for the same thing. "The carriage of the mails" has not yet become unpopular. "To increase the efficiency of the postal service" is still permissible in political discussions. That our position upon the ocean, both the Atlantic and Pacific, is lamentable everybody admits. The effort to remedy it by the methods practiced by both free trade and protective nations is defeated year after year. We have been trying now for a quarter of a century other schemes than subsidies until our flag has almost disappeared from the ports of the world, until our commerce is carried under foreign flags, and until we take out of the pockets of American working men two hundred millions of dollars a year to pay to aliens. This bill reduces the proposition to its simplest terms and meets only the most acute situation in our foreign commerce. In 1891 a bill was passed granting four dollars a mile outward bound for the carriage of mails to twenty knot ships and two dollars a mile to sixteen knot ships. Under that we managed to get four steamships on the Atlantic Ocean and good lines to the West Indies. American enterprise, always ready to enter upon any field in competition with any people, tried the Pacific Ocean. The opportunities were great and so was the competition. There was the whole Pacific coast of South America, and there were also Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Australasia and the Orient. Sixteen knot ships were practically the only ones for this trade. Fifteen American steamships were built and entered into this trade under the law of 1891 of two dollars a mile for carrying the mails. They had to compete first with the subsidized ships of Great Britain and Germany, and lastly those of Japan. But they were struggling against something quite as serious as foreign subsidies.

The two dollars a mile carried with it the requirement that the ships should be American built and manned by Americans and run according to American laws. We have rightly and properly taken good care legislatively of our sailors and prescribed a bill of fare upon which they shall be fed. The labor unions have rightly and properly taken care of their wages. The result is that the cost in wages and food to run American ships under American conditions across the Pacific is double that of European or Japanese steamers. Our people kept up this unequal contest until they had practically exhausted their capital and were compelled to retire from the South American, the Australasian, the Chinese and the Japanese trade. Of the fifteen ships seven are laid off or have been sold to foreigners, their American crews have been discharged and Malays and Lascars have taken their place. It is humiliating and injurious to our commerce that our mails instead of going directly from our ports to the ports of South America should travel around the world in ships of foreign nations; that our diplomatic correspondence, the secrets of which might be of the utmost importance, should be subject to the supervision of our rivals and possibly of our enemies; that our communications in this roundabout service should take twice as long as they would if

run direct. The broad, enlightened and patriotic inspiration of the Southern statesmen who at that time controlled the government we began, as far back as 1845, an enlightened system under which was the promise of an American merchant marine. During the administration of President Polk it was so far perfected that American capital felt safe in embarking upon the competition of the ocean, and the steamships called the Collins Line were built. They soon gained the record for speed, and increased the name and fame of American steamships. Our position in the Atlantic trade between our country and Europe was such that we were carrying one-half the tonnage and competition had reduced the rates from thirty-five to twenty dollars a ton, thereby giving our manufacturers a chance in the European markets. But in the early 50's there grew up a hostile feeling against government encouragement to a merchant marine on this side of the ocean while sentiment increased on the other side among all maritime nations in favor of government assistance. We withdrew our subsidies, England increased hers. The American line went into bankruptcy, the British bought our ships for a song and raised the rates of freight and we became, so far as commercial mastery of the ocean was concerned, the laughing stock of the world. Now, why this change of policy? The same arguments then prevailed which we have heard every year since down to today—that a few firms or a few corporations would be supported out of the Treasury of the United States. Building and running ocean steamers is not

within the capital or capacity of individuals, nor can it be done by many corporations. The number of ships necessary to carry on this commerce must be limited. The important point is shall the government create conditions where American capital can live, can dot the ocean with American steamers, can put the American flag as it was once in every port of the world, can carry American products in American ships, can make the captain and the officers of every American vessel active agents for the promotion and sale of the products of American labor in the competitive ports of South America, Australasia, China and other eastern countries? Shall our communications with the islands we have acquired, Hawaii and the Philippines, be maintained under our own flag or subject to our friendly or hostile relations with other powers? Because the American farmer is protected in his wool against Australian and South American competition and in the other products of his fields and of his labor, we do not say that legislation is for the people of a class. Because the iron worker, steel worker, copper smith, silversmith, goldsmith and artificer in wool, cotton, wood and other fabrics are protected by tariff against pauper competition, we do not say that this legislation is for the benefit of capital and labor engaged in these industries. We say, wisely and patriotically, that such legislation is to enable Americans to be fed and clothed by Americans, that such legislation is to enable Americans to enable American labor to live under better conditions than those which prevail in other countries. It is to make our country self sustaining in every necessity and almost every luxury, it is to promote and encourage the skill of our artisans and the active employment of our capital that we may successfully compete with industrial rivals in other countries. Now, having subsidized Pacific railroads to go over the mountains to connect the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, having spent hundreds of millions to improve rivers and waterways for our internal trade and harbors for our foreign commerce, we balk at the same policy that we may reach under equal conditions competitive markets outside of our own country. One would think to hear the frantic appeals to economy based upon the alleged frightful cost of this encouragement to an American merchant marine that we were depleting the treasury by the appropriation of sums of unequal magnitude. The profit to the Government of our ocean mail service is three millions, six hundred thousand dollars a year. The cost under this bill at the maximum would not exceed that sum. For that sum it would give us American lines to South American ports, Australasia and the Orient. If we should have a general bill which would place us on equal terms with Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan, on both the Atlantic and Pacific, the outside cost per annum would not equal the cost of a single battleship.

We are now the second naval power in the world. The government asks for four new battleships, and to complete the program we should have them, and we should complete the program. A large war fleet promotes peace and prevents war, but it has other uses in time of war as harbors and coasts are fairly well protected by long range guns, torpedoes and submarines. The primary object of a great fleet is to protect the commerce of the country, but we have no commerce under our own flag to protect. We are without vessels or merchant marine which can become auxiliaries to the fleet by which the battleships themselves can be protected. The policy of Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan has built up a merchant marine which is virtually part of their navy. They can call upon these ships as Great Britain did during the Boer War, as we did upon the four ships which we had during the Spanish War. During the Boer War Great Britain took her best ships, because the navy had a right to claim them, out of the American trade and we suffered millions of dollars by it. They took them out to carry troops and munitions of war to South Africa. Admiral Dewey has estimated the number of vessels which ordinarily in times of peace would be in the merchant marine that are necessary in time of war to accompany a fleet of battleships, cruisers, scouts, torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats. There should be in every maritime nation a merchant marine large enough to carry on commerce after the navy has been supplied with its requirements. If I reckon correctly there are today in the whole merchant marine of the United States, including the coastwise service, hardly enough boats to meet a war emergency, and our coastwise service would have to be fatally crippled.

The glad news came to us on Saturday that our fleet of battleships got safely through the dangerous straits of Magellan and were upon the broad Pacific. The morning papers are full of the joy and enthusiasm with which our South American brethren on the Pacific are emulating the hospitality of those on the Atlantic in the reception of the fleet. But there is a fly in the amber, a crack in the diamond and a cloud in the ruby of our national pride. Many of the coilers and supply ships are chartered from foreign nations because our merchant marine could not furnish them. This could not happen with any other maritime naval power. There are thirty-seven coilers accompanying the battleship fleet to the Pacific. Only nine of these are American while twenty-eight are chartered from foreigners. In time of war the difficulty of securing two-thirds of our auxiliary steamers from foreign powers would prove an almost fatal handicap. It is a serious question if neutrals from whom alone we could hire the ships would be permitted to grant us this assistance. Our gallant sailors

would be compelled to fight with a crippled arm. One of the most significant journeys ever made was that of our Secretary of State, Mr. Root, to the South American Republics. It was far more important than the fabled voyages of Ulysses and quite as picturesque. He removed prejudices of the statesmen and people of the countries south of us who had theretofore thought our interference in their behalf was to conquer or dominate them. At all the ports and capitals this most level headed, capable and tactful of Americans cemented North and South American friendship. But what do we or they gain? War is very remote. The Monroe Doctrine is too firmly established for European aggression. The whole sum and substance of closer relations between North and South America is reciprocal trade. It was mortifying to the Secretary of State to have to report, as he did in his great speech at Kansas City on his return, that as the warship on which he was sailed through the crowded shipping of every port the flags of Great Britain, Germany, France, Sweden, Norway and Japan were dipped in salute, and only once in all those fleets was seen at the masthead the American flag. Why? Because while we spend a hundred millions a year on the navy, forty millions a year in dressing harbors and one hundred and forty millions a year for pensions and other millions in forestry and reclamation, yet we are driven off the ocean by the clamor that three millions, six hundred thousand dollars for a Pacific fleet would smash the Treasury. One of our consuls reports that in the harbor of Chile last year were about eighteen million tons of shipping, including sailing vessels and everything that could float the United States had one hundred and thirty-five thousand tons. We will spend three hundred millions of dollars on the Panama Canal. Its benefits are recognized by all the world. The commerce of the nations will follow this new route which will reduce so greatly time and cost in the carriage of interchanges between the Atlantic and Pacific. We will have the glory of this marvel of the liberality of a great nation and the genius of its engineers, but if we have no merchant marine other countries will reap the larger portion of its advantages. Our Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be more easily defended by our fleet, but except on a man of war the Canal will rarely see our flag and our people will not reap the rich harvest of the commerce which will flow through its waters.

The Japanese are the wonders of the past half century. I received at my law office in Peekskill forty odd years ago most unexpectedly a commission as minister to Japan. I had been appointed and confirmed without my knowledge owing to the friendly offices of Mr. Secretary Seward. At that time Japan had but few ports open to the world, her navy was composed of junks, her army equipped with bows, arrows and spears, and her government a feudal system like that of Europe in the eleventh century. The Japanese, though living under the oldest of monarchies, are the most progressive of peoples. They are willing to adopt anything from any country if it can be proven to be better than their own. These Orientals differ from all other Orientals in not being bound by traditions or prejudices. In forty-two years they have advanced as far as Western Europe has in six hundred. They sent out a commission of their ablest men to study other civilizations and governments. Their reverence for their emperor, which is their religion, was such that while they retained him they made him a constitutional monarch restrained by a representative parliament. They established a free press on American lines. They also after investigation built up an educational system on American lines of common schools, high schools, colleges and universities. They adopted from England, the greatest of maritime powers, their navy and justified their judgment when they swept the Russian fleet from the ocean. They chose the German system for their army and Port Arthur and Manchuria are the trophies of their broad mindedness. They even sent a commission to find if other religions were better than their own. This commission, unhappily, visited only the great cities and did not come in touch with what Christianity has really done for civilization, humanity and the uplifting of peoples, but seeing the amount of drunkenness, immorality and crime there was in the cities of Europe they went back and reported against any change in religion. We believe ourselves to be the most progressive people in the world, and yet we are bound by prejudices at which the Japanese would laugh.

In 1812 Andrew Jackson defeated the British veterans of Waterloo from behind the cotton bales at New Orleans, and in 1837 he smashed the United States Bank from the White House at Washington. He became and is one of the heroes of our history. These two achievements are linked together in the American mind. The result of the latter is that we refuse to study the systems of Germany, France and Great Britain, which prevent panics, and stand by General Jackson. Free trade doctrinaires have captured the outpost of the American merchant marine and the trade of the ocean, and because of our reverence for the men who did it we talk of the policy of free ships which has been tried and failed, we talk of tonnage duties which under our treaties are impossible, and decline to adopt the system which makes Great Britain the mistress of the seas and which has built up the German mercantile marine in the last twenty years to the second place in the commerce of the world. Japan ten years ago made up her mind that if she was to take her place

among commercial nations she must have a merchant marine. She tried free ships and the other devices advanced by doctrinaires for our guidance and then discovered she must build her own ships at her own dock yards and her merchant marine must be Japanese from start to finish. So she commenced to subsidize with no prejudices and no fears but accepted the wise modern doctrine that "the best is good enough for us no matter who invented it." So today her merchant marine is three times as great as it was nine years ago. She is gradually dominating the Pacific. She has bankrupted our Pacific fleet and is forcing England to take new and additional steps to protect her trade between China and India.

We are now about one hundred millions of people. The genius of our inventors, the skill of our mechanics and our exhaustible supply of raw materials are constantly creating a larger and larger surplus which must be sold abroad. Congestion imperils capital, wages and production at home. Fifty years from now the question of population and its profitable employment will become very acute. If our ocean commerce is to be held in the grip of these exploded prejudices the condition will be more than acute. It will be perilous. I am old enough to remember when our clipper ships were first in speed, and with speed foremost in tonnage, and we were equal to every maritime nation on the ocean and in the ports of the world. I am old enough to remember when with the supremacy of steam the subsidized Collins Line maintained and increased our favorable position, and secured fifty per cent of the tonnage across the Atlantic, and young enough to know that while the tonnage has enormously increased, only nine percent of it is now carried under the American flag. I am old enough to remember when our flag disappeared from the ocean upon our merchant marine and the free trade exultation for this triumph of its theories. I am young enough to remember, and not with pride, that when the whole world applauded the gaining of the ocean record on the Atlantic it was for the Deutschland, a German ship under the German flag. I am young enough to remember that the Lusitania and the Mauretania were cheered for their marvels of architecture, of comfort, of capacity and of speed on both sides of the ocean, but they were British ships under the British flag, supported by a subsidy of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, with a postal payment of three hundred and fifty thousand a year besides.

Mr. President, I look upon this bill as purely a tentative effort to place us in our proper position commercially with our rivals. I believe it should be followed by a broad and comprehensive policy. We have the genius for invention, we have the architectural talent, we have the mechanical skill, we have the products, raw and manufactured, to compete successfully everywhere around this earth. Our necessity is the disposal of our surplus, the opportunity is the open market and to win it we must have American ships built by American labor in American ship yards, officered by American officers and manned by American sailors and bearing the American flag.

Before the Mirror.
He is one of those persons with a mad passion for figuring out "how much," "how long," etc., and was waiting for his wife, who was adjusting her hat before the mirror. They were going to the theater and had ten minutes to catch their train. Presently a sparkle came into his eye, and he fished a pencil and paper from his pocket. That kind of man always has a pencil and paper, even in his evening clothes. "Do you know," he said presently, looking up at his wife, who had finished adjusting her hat, "that I figure, basing my figures on observation, that a girl from six to ten spends an average of seven minutes a day before her mirror; from ten to fifteen, a quarter of an hour; from fifteen to twenty, twenty-two minutes. A woman of seventy will have spent 5,802 hours, or eight solid months, counting day and night. Now, a woman of your age has spent—"

"Never mind what I've spent," she said coldly, removing her hat. "You have spent fifteen minutes figuring it out, and we have missed that train."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Suited Either Way.
Richmond Pearson Hobson, representative from Alabama, young, smooth faced and bald as an onion, is one of the new members of congress pointed out to the visitors by the house guides. His conferrer were discussing Hobson the other evening, and one raised the question as to whether he had treated his fame fairly in leaving the navy, where his reputation was established, and taking up a political career.

"That reminds me of what a young Washington girl once said to me," remarked Representative Butler Ames, who was one of the party. "She had married a naval officer, and I asked her why she did that, as naval officers are a way from home so much."

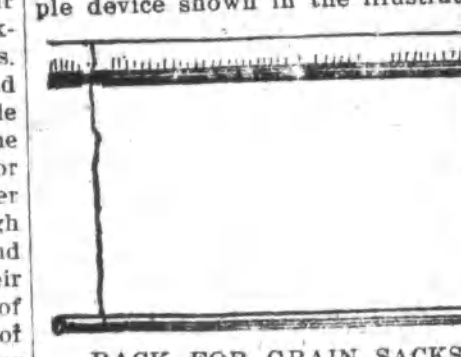
"Well," she said, "I figured up the thing pretty carefully, and I concluded that if my husband didn't turn out to be my affinity he would be away half the time, and if he did he would be home half the time. What more could one ask?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

LIVE STOCK

UNFINISHED HOGS.

Theories Advanced by Packers and Packer.
Opinions differ as to the cause of soft bacon and the problem may never be solved. It was at first thought that it was due to breed, but this has been largely disproved by experiments in the feeding of animals from different broods. Then it was said that soft bacon was due to feed, but this is found to be only partly true. It should be remembered that much of the bacon does not show its tendency to soften until it is curing. The packers say that most of the bacon that acts this way is from hogs purchased in May, June and July. The hogs at this time of the year are not generally so well finished as those bought later. One packer says: "It is noticeable that the sides which turn out soft invariably belong to hogs that are manifestly unfinished. Without exception, the backs of soft sides are thin, usually less than three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and in general not so much to lack of weight, but rather to the hogs having been marketed before they are in proper condition. The bulk of the soft sides comes from the light weights."

Rack for Storing Grain Sacks.
As grain sacks prove a great temptation to rats and mice they can be easily preserved by using the simple device shown in the illustration.



RACK FOR GRAIN SACKS.
It is simply a rod suspended from the ceiling by wires, over which the sacks can be thrown.

Notes About Horses.
Breeding from vicious parents will not produce the sort of horses that are desirable on the farm. Neither will trotting horses make good animals for agricultural purposes.

Horses and colts can live on hay alone, but they will thrive better on a mixed ration of grain and hay. Some farmers claim that alfalfa hay is superior to oats as a feed for horses. In feeding it, however, care must be exercised not to let the stock eat it too freely.

There is a scarcity of good carriage horses all over the country at present and prices are constantly advancing. This is due to the fact that in no section of the United States are breeders making any special effort to supply this class of horses.

Short-ribbed horses are always light in weight and are generally poor feeders.

Before buying a horse for either draft or driving purposes, carefully examine the front feet and hocks, as those are the parts that come directly in contact with hard work. Unless they are sound and good, a horse's usefulness will be greatly impaired.

Never buy a stallion whose feet are contracted and brittle or whose hocks are puffy and fleshy looking.—*Ranch and Range.*

Value of Sheep to the Farmer.
W. J. Duffel, president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association, says, speaking of sheep: "Sheep pay more on the investment than any other domestic animals. Sheep and diversification keeps the farmers' children in school instead of in the cotton patch. Sheep eat about 550 different kinds of noxious weeds; cows eat from 150 to 200 kinds; while horses eat less than 100 kinds. Sheep not only destroy noxious weeds, but they improve the grass on a pasture by exterminating the weeds. Land also improves with sheep running on it as it is well known all over the civilized world. A Texas corn field which, without sheep, produced but twenty bushels to the acre, after sheep had run upon it for a year or two made from forty to sixty bushels. Keeping sheep enables the farmer to grow less of cotton and more of other crops. Begin with small flocks, take proper care of your lands, and you will soon have as large a flock as you need and then the surplus lambs to market."

Running and Trotting Horses.
The trotting horse does a great deal more work in going a fast mile than does a running horse and for that reason uses up a great deal more energy and puts its endurance to a more severe test. The trotter uses up a great deal of energy in lifting its feet and putting them forward. While folding and unfolding its legs the shoulder action is put to severe strain, all of which calls upon its stock of endurance. The running horse saves much of this energy and in doing so conserves his endurance.

Contaminant in agricultural life as one of the most powerful factors for success.

BRING YOUR LEGAL PRINTING TO THIS OFFICE--WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON IT.

Citation.
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: To Charles Graham, Mortimer E. Graham, William Graham, Jr., Wilson E. Palmer and Fred R. Rich, heirs-at-law, next-of-kin, legatees, devisees, creditors of Mary B. Graham, late of the town of Ira, in the County of Cayuga, New York, deceased, and to all other creditors and persons in any way interested in the estate of said Mary B. Graham, decedent.

Whereas, William Graham, Jr., the administrator of the estate of said Mary B. Graham, deceased, has applied to our Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, New York, for the disposition of the surplus money accruing from sale of real estate of a decedent, for the payment of the debts and funeral expenses of said decedent; now, therefore, you and each of you, are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, New York, at a Surrogate's Court, to be held in and for the County of Cayuga, at the Court House, in the City of Auburn, in said County, on the 27th day of March, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why the surplus money accruing from sale of real property of said decedent should not be distributed among those entitled thereto, and why an order and decree should not be made, authorizing and directing such distribution; and if any of the aforesaid persons, so interested in the estate of said decedent, and hereby cited, are infants under the age of twenty-one years, they will please take notice that they are required to appear by their general guardian, if they have one, or if they have none, that they appear and apply for the appointment of a special guardian, or in the event of their neglect or failure to do so, a special guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for them in the proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of our Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Walter E. Woodin, [S.] Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, at Auburn, this 26th day of February, 1906.
WALTER E. WOODIN, Surrogate.

Fred R. Rich, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. Address, Auburn, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.
By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Linda B. Mead, late of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 31st day of August, 1906.
ENNEST B. MEAD, Administrator.

Dated Feb. 24, 1906
E. C. Mead, Attorney for Administrator, Auburn, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.
By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of John H. Algard, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 31st day of September, 1906.
JOHN H. GARD, Executor.

VanSickle & Allen, Attorneys for Executor, Office and P. O. Address, 140 Seneca St., Auburn, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.
By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Tyrrell, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, at her place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 31st day of July, 1906.
MARGARET M. TYRRELL, Administratrix.

Dated January 25, 1906.
F. E. Huggitt, Attorney for Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.
By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Michael Cannon, late of the town of Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executor of said estate, at his place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of July, 1906.
JOSEPH CANNON, Executor.

Notice to Creditors.
By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Sara A. Dixon, late of the town of Leyard, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, at his place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of May, 1906.
DATED Nov. 18, 1907.
DEXTER WHEELER, Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.
By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Frank H. Thayer, late of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrators of said estate, at their place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 15th day of April, 1906.
H. LEONA THAYER, CARL J. THAYER, Administrators.

Dated Oct. 7, 1907.
S. Edwin Day, Attorney for Administrators, Moravia, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.
By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of James Murray, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrators of said estate, at their place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of July, 1906.
MAY MURRAY, THOMAS DONAHUE, Administrators.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1906.
F. M. Leary, Attorney for Administrators, Auburn, N. Y.

ASTHMA or HAY FEVER
I WANT TO TELL YOU...
The most powerful factor in the success of...

The Scrap Book

They Needed It Most.

A regiment of soldiers was drawn up in the barrack square for church parade, but the church was being repaired and could only hold half of them.

"Sergeant major," ordered the colonel, "tell all the men who do not want to go to church to fall out on the reverse flank."

About half the number quickly availed themselves of the privilege.

"Now, sergeant major, dismiss all the men who did not fall out and march the others to church. They need it most."

THE GOOD, GREAT MAN.

How seldom, friend, a good, great man inherits

Honor and wealth, with all his worth and pains!

It seems a story from the world of spirits When any man obtains that which he merits

Or any merits that which he obtains. For shame, my friend! Renounce this idle strain.

What wouldst thou have a good, great man obtain—

Wealth, title, dignity, a golden chain Or heaps of coines which his sword hath slain?

Goodness and greatness are not means, but ends.

Hath he not always treasures, always friends.

The great, good man, three treasures—love and light

And calm thoughts, equable as infants' breath—

And three fast friends, more sure than day or night—

Himself, his Maker and the angel death? —Coleridge.

The Country's Need.

"I say," said the old lady with the high pitched voice as the jerkwater slowed down at Grigsby station—"I say, what is all this fuss about educating boys to be civil engineers? The thing that this ere country really needs is a few civil conductors and less sassy brakemen."—Lippincott's.

Talking of Ants.

"Talking of ants," he said, "we've got 'em as big as crabs out west. I've seen 'em fight with long thorns, which they used as lances, charging like savages."

"They don't compare to the ants I saw in the east," said an inoffensive individual near by. "The natives have trained them as beasts of burden. One of 'em could trail a ton load for miles with ease. They worked willingly, but occasionally they turned on their attendants and killed them."

"I say, old chap," said a shocked voice from the corner, "what sort of ants were they?"

"Elephants," said the quiet man.

She Was Welcome to the Rest.

As several travelers got into the station bus one of the men noticed that a young woman had a grip exactly like his, but that it was placed with the rest of the baggage on top. Thinking there might be some mistake made, he kept his inside and placed it at his feet. He was soon engrossed with his paper and did not notice the young woman reach over and draw the grip close to her side. He waited until she was occupied with a book and then pulled the grip to its former position, the rest of the travelers looking on with amused expressions.

In turning over a leaf she looked down and suddenly became aware of the removal of the grip. With some force in her voice and manner, she said, "That is mine!" and jerked it back close to her feet.

Touching his hat politely, the owner said: "All right, madam. But may I please get my pipe and nightshirt out? You are welcome to the rest of the things!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

As It Seemed to Him.

A man had been employed to make an inventory of the furniture in the house. He was so long about his task in the parlor, however, that the mistress of the mansion went to see what he was doing. On the floor lay an empty bottle. On the sofa lay the man sleeping. But the inventory had not been wholly forgotten. At the top of the page stood a solitary eloquent entry, "One revolving carpet."

A Poor Sermon.

A clergyman accepted an invitation to officiate at Sunday services in a neighboring town and intrusted his new curate with the performance of his duties. On returning home he asked his wife what she thought of the curate's sermon.

"It was the poorest one I ever heard—nothing in it at all."

Later in the day the clergyman, meeting his curate, asked him how he had got on.

"Oh, very well. I didn't have time to prepare anything, so I preached one of your unused sermons."

The Question Was Passed.

"I believe," said the prosecuting attorney, "that you gave your name as Mary Howlly, unmarried?"

"I did."

"And what is your age?"

"I decline to answer."

"But the court wishes to know."

"It's none of the court's business."

"What that, madam?" the judge asked sharply.

"I said, your honor, that it was none of the court's business what my age is."

"The witness will answer the question," frowned the judge.

"The witness will do nothing of the kind," replied the lady.

"The court insists," said the judge.

"And why? Will I tell the truth with any less impartiality whether I am twenty or seventy?"

The judge was thinking of a string

answer when the prosecuting attorney put in:

"May it please the court," he said severely, "this is contempt and should be punished accordingly."

The witness smiled most exasperatingly.

"May it please the court," she said, in close imitation of the prosecutor, "you may fine me for contempt if you wish, but it will not make me answer. Your honor and the gentleman who asks me the question are elected to the offices which you fill by the people, and you are both willing to be elected again. Imprison me if you wish. I shall not answer. But I say to both of you now that when the public know you have punished a woman for refusing to tell her age you will never be elected to office again in a thousand years. Women have some rights that are bound to be respected, and public sentiment has accorded us this one. So there."

The judge looked down at the prosecutor, and the prosecutor looked up at the judge, and the question was passed.

A Lincoln Retort.

A woman once wrote to Abraham Lincoln asking for a sentiment and his autograph.

He answered promptly:

Dear Madam—When you write to a stranger asking the favor of a letter, always inclose a postage stamp. There's the sentiment. Here's the autograph: A. LINCOLN.

Told In Six Hundred Words.

A beginner in newspaper work in a small town who occasionally sent "stuff" to one of the New York dailies picked up what seemed to him a "big story." Hurrying to the telegraph office he "queried" the telegraph editor: "Column story on so and so. Shall I send it?"

The reply was prompt, but unsatisfactory. "Send six hundred words," was all it said.

"Can't be told in less than twelve hundred," he wired back.

Before long the reply came: "Story of creation of world told in six hundred. Try it."

The Professor and the Child.

A German professor who is extremely studious and detests being annoyed in his studies was alone with the children one evening. They raced from room to room until their father could stand the noise no longer, and, losing all patience, he rushed from his study and ordered all of them to go to bed at once. It was only twilight, and they remonstrated, but to no avail. All but one finally went upstairs sobbing. The exception was a little girl, who positively refused to budge an inch. The professor at last administered a slight corporal punishment, and she dolefully followed her companions. Soon afterward his wife broke in on the professor's now undisturbed studies, and her first question was, "Where are the children?"

He was forced to tell of their depravity, and she ran upstairs.

Presently she returned in great excitement and cried out to her husband:

"I think you must be crazy! I thought there must be something wrong when you told me you had to whip one of the children for disobedience. Now, do you know what you have done? The child you have whipped wasn't ours at all, but a little girl who has been spending the evening here."

Pat's Way of Saying It.

Pat had heard some one quote the time honored wedding congratulation to the happy pair, "May all your troubles be little ones," and it tickled his fancy. Not long ago a friend of his entered into bliss, and Pat was hardly able to hold back his congratulations until the ceremony was over. As soon as he could he rushed up to the couple and, grabbing each by the hand, he sang out, "Long life to the both of yez, and may all your troubles be little babies!"—Lippincott's.

Kipling at a Luncheon.

"Yes, you know," the hostess was saying, "Kipling came in and behaved so strangely! At luncheon he suddenly sprang up and wouldn't let the waitress come near the table. Every time that she tried to come near he would jump at her."

"He made a dive for the cake, which was on the lower shelf of the sideboard, and took it into the parlor to eat it. He got the crumbs all over the sofa and the beautiful rug."

"When he had finished his cake he simply sat and gazed at us."

The visitor finally could not control herself and asked, "Excuse me, but are you speaking of Mr. Rudyard Kipling?"

"Mr. Rudyard Kipling? Oh, no; Kipling is our dog!"

Old Fashioned Things.

A lady called in an old physician of the last generation to treat her baby, who was slightly ailing. He prescribed castor oil.

"But, doctor, castor oil is such an old fashioned remedy."

"Madam," replied the doctor, "babies are old fashioned things."

Anything to Oblige.

A Harvard student who was a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy had adopted spelling reform as his particular line of work, and as commencement day drew near he went to President Eliot with a request. "You know, Mr. President," he said, "that you are proposing to make me a Ph. D. Now, I have made a specialty of spelling reform, and I always spell philosophy with an 'f.' Could you not make my degree Ph. D. instead of Ph. D.?"

"Certainly. In fact, if you insist, we shall make it a D. F."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Saturday Night Talks

By V. E. DAVISON — RUTLAND Vt.

FOOD FOR TRUNE MAN.

March 8, '08—(John 6:22-51.)

Food is of three kinds, material, mental, moral. Some people feed only their bodies—they live the life of an oyster. Others there are who only eat to live,—what they shall put in their stomachs is not so important with them as what they shall put in their minds. But the highest development of mankind are those who are ever on the search, not for "the meat that perisheth, but for that which endureth unto everlasting life"—they look for food to satisfy the appetite of the soul. In other words, he only really lives who feeds his body, his intellect and his spirit. Spirit, soul and body; that is the whole man, and he who starves any portion of this marvellous trinity is not wise.

It is incontrovertible that to feed the hunger of man's threefold nature there is abundant provision, but somehow the distribution is not equal. Food enough to satisfy the craving of appetite of every man, woman and child on the planet, but some fare sumptuously every day and others starve for the want of a crust! Libraries stuffed from basement to cupola with the intellectual treasures of the ages, while millions of human beings cannot read a word in any language! Civilization crowded with churches and preachers who scramble for vacant pulpits; heathenism faintly illuminated with the altar fires of a few consecrated missionaries! Food enough for spirit, soul and body of every living creature; the problem is, how to get the supply and the demand together.

One great difficulty is to make those who are well supplied realize the privations of others. The well-fed cannot appreciate hunger, the educated cannot feel for the illiterate, the religious are strangely indifferent to the conditions of the irreligious. If we who sit down daily to tables groaning with luxuries could realize that human beings are starving to death this minute, our food would choke us if we dared to eat before we had done something to rescue the perishing. If those whose houses are filled with literary food could realize the multitudes to whom a book is a sealed treasure, only to dream about but never to possess, do you think there would be any lack of school houses or teachers? If the men and women who sit in comfortable pews on Sunday, "sitting and singing themselves away to everlasting bliss," could get one look into the heart of heathenism, and realize for an instant what it means to be "without God, and without hope in the world," what do you think they would do about it?

The fact is, we load our tables and cram our storehouses, and overload our pantries, and waste enough to feed all the hungry of the land. We send our children to school and from kindergarten to university stuff their heads with knowledge, useful and ornamental, but we let our neighbors' children, neighbors though 1000 miles away, grow up in ignorance of the first rudiments of education. We fill our communities with churches, for every hair-splitting doctrinal sect imaginable, and give a lot of half-starved spiritual shepherds a little handful of dyspeptic saints to minister unto, while just across the blue water of the ocean, continents and islands populous with the children of the same God we profess to worship drift on in endless night unbroken by a single ray of gospel truth.

Food enough for all, but monopolized by the highly favored. We have a corner on breadstuffs, material, mental, spiritual. We have a charge to keep—and we keep it. We have no objection to others preaching the gospel to the heathen, but we pray to be excused. We can build war ships to shoot them, but white winged evangelists of peace and plenty are sadly wanting. Our merchantmen have their holds full of whiskey, but boxes of Bibles are not mentioned in the bills of lading. They look to us for bread and we give them a stone.

We have all sorts of institutions in the world, each one trying to do something for some one part of man's nature. The "bread line" in the city for the unemployed, the free night school for the unintelligent, the free mission for the unsaved. After a while society will stop trying to lift mankind in the haphazard, one-sided fashion, and provide for the whole man at once. There is little use in preaching a free gospel even, to the man whose stomach is empty. People believe quicker when they are not faint with hunger. Eternal bliss does not appeal very strongly to the man who has an internal cavity. A tract will be more appreciated if it is preceded with a treat. Men are three-sided; they can never be fully satisfied if lifted one side at a time. The jackcrews should be put under the foundation, not under the saves. Spirit, soul and body; food for the whole man is the great desideratum.

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Auctions.

P. C. Storm and Thos. Kelly will sell at auction on the Storm farm, 1 mile west and 1 mile south of Venice Center, on Monday, March 9, at 10 o'clock, 8 horses, 10 head of cattle, 8 shoats, brood sow, 120 Plymouth Rock and white Leghorn hens, wagons, sleighs, quantity farm tools, 75 bu. oats, quantity hay, 10 bu. potatoes. At the same time and place Frank Mosher will sell quantity of farm tools, 20 potato crates, 100 nap buckets, quantity potatoes. J. A. Hudson, aucr.

Margaret Tyrrell will sell at auction on the Hughtt farm 1/2 mile west and 1/2 mile north of Genoa village, on Tuesday, March 10, at 12 o'clock, 8 horses, 9 head of cattle, lumber wagon, ten ewes with lambs, quantity farming tools, 25 bu. potatoes, etc. L. B. Norman, auctioneer.

Henry Purdy will sell at auction, 6 miles west of Moravia, 1 1/2 miles northeast of Venice Center, Wednesday, March 11, at 1 o'clock entire herd of 18 Jersey cows, all full blood and grade Jerseys. This is an ideal dairy herd, all in profit now and in good condition ranging in age from 3 to 8 years. One bull: No. 60,257, A No. 1 stock bull, a direct descendant of Stoke Pajla 3rd, sire of 27 tested daughters testing 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days; Melia Ann 2nd, test of 18 lbs. 6 oz.; Eurotas, test of 22 lbs. 7 oz. A pair of these cows are descendants of this bull. This is as good a herd as there is in southern Cayuga Co. These cows will freshen again about Oct. 1st, making an A No. 1 herd for fall and winter profit. B. L. K. milking machine, air pumps, piping and everything complete for a first-class plant; the only perfect machine on the market. Come and see it work at one o'clock on day of sale. Davis swing churn arranged for hand or power. Extra good pair road horses weight about 1900 lbs., yearling colt; good double harness, feed mill, corn sheller and elevator complete, tank heater, No. 2 DeLaval Separator, 3 milk cans, open buggy. Stephen Myers, auctioneer.

Thomas Geoghan will sell at auction on the Henry Barnes farm 1/2 mile southeast of Scipio Center, on Thursday, March 12, at 10 o'clock, 4 horses, 3 cows, quantity farm tools, wagons, harnesses, etc., etc. Lunch at noon. Stephen Myers, auctioneer.

Wm. H. Hoskins will sell at auction at his residence, 1/2 mile north of Venice Center, on Saturday, March 14 at 10 o'clock, 4 cows, wagon, sleighs, harnesses, extra lines, bridles and collars, quantity farm implements, 200 locust posts, barrel cider vinegar, 5 bu. seed corn, quantity household goods. Lunch at noon. Stephen Myers, auctioneer.

Richard Dixon will sell at auction at his residence 1 mile west of Ledyard and 1 mile east of Ellsworth, Monday, March 16, at 10 o'clock, yearling mule, 8 head of cattle, wagons, sleighs, farm implements, carpenter's tools, shoe-maker's tools, quantity household goods, bee hives and fixtures, 6 tons mixed hay, 100 bu. oats, 200 bu. corn on the ear. Lunch at noon. J. A. Hudson, auctioneer.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, }
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON.
(Seal.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Worked Like a Charm.
Mr. D. N. Walker, editor of that spicy journal, the Enterprise, Louisiana, Va., says: "I ran a nail in my foot last week and at once applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve. No inflammation followed; the salve simply healed the wound." Heals sores, burns and skin diseases. Guaranteed at J. S. Banker's, Genoa, and F. T. Atwater's, King Ferry, druggists. 25c.

The Teeth. Caring for the teeth is well repaid by improved appearance. Rexall Tooth Powder contains everything required for proper tooth care. 25 cts. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

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Gonklin-Lester.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lester at East Venice on Wednesday, March 4, at 12 o'clock, when their daughter, Mabel, was united in marriage to Clyde Main Conklin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Conklin of Locke. Between eighty and ninety guests witnessed the ceremony which was performed by Rev. James M. Hutchinson of Rochester, the ring service being used.

Nelson and Emma Sheldon acted as ribbon bearers, Osborn Signor as flower girl. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Lena Teeter, and the groom by his brother, Howard Conklin. The bride was very becomingly attired in a gown of white lusterine, made princess, and trimmed with Oriental lace. The bridesmaid's dress was white Persian lawn with French Valenciennes trimmings. Preceding the ceremony, while the bridal party were taking their places, Miss Grace Fitts of Syracuse University sang "Oh, Promise Me." She also played the wedding march.

A very elaborate wedding dinner was served, and during the serving Miss Halsey of Groton played piano solos.

The rooms and bride's table were beautifully decorated with flowers sent from Alabama by the bride's uncle, Fred V. Lester. The color scheme was blue and white.

The bride was the recipient of a large number of costly and elegant gifts, including silver, linen and china, and forty dollars in gold and a handsome bedroom suit from her parents.

Aside from the wedding which took place that day, the day had a special significance as it was the twenty third wedding anniversary of the groom's parents and the 60th birthday anniversary of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Ray G. Smith.

Amid showers of rice and confetti, the bride and groom left for a wedding trip and will soon be at home at the Conklin farm near Locke.

Sudden Death in Scipio.

Omar Johnson died suddenly at his home in the town of Scipio Friday last. Just when his death occurred is not known, but he was found asleep in his chair about 6 o'clock.

Mr. Johnson lived in the town of Scipio on the Owasco lake road, near the Letchworth farm, with his sister, Miss Johnson, and a brother, H. Clyde Johnson. Friday morning, Miss Johnson and the brother came to Genoa to rent a house, as the family had decided to move here if a house could be secured. They reached home, on their return, at 6 o'clock and were shocked to find their brother dead.

Dr. F. C. Smith was called and decided that death was due to organic heart disease. Deceased was unmarried, 64 years of age and partially blind.

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Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials. They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample free. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

Luck and Chance in Mining. The cynic's argument that success in most cases is but due to a succession of fortunate blunders would seem to be made exemplified in mining for the precious metals than in any other field of the world's work. "Go and dig there!" advised a facetious miner thinking to play a joke in a confiding tenderfoot who had asked where he would begin his mining.

He pointed as he spoke to a crumbling prospect hole, long before abandoned as ground utterly barren. But to the eyes of inexperience one spot looked as promising as another, and the young fellow promptly lent himself to the unguessed humor of the situation with the result that in less than a day's work he had uncovered one of the richest veins of tellurium opened in that camp.

He was still so ignorant of what he had found that when another practical joker offered to sink the shaft 40 feet for half interest in the claim, the opportunity to receive a pair of blistered palms was hailed as a god-send.

Yet that 40 feet of sinking paid something like \$50,000, while the first and last, the great Melvina mine of Boulder county, Col., has yielded close to \$400,000.—Sunset Magazine.

NO CREMATION FOR PARSEES.

Expose the Bodies of Their Dead to Be Devoured by Vultures.

Indignation was created among the Parsees by an agitation to induce them to dispose of their dead by cremation instead of exposing them to be devoured by vultures on their "towers of silence." They are not prepared to abandon a custom which is hallowed to them by hoary antiquity and associated with their most solemn religious rites.

Though in European minds the thought of allowing feathered scavengers to feast on the bodies of their beloved dead would excite the deepest feelings of repugnance and disgust, as practiced by the Parsees this method of getting rid of the fleshly tenement is far from being so horrible as is generally imagined. Indeed, to the Parsees themselves—and they are the most cultivated and intelligent of all the sects found in India—it seems far preferable to burying the dead as practiced by Christians.

"Your people," said a Parsee, "put your dead underground, where they provide a banquet for worms. We put ours above ground, where their flesh is eaten by vultures. The ultimate result is the same. The bones are left. But there is a great difference in what takes place before the skeleton stage is reached, and that method. Before consigning the bodies of your dead to the earth you inclose them in coffins. You dare not allow your imaginations to picture the horrible changes that there takes place before Nature recovers what she gave. We do not seek to retard the process. The vultures do their work expeditiously. There is no putrefaction. Christian burial grounds, so I have read, are often sources of disease; Parsee dokhmas, or 'towers of silence' as you poetically call them, are never such. From a sanitary point of view they are incomparably superior to your cemeteries, and with us they are equally sacred."

"But," it was suggested, "fire would do the work even better than vultures."

"Or worms," said the Parsee. "When you Christians take to cremation we Parsees may possibly follow your excellent example. There are far weightier reasons why cremation should take the place of burial than can be urged in favor of its substitution for our towers of silence."

The towers of silence crown the summit of Malabar Hill, near Bombay, and are situated in the midst of a beautiful garden whose tropical trees swarm with vultures. They are built of stone and are about twenty-five feet high. A small door is provided for the entrance of the body. When a Parsee dies, after the performance of solemn and imposing funeral rites, the body is borne upon an iron bier to the towers, followed by a procession of relatives and friends of the dead, headed by a number of priests. Upon arrival at the garden the bier is laid down and prayers are said at the "sagri" or house of prayer near the entrance to the garden. The attendants then carry the body to the towers of silence, lay it on its stony bed and retire. Then the vultures gather about and do their gruesome work unseen. The bones are soon denuded of flesh and fall through an iron grating into a pit beneath, from which they are afterward removed by a subterranean cavern.

On the third day after the death friends and relatives again assemble at the house where the dead man lived and thence proceed to the "temple of fire." Standing before the urns in which the "celestial fires" are kept burning, priests recite prayers for the soul of the departed. His son, or adopted son kneels before the high priest and promises due performance of all religious rites and obsequies to the dead. Friends and relatives then hand the priest a list of contributions to various charities which have been subscribed as a memorial offering. This concludes the ceremony of "rising from mourning" or the resurrection anniversary of the death of a Parsee memorial funeral ceremonies are performed. An iron framework is erected in the house, in which shrubs and flowers are cultivated, thus literally keeping the memory of the dead man green. Before these iron frames prayers are said two or more times during twenty-four hours.

The Parsees are a small sect. They number altogether about 82,000, of whom 72,000 live in or near Bombay. Most of the remaining 10,000 are found in Persia. As a people they are remarkably intelligent and trustworthy, with great genius for business. They are highly prosperous, much given to charity, and beggars are unknown among them.

Coffin as a Gift.

It is doubtful whether nowadays a present of one's own coffin would not be considered premature, if not unfriendly. Lord Nelson, however, felt differently; for when his old friend, Ben Hallowell, captain of the Swiftsure, sent him a coffin made out of the mainmast of the ship L'Orient, after the battle of the Nile, he appreciated the gift so much that he had it set up in his cabin, just behind the chair on which he always sat. "I send it," Hallowell had written, "that when you are tired of this life you may be buried in one of your own trophies." It was in this coffin that Nelson's body lay when it was brought by water to Whitehall, on the occasion of his public funeral.

BURIAL OF HAWAIIAN KING.

Bones Were Carried By Chiefs To a Subterranean Cavern.

The discovery of rare relics of old Hawaii in a burial cave in Waipio Gulch, Hawaii, recalls to Hawaiians advanced in years many of the traditions concerning burials in ancient times, says the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser. "One story which is handed down through a family is to the effect that long before the missionaries arrived in the Hawaiian Islands two native farmers went near Waipio Gulch at the close of a day to look after their potatoes. Darkness came on while they were still working.

Suddenly a light appeared on the summit of the hill. It was a kukul torch. Then another same into view until finally the summit and the slope were a bobbing mass of lights. The natives knew that a burial was about to take place. If discovered, they, according to law of the times, would be killed. They threw themselves down in the weeds and remained quiet. The procession came close to them and stopped.

In a litter carried by several men was a young girl apparently in the last throes of death. Wailing and the chanting of melees was heard and then the girl apparently died. Retainers left the main body and went toward the stream, which they dammed up, thereby diverting the stream. In the old bed of the stream the retainers worked until they uncovered the mouth of a cave. The body of the girl, together with many calabashes, tapas, etc., was carried in, the cave was sealed up again, and the stream was once more allowed to run its usual course.

As to Kamehameha the Great, whose remains, according to rumor may have been discovered by Mr. Forbes in Waipio Gulch, his body was taken by Prince Hoapili and his half-brother, the high chief Ho'olulu, and hidden in a submarine cave, the secret of the location perishing at the death of Ho'olulu. Kamehameha's body lay, in state at Kamakahonu, Kailua, K'ua, Hawaii. His temporary grave there was named Ahuena and the spot is known at the present day as Kamakahonu-Ahuena.

Hoapili and Ho'olulu watched the grave, waiting for a time when the high chiefs, who were waving kahilis, and the groups of natives would fall asleep. When the time was opportune the two high chiefs snatched up the bundle of Kamehameha the Great's bones, which had been woven into a net and enveloped in an Ahu'ula cloak (yellow feather cloak).

Prince Hoapili had given his brother a pistol, once the property of John Young, and commanded him to shoot down any person whom they met. They ran along the sea coast with their royal burden until half way between Kehaua and Waimea. There they met a youth.

When Prince Hoapili saw him he stood perfectly still so as not to attract the youth's attention. Ho'olulu came right on and met the man, but fearing the report of the pistol if discharged would alarm others he gave the man a blow with the butt end, intending to kill him. The chiefs resumed their flight until they reached a place on the shore where a canoe was drawn up. They sailed along the coast, it is said, until they came to a place which natives assert was Kamehameha's last resting place. Ho'olulu dived into the water and swam through an entrance into a large cave and there reposed the royal remains. This must have been about May 12, 1819, for according to tradition the oldtime Hawaiians removed human flesh from the bones of their dead on the third or fourth day after death.

According to the Kehawaimoku who resided at Lale, in 1870, the two high chiefs did enter a canoe with the remains of Kamehameha, for he claims that it was his father whom Ho'olulu knocked down on the beach. After the assaulted man realized what was taking place he followed the chiefs stealthily until he saw them get into the canoe at Kekaha.

If the submarine cave has a long tunnel, as many lava caves have on Hawaii, the cave in Waipio Gulch may have been the land end.

Last Act of Andrew Jackson.

One of the last earthly things that Jackson did was to read a note from Polk, asking his advice about the appointment of certain federal officers in the South. Polk had been in office only a few weeks at the time, and he wanted to get the indorsement of Jackson for his administration. In order to win Jackson's favor, Polk was called Young Hickory by his admiring friends, but Old Hickory's favorite for the nomination in 1844 was Van Buren, and not Polk, while Van Buren's opposition to annexation was what caused his defeat for the candidacy. Yet, personally, he preferred Van Buren. Polk, after his inauguration, made war on Francis P. Blair, who edited Jackson's and Van Buren's old organ at Washington, the Capital, and thus displeased Jackson, though the latter knew that Blair had been lukewarm toward Polk in the canvass. Blair was forced to get out and the Capital was changed into the Daily Union, with Ritchie of Richmond as its editor. From the hour of his retirement until his death, through Van Buren's administration and in the opening days of Polk's, Jackson remained an influential figure in the Democratic politics of the time.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Peter Bird Chief, a Comanche Indian, living near Clinton, has been very successful in farming this year. He has already gathered and marketed more than 500 bushels of corn and has more to place on the market.

Miss Clara Lanterman

Having made arrangements to retire from business April 1st, will continue the SPECIAL SALE until that date.

25 per cent. discount on

SHIRT WAIST SUITS, SHIRT WAISTS, WRAPPERS, OUTING NIGHT GOWNS, CORSET COVERS, WOOL, FLEECE and SUMMER UNDERWEAR for Ladies and Children, Corsets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Belts, Ribbons, Ruching, Combs, Purses, Gloves, Mittens, Fascinators, Caps, Tams, Toboggans, Infants' Bonnets, Germantown Yarn and Floss.

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The price marked in PLAIN FIGURES appeals to everyone. ONE PRICE to nearly everyone; occasionally a man wants to set his own price, but those acquainted with our methods leave enough confidence in us to accept without question the price we ask, knowing from years of experience that we ask only a fair profit.

Like any LIVE house we are looking for more patronage and ask it along these lines. You have here the largest and best assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings in Auburn to select from, at prices (quality considered) lower than elsewhere. Goods marked in PLAIN FIGURES and ONE PRICE to all.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE
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SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS

Spreading News By Fire and Drum—Insensibility to Pain.

When Lord Wolseley, during the Ashanti war, crossed the Prae, he found a white cord stretched from tree to tree along his route. It was a native fetich, copied from the British telegraph wire, which was believed to possess some sovereign magic virtue. But the native has his mysteries of his own, which the white man often proves unable to fathom. It is said that no one can understand how it happens that with such marvelous celerity the news of the recent German reverse in Southwest Africa has traveled across the whole of South Africa, causing restlessness among all the tribes. During the South African war, except where the telegraph was in operation, native news was always days ahead of official. The relief of Mafeking is said to have been known next day in Zululand, and also 700 miles away in the heart of Cape Colony. Signals by fire and drum, messages conveyed by runners, or cried from hilltop to hilltop, do not explain speed much as this.

Of a certain order of African divines a writer says: "They must believe they are impervious to pain. They come, then, on the occasion of the Doshah, to the place of trial, and eating from the effects of bashish, crushing and eating live serpents, gashing themselves with knives, piercing their flesh with daggers of spears, eating glass and fire. The elect lie upon the ground as close to season comes their sheik astride a horse, to ride over the prostrate figures. The recumbent wretches bear the weight of horse and rider. There is no deception; no placing of a horse's hoofs between the bodies. Each step it takes lands it upon the frame of a living man, mangling and crushing it. The dead are secretly buried, the injured carried away for treatment. But all are supposed to have borne the trial without hurt or pain."

"Here's a letter from a woman," said the answer-to-correspondence editor, "who wants to know what to use in cleaning carpets."

"If she is a married woman," suggested the snake editor, "tell her to use her husband."

Mrs. John F. Spencer, living in Marion county, South Carolina, is a living daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Captain Stephen Godbold, one of Marion's men, and was born on Oct. 28, 1822.

HOW TO ARRANGE FLOWERS.

Do Not Crowd Flowers—Use Only One Variety And Color in a Vase.

Don't clip all the stems to the same length; have some longer, for irregular arrangements are nearly always better.

Don't put colored flowers in colored vases; have plenty of clear, plain glasses, bowls and pitchers.

Put short stemmed flowers in bowls or shallow receptacles, and long stemmed flowers in tall vases.

Use every flower with its own leaves, if you can; if not, then ferns or asparagus.

The reasons for these rules are not far to seek. The old fashioned German bouquet, full of unrelated shapes and conflicting colors, is hopelessly weak and meaningless.

The preference of the American people for simple, strong effects is unmistakable. In unity there is strength, therefore one variety, one color.

The main quarrelling colors are: Blue with magenta, purple with scarlet, magenta with orange, and yellow with some shades of red.

Color harmony is secured in two ways—by close similarity and by strong contrast. An easy way to show which color harmonizes by contrast is to draw a circle, divide it into six parts, and label these in the following order: yellow, orange, red, purple, blue, green. Then the color opposite one another will harmonize by contrast.

Every day do three things: Change the water, clip off a bit of the stem, and remove faded flowers. If it is inconvenient to change the water daily, put in some bits of charcoal, to keep the water sweet, and change it twice a week. It is more trouble to cut the stems under water, but it pays. If you do not, a bubble of air gets into the stem, and this air cushion hinders for a time the rise of water. There are two reasons for cutting off every fading flower: It looks better, and it saves the strength of the plant for the other flowers. By this method you can induce every freesia bud to open.

