

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XVII. No. 5.

GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

EMMA A. WALDO.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Genoese Heights.

Sept. 2—Miss Alice O'Connor of Auburn spent Sunday with her parents.

Wilson Mitchell of Scipioville was the guest of Wilson G. Powers last week.

Mrs. Mae Van Duyne and children, Claude and Pansy, of Vanick are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. John Sennett is ill at the home of her mother in Auburn.

John R. Baker was visiting friends in Throopsville and Weedsport last week.

Mrs. Demis Jaquette and grandchildren Martha and Leon are enjoying a few days' stay in Buffalo.

Wilson M. Gould, wife and son Dewitt Clinton of Newark are guests of relatives in town.

There is an abundance of fine plums in Clark's orchard at Genoese.

Joseph Burtt of the United States Navy, from Norfolk, Va., is enjoying a furlough and visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burtt.

Miss Helen Humphrey of Seneca Falls is the guest of Miss Katherine Burtt.

Mrs. Martha Powers is building some new porches on her residence.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Earle Morgan, a son.

Miss Julia Hartnett of Scipio is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Magee of Van Anden St., Auburn.

Scipioville.

Sept. 3—Daniel Dean, an old resident of this place, died at his home on Monday of this week. For a long time he had been in failing health, but on Friday before his death he had called at several places. On Saturday he was taken worse and continued to fail until the end came.

The deceased was born in the town of Springport nearly 78 years ago. He will be greatly missed by his family and in the church which he has so faithfully cared for so many years. He is survived by his wife and two sons—Jay and Eugene, both of Cortland. The funeral will be held from the Presbyterian church on Thursday at 1 p.m., with interment in the family plot in the Wheeler cemetery in the town of Springport.

Mrs. Charles Wilshere is very seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hitchcock and son of Chittenango are guests of James Hitchcock.

Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Tyler of Norristown, Pa., Miss Mattie Bancroft and Mrs. Eliza Alward of Auburn, Miss Celia Whitten and Mrs. Cornelius Whitten are guests at Mrs. Gaylord Anthony's.

Mrs. Warren Lyon is visiting friends in Moravia.

Mrs. F. O. Gifford has returned from a short stay in Union Springs.

Rev. W. B. Jorgis has returned from his vacation and occupied the pulpit last Sabbath.

Willie Hoskins and wife of Auburn and Mrs. Sarah Lyon and daughters of Sherwood were guests of W. H. Lyon last Sabbath.

Miss Pine has returned from the mountains to her home in this place.

Dryden Fair—Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20.

Dryden Fair, well known to every one as the largest and best town fair in the state, is near at hand. It is the event of the year for the town.

Workmen are busy placing the grounds and buildings in order, old hitching places have been replaced by new ones, a new platform for the use of acrobats and similar special attractions, and new horse stalls and hay barn have been erected.

Try our Job Printing.

Poplar Ridge

Sept. 2—Labor day and most every one is doing their share.

The shower of last night was very refreshing and more would be welcome.

Mrs. George Paddock and two children of Auburn are visiting at the home of Mrs. S. A. Haines this week.

Mrs. Allen Landon received the sad news of her mother's death Thursday night. The funeral was held Sunday at her late home in Moravia. Beside the daughter mentioned above, she leaves one son, Dr. Wm. Frost, of Moravia, and many warm friends to mourn her loss. The family have the sympathy of all.

Mrs. Edwin Haley visited friends in Cortland and attended the fair the past week.

Leland Landon spent a few days the first of the week at Dayton Atwater's at Clear View.

Mrs. Fred Peckham is visiting her sister in Pennsylvania.

Miss Phoebe Mosher has been spending a few days with Miss Lizzie Peckham of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Marter, also Mrs. S. A. Haines and daughter spent Sunday last at George Husted's.

David Nolan has been confined to the house the past few days with ulcerated glands.

Thomas Tighe spent Sunday last with his sister, Mrs. Kate Young, at Cascade.

Miss Carrie Hoskins of Scipio visited the Misses Alice and Ethel Culver the past week.

Wilson Mosher and wife were in Auburn one day last week.

Joseph Chase and wife, Richard Longstreet and wife and Charles Longstreet were in Auburn Monday.

Lansingville.

Sept. 2—Miss Edna Aikin of King Ferry is the guest of her cousins, Jessie and Mabel Boles.

Mrs. Mary Smith and daughters Kate and Una of St. Paul, Minn., were guests of Burr Smith and wife last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bunnell have returned from their wedding trip to the Jamestown Exposition.

Merton Reynolds of New York City is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Reynolds.

Mrs. May Conklin of Clifton Springs was the guest of her brother, C. E. Townsend, last week.

Austin Allen of Chicago was the guest of Fred Storms recently.

Miss Estella Gifford of Aurora is visiting Mrs. Floyd Davis.

Miss Susie Bower is very ill with articular rheumatism.

About forty young people gave Mrs. Glenn Smith a surprise on Tuesday evening of last week. A very enjoyable time was reported.

The Lansingville store closed last Saturday night. Ford & Dickerson of Ludlowville have purchased the goods and fixtures which will be removed to their store in Ludlowville.

The postoffice at this place will be discontinued on Sept. 14.

The Ladies' Aid society will hold a chicken pie supper and apron sale at Grange hall on Friday evening, Sept. 6.

—

Gillett Safety Razor consists of a holder and twelve double edge keen cutting blades. It is the highest grade safety razor made. The price, \$6.00. When the twelve blades are all dull, a new package of ten double edge blades cost but 50 cts. We also have the Ever Ready Safety Razor with twelve blades, \$1.00, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

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The TRIBUNE job printing is first-class in every respect and prices are reasonable. Send for estimates.

That hacking cough continues.

Because your system is exhausted and your powers of resistance weakened.

Take Scott's Emulsion.

It builds up and strengthens your entire system.

It contains Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites so prepared that it is easy to take and easy to digest.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c AND \$1.00.

Newspapers for sale at this office

Five Corners.

Sept. 3—The much needed rain has come and every one is pleased. Cisterns and wells were very low and pastures drying up.

Miss Mattie DeRemer is attending teachers' institute at Groton this week.

Burr Stewart commenced his school at Goodyear's this week Tuesday.

Henry Barger of Ludlowville was a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barger, last Sunday, Miss Iva returning home with him. Mrs. Lewis Barger and two daughters returned to their home at Geneva last Friday, and Mrs. Frank Barger and little daughter to their home at New York on Saturday.

The Ladies' Aid society meet with Mrs. J. D. Todd next week Thursday afternoon, Sept. 12; a tea will be served, and a cordial invitation is extended.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McBride recently visited friends at Moravia a few days.

Miss Florence Stephenson and sister Esther returned to their home here Sunday, after spending a few weeks with their aunt, Mrs. Charles Ogden, near Cortland.

Mrs. Claude Palmer has nearly recovered from her severe illness.

Winas Conrad has returned to the Masonic Home in Utica.

Mr. and Mrs. Morey were guests at J. D. Todd's Saturday night and Sunday. They exhibited the moving pictures in the church Saturday evening. There was a large attendance.

Mrs. S. S. Goodyear and son Carl are visiting relatives at Buffalo this week.

Miss Myrtle Grego has returned to California for the past three years, has returned home for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Stoughton are visiting in Alpine.

Lizzie West of Auburn visited at A. West's part of last week.

Mrs. Wesley Joyce and daughter of Philadelphia are visiting their aunt, Mrs. George Crouch. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Todd and daughter of Ithaca were Sunday guests at the same place.

Sherwood.

Aug. 28—Mrs. Bert Ward and her sister, Miss Leona Bacon of South Butler were guests at M. A. Ward's last week.

Mrs. Will Reynolds and daughter of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. LeRoy Lewis and daughter Mildred of Auburn spent last week with C. Judge and family.

Charles Koon and wife returned Sunday night from their vacation.

Mrs. Richard Heffernan and son and daughter of Auburn have been guests at Elizabeth Heffernan's.

Mr. Orrin Burroughs and wife of Seneca Falls were over Sunday guests at A. B. Comstock's.

Mr. Barley of Buffalo visited his family last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Comstock attended the funeral of T. A. McOra of Auburn Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Chester Allen is in the Auburn hospital and has undergone another painful operation.

Carrie Hoskins of Scipio and Alan Ward of Ellsworth are spending the week at M. A. Ward's.

T. J. Ryan and wife visited friends in Auburn Sunday.

The epidemic seems to be no respecter of persons, having visited nearly every home in town.

A Humane Appendix.

A humane citizen of Richmond, Ind., Mr. U. D. Williams, 107 West Main St., says: "I appeal to all persons with weak lungs to take Dr. King's New Discovery, the only remedy that has helped me and fully comes up to the proprietor's recommendation." It saves more lives than all other throat and lung remedies put together. Used as a cough and cold cure the world over.

Cures asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, hoarseness, and phthisic, stops hemorrhages of the lungs and builds them up.

Guaranteed at J. S. Banker's drug store, Genoa, and F. T. Atwater's King Ferry. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

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The TRIBUNE job printing is first-class in every respect and prices are reasonable. Send for estimates.

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Try our Job Printing.

King Ferry.

Sept. 3—Mr. and Mrs. George D. Stearns visited friends in Ithaca last week.

Miss Effie Allen of Cortland is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Ryder.

Miss Celia Grennell has returned to her school at Montecello.

Miss Anice Drake of Ithaca is visiting friends in this place.

Mrs. Britt has returned to Auburn.

Mrs. Twining has gone to Ledyard to remain through the winter with her daughter.

Fred Weyant and Mrs. A. J. Thorp spent Sunday with friends in Homer and Cortland.

Mrs. Frank Holland and son Lee are visiting friends in Ithaca.

Mrs. Dryer and daughter of Ithaca were guests at J. E. Burgett's and J. A. Greenfield's last week.

Ben Counsell and wife of Sage spent Sunday with his parents.

Ward Atwater is home from Syracuse with a broken ankle.

Miss Mary Waldo of Genoa is spending a few days this week at J. L. Young's on the Lake road.

Dr. Dommett, dentist, will be at King Ferry Friday afternoon, Sept. 13.

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Belmont and Vicinity.

Sept. 2—Mrs. Ann Palmer is recovering from her recent illness.

Eugene Mann was in Ithaca on business Saturday.

Charles Hall and wife of Groton visited at O. H. Tuttle's over Sunday.

Elizabeth Brown has gone to Newfield where she will attend school.

Mrs. S. S. Goodyear was in Ithaca Thursday.

Frank Tuttle, who has been in California for the past three years, has returned home for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Stoughton are visiting in Alpine.

Lizzie West of Auburn visited at A. West's part of last week.

Mrs. Wesley Joyce and daughter of Philadelphia are visiting their aunt, Mrs. George Crouch. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Todd and daughter of Ithaca were Sunday guests at the same place.

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North Lansing.

Sept. 2—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Charlton of Cleveland, O., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Small.

Miss Maud Hopkins will teach this winter in Venice.

Rev. Mr. Brooks preached in the Baptist church last Sunday.

Charles Divine and wife of Venice,

Misses Estella and Fannie Short of Detroit, Charles Bower and wife and Mrs. Pierce were guests of Mrs. Small last Friday.

The steam shovel is completing its work and will soon be removed.

Our teachers are in institute this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bower with their sisters, Estella and Fannie Short, will visit a few days at the home of D. Bradley. The sisters will then leave for their home in Detroit, where they have been teachers for several years.

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The Scrap Book

A Soft Answer.

Two sisters while visiting in Ireland got into conversation one day with a tenant of their hostess. One of the girls, who is quite stout, asked the old Irishwoman if she would have known them for sisters.

"Well," was the answer, "ye look alike, but yer sister's slender, while you, miss—well, you favor the quane."

FREEDOM.

Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake
And, with leatheren heart, forget
That we owe any kind a debt?
No! true freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear
And, with heart and hand, to be
Earnest to make others free.

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak.
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse.
Rather than in silence shrink,
From the truth they needs must think
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

—Lowell.

Forbidden Fruit is Sweet.

Rev. Madison C. Peters, the New York clergyman, told this story to a group of young men: "I was strolling one fine spring morning in a beautiful park when I said to one of the guards, 'Look here, why do you have "Keep off the grass" signs all over the park? You don't seem to enforce the rule.' 'No, sir,' said the guard. 'The object of the sign is to cause the people to more thoroughly enjoy being on the grass.'"

When Pat Laughed Last.

Two Englishmen on a visit to Ireland hired a boat for the purpose of having a sail.

One, thinking he would have a joke at Pat's expense, asked him if he knew anything about astrology.

"Be jabbers, no," said Pat.

"Then that's the best part of your life just lost."

The second Englishman then asked Pat if he knew anything about the ology.

"Be jabbers, no."

"Well, I must say that's the very best part of your life lost."

A few minutes later a sudden squall arose, and the boat capsized. Pat began to swim. The Britons, however, could not swim, and both called loudly to Pat to help them.

"Do you know anything about swimming?" asked Pat.

"No," answered both.

"Well, be jabbers, then both of your lives is lost!"

No Doubt of It.

The lesson was from the "Prodigal Son," and the Sunday school teacher was dwelling on the character of the elder brother. "But amid all the rejoicing," he said, "there was one to whom the preparation of the feast brought no joy, to whom the prodigal's return gave no pleasure, but only bitterness; one who did not approve of the feast being held and had no wish to attend it. Now, can any of you tell who this was?"

"Please, sir, it was the fatted calf!" cried several in chorus.

Entertainment For Englishmen.

Two American girls invited two Englishmen to visit them at their country home in America. One day a message came saying the two men would arrive that afternoon. The family was thrown into a fever of excitement, and many plans of entertainment were suggested. It was finally decided that, as Englishmen are notoriously fond of a "tub" and their guests were coming directly from the train, they should first be invited to take a bath. The young men arrived promptly and, after some demurring, were hurried off to the bathroom. In about an hour they emerged and went immediately to the hostess, saying, "We are sorry to leave so soon, but we only came to make a call and our train leaves in fifteen minutes." —Lippincott's.

More Than Enough.

An eight-year-old boy went to a church picnic and, being a favorite with the ladies, had been liberally supplied with good things to eat. Later in the day one of the ladies noticed the boy sitting near a stream with a woe-begone expression on his face and his hands clasped over his stomach.

"Why, what's the matter, Willie?" she kindly asked. "Haven't you had enough to eat?"

"Oh, yes'm," said the boy. "I've had enough. I feel as though I don't want all I've got!"

A Lincoln Comparison.

When Lincoln was practicing at the bar, the opposing lawyer in a case had delivered a speech for the prosecution which was an exhibition of the man's conceit. When he was through, Lincoln rose slowly to his feet and addressed the court as follows:

"Your honor, my colleague, who has just delivered this brilliant exhibition of oratory, reminds me of a little flat bottom steamboat that lay back in the fifties used to pull up and down the Mississippi. It had a five foot boiler and an eleven foot whistle, and every time it whistled it stopped."

A Cruel Joke.

An old man in Georgia named Jack Baldwin, having lost his hat in an old dry well one day, hitched a rope to a stump and let himself down. A wicked wag named Neal came along just then and, quietly detaching a bell from Baldwin's old blind horse, approached the well, bell in hand, and rang a tinging.

Jack thought the old horse was com-

ing and said: "Hang the old blind horse! He's coming this way sure, and he ain't got no more sense than to fall on me. Whoa, Ball!"

The sound came closer.

"Great Jerusalem! The old blind fool will be right on top of me in a minit. Whoa, Ball! Whoa, Ball!"

Neal kicked a little dirt on Jack's head, and Jack began to pray:

"O Lord, have mercy on—whoa, Ball!

"A poor sinner. I'm gone now—whoo, Ball! Our Father, who art in—

"Whoa, Ball! Hallowed be thy gree,

"Ball—gee, what'll I do?—name. Now

"I lay me down to sl—gee, Ball! (Just

"then I fell more dirt.) O Lord, 'you

"ever intend to do anything for—we—

"back, Ball! Whoa! thy kingdom ame—

"Ball! O Lord, you know —as

"baptized in Smith's mill dam—whoo,

"Ball! Ho! Up! Murder! Whoa!"

Neal could hold in no longer and shouted a laugh which might have been heard two miles, which was about as far as Jack chased him when he got out.—Atlanta Journal.

A Perplexed Political Ecot.

When the fight against Cuban reciprocity was at its bitterest point in congress, Senator Burrows of Michigan received this letter from a constituent:

Dear Senator—If this here reciprocity is fixed between us and Cuba as they say we'll have to grow our own tobacco or else make them Cubans rich enough to buy the hull country. I do a little chawin myself and I don't believe in buildin up no trust. I'd like to raise my own plug. I ain't no hand to ask favors, but if you could send me a package of tobacco seed it would be remembered.

P. S. I want to raise the kind of plug with tin things onto it.

No Chance For Argument.

"George," said she to her liege lord, who was toasting his shins before the fire, "I suppose you get the credit for sweeping the snow off our front walk."

"I reckon I do, Cynthy," responded George.

"And you know you don't do a lick of it. I do it myself."

"There can't be any doubt about that."

"Well, what sort of a man do you think you are?"

"I'm a blamed small specimen of a man, Cynthy," said George, still serenely toasting his shins. "I have no doubt I am meaner and more contemptible than you think. You can't get into any argument with me on that proposition. I'm the laziest, good for nothingest, orneriest man in the neighborhood. If it wasn't that I've got such a good wife, I'd go and blow my worthless brains out. Supper ready yet, dear?"

Got Even at Last.

Court had been waiting fifteen minutes for the stenographer to arrive. Then some one was sent to the telephone to find out why.

"Do you mean to tell me," she demanded, "that I have kept forty-one men waiting fifteen minutes for me?"

"That's it."

"Well, I'll be right along. That is a funny thing. I have been waiting all these years for just one man, and now forty-one of them are waiting for me."

What the Tree Would Say.

Bishop Seymour of Minnesota while walking with a young lady pointed out to her some of the fine trees in the neighborhood. She professed great interest and delight. She cried:

"How the noble aspect of beautiful trees stirrups the keenest emotions of the soul!" Then, patting a great, rough trunk, she went on, "You superb oak, what would you say to me if you could talk?"

"I believe I can be his interpreter," the bishop murmured. "He would probably say, 'I beg your pardon, miss; I am a beech!'"

Waiting For a Jury to Grow.

"I have a case still pending in a south Georgia justice court that has been there since 1879," remarked Judge Spencer R. Atkinson, former justice of the supreme court, to a group of friends at the capitol.

"Soon after I began the practice of law I took a case for a client involving a verbal contract for building a log cabin. The amount involved was less than \$100, so suit was brought in the justice court of the little country district where the defendant, the owner of the log cabin, lived. By consent of all parties the matter was referred to a jury. The first jury came in with a mistrial.

"Another jury was called, and there was another mistrial, and so it went on for six or seven terms of court, each successive jury failing to reach a verdict.

"Then, one day, just before it was time to call the case up for submission to the seventh or eighth jury, I received this note from the justice of the peace:

"Dear Sir—I write this to let you know the case of Beckman agin Lyles has been tried no more in this court. You have used up all the juries in the district and it won't be possible to get no more juries until some grows up or some new folks moves in. I have wrote the same notice to the other side."

"Your truly, P. WILLIAMS,
Justice of the Peace, 497 district G. M."

"With that we dropped the case by common consent and have been waiting ever since for a new jury to grow."

Note the following Low Rates to Thousand Islands Points:

From Olotto Beach round trip \$5.00
" Charlotte " 4.50
" Camp Point " 4.50
" N. Path Haven " 3.75
" Oswego " 3.00

For Special Excursion Rates, Hotel and Boarding House Lists and all information write

ROBERT MAXWELL, Traffic Mgr.,
CHARLOTTE, N. Y.

In effect from Charlotte June 19th
From Olotto Beach June 30th.

Not What She Expected.

A widow had been courted and won by a physician. She had children. The wedding day was approaching, and it was time the children should know they were to have a new father. Calling one of them to her she said, "George, I am going to do something before long that I would like to talk about with you."

"What is it, ma?"

"I am intending to marry Dr. Jones in a few days, and—"

"Bully for you, ma! Does Dr. Jones know it?"

Jack thought the old horse was com-

The Road

to the bank is usually the road to prosperity. Not quite all bank depositors are prosperous, but all prosperous people are bank depositors. Furthermore, no prosperous man allows his note to go to protest or to become past due.

Citizens Bank, Locke, N. Y.

WOMAN AND FASHION

For Summer Outings. Cool and exceedingly pretty is the frock of white linen here shown in the accompanying cut. It is not of the stiffened kind of linen, but has a soft, dull finish and hangs in graceful folds.



GOWN OF WHITE LINEN.

The deep band around the bottom and the edgings on the collar, cuffs and front piece are of pale blue linen, and the rows of black baby ribbon serve to give a distinct character to the gown. The belt is unique with its tabs in front.

Sensations In Trimmings.

It is evidently true that the early fall will usher in some sensations in the way of trimmings. There must be something new to distinguish the new season, and, although there are countless ways of combining laces and embroideries, the designers' energies are rather bent just now toward the development of something that is an entire departure from the ornaments to which we have become accustomed. After the way cretonnes have been taken up we can expect almost anything. Therefore it is not surprising that one of the latest decorations out on trial—is a sort of coarse lace made from hempen string. Certainly the description does not sound elegant, but the same is true of cretonne; one has to see the really beautiful way in which these embellishments are employed to appreciate their novelty and chic.

News About Sleeves.

Just now, when the mercury runs high in the thermometer and short sleeves are a boon beyond words, comes the news that inch by inch and little by little the great folk of the sartorial world are trying to sound their downfall and that indications point to full length in the near future. Some of the latest Parisian gowns, made in the overwaist style, are shown over quilted guimpes of lace, these guimpes made with mousseline sleeves that extend down over the hands in mitten style, and already we are reading in Paris letters statements to the effect that the lingerie blouses show the long sleeves finished with frills that fall well over the hands and that even many evening gowns have the latest mitten sleeves that are held in position by straps over the thumbs.

A Millinery Hint.

One of the most coquettish hats seen in many a day appeared at a country house luncheon. It was a tiny tricorn of leaf green straw with the corners rolled back more than usual. It was trimmed with a huge mauve velvet chou and a long, full, fluffy mauve feather which tumbled off the back like a cascade. But for an enormous bunch of La France roses at one side of the hat, which anchored it, it could never have kept its position on the other side of the small head which it covered.

The Small Boy's Suit.

The Russian blouse, really but a variation of the sailor suit, has many friends, and for these costumes galatas in blue and white and gray and white stripe is used extensively this



WHITE GALATRA RUSSIAN BLOUSE.

summer. The material launders well and in the dark colors does not readily show soil.

For wear with those suits golden brown kid or patent leather is considered the proper footwear. White socks are put on when black shoes are worn and self colored stockings of half length with the toes of golden brown.



PARKER'S HAIR BALM.

Patented and registered.

Manufactured by the Central Oil Co., New York.

Send for Sample.

Price 25c.

Deposit your savings in the Cayuga County National Bank and pay your bills

by check and you have:

- 1st All the right change,
- 2nd A record of every transaction,
- 3rd A receipt for money paid,
- 4th Security from loss by fire, theft, or carelessness,
- 5th Time saved in paying bills by mail.

Many put off opening a bank account fearing it may be too small. We welcome small accounts as well as large.

Cayuga County National Bank

Founded in 1833.

43 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

The Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co.

The Largest Trust Company in the State outside of Greater New York, located in their new building Cor. Main Street West and Exchange Street, offer the best service consistent with good banking and allow interest on deposits at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE.

ESTABLISHED 1890.

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E. A. Waldo.

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Advertising.

Business notices with headings placed among regular reading matter, five cents per line, up to twenty lines, over that four cents. Local readers and specials 3 cents per line for each insertion. No charge less than 10 cents. Rates for space advertising are reasonable, and the value of this publication as a medium through which the people of Southern Cayuga and Northern Tompkins may be reached, is unquestioned. Write for space rates.

No entertainments, socials, sales, etc., inserted once free; for more than that a slight charge will be made.

Obituaries, five cents per line. Cards of thanks twenty-five cents.

Job Printing.

This office is well equipped to do first class printing of every description at moderate prices.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6, 1907

DR. J. W. SKINNER,

Homeopathist and Surgeon, Genoa, N. Y. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Cancer removed without pain by escharotic. Office at residence.

H. E. ANTHONY, M. D.

Office formerly occupied by Dr. W. T. Cox, first house east of Wheat's drug store, Moravia, N. Y. Office hours 7 to 8:30 a.m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 p. m. Miller phone.

Dr. L. L. ZIMMER,
Veterinarian,

AUBURN, N. Y.

Office and Hospital 47 State Street, Opposite Avery House. Both Phones

TRADE "GIT" MARK

is a shot-gun remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism. The pains just "git." They have to go. Contains No Salicylic Acid or Morphine, so common in rheumatic remedies.

Tablets put up in glass, formula on label. By mail \$1.60 for \$5. Don't suffer. Order today.

Co-operative Chemicals and Drug Co.
150 Bank St. (Incorporated)
NEWARK, N. J.

FIRE!

E. C. HILLMAN,

GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE.

Levanna, N. Y.

I place your risks in none but sound companies, at reasonable rates. Regular trip every thirty days. The Glens Falls Co. carries the majority of risks in this section; I also have other good companies.

HOMER
Steam Marble and Granite Works
JOSEPH WATSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in—
**MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES and
LOT INCLOSURES**

In Foreign and American Granite
and Marble.

In buying direct from the manufacturers you save the middleman's profit. By giving our personal attention we guarantee the best of work and material. We are practical workmen and designers, and furnish original and special designs with estimates on application.

JOSEPH WATSON CO.

HOMER, N. Y.



EYES EXAMINED FREE

The Scientific Examination of the eye by artificial light is the latest up-to-date method. If you want perfect-fitting glasses consult me about your eye-sight.

Prosthetic eyes, all kinds, repaired. Correct Glasses \$1.00 up.

ARTIFICIAL EYES \$4.00.

**Clarence Sherwood,
THE OPTICIAN,**

Genesee Street. Opposite South Street.
AUBURN, N. Y.

Quinine Hair Tonic will not cause the hair to grow where there is none, but it will prevent the hair from coming out, removes dandruff and makes the hair grow 50 per cent, the bottle, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Crutches. Strong, straight grained maple crutches, any length, \$1.00 the pair, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

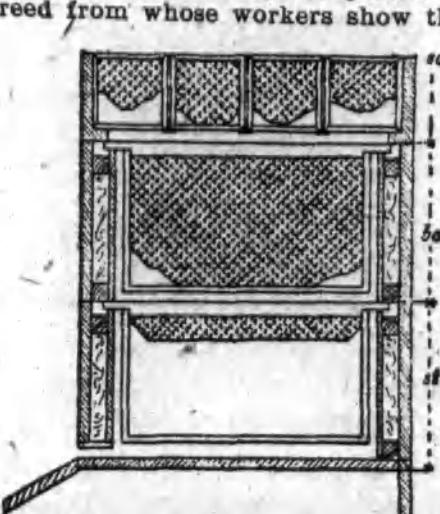
Post Cards for Photography, Vellum, Blue Print, Sepia and Aristoc Gold. Use your own negatives and send family or local views to your friends, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

BEES AND BEE KEEPING

SELECTION IN BREEDING.

Rigid and Intelligent Efforts Produce Good Honey Makers.

Some races of bees show greater inclination than others toward swarming, and the same difference can be noted between individual colonies of a given race; therefore, whatever methods are adopted to prevent or limit increase, no doubt the constant selection of those queens to breed from whose workers show the



The Simmins nonswarming system double story hive with supers: bc, brood chamber; sc, supers; st, chamber with starters of comb foundation.

least tendency toward swarming in time greatly reduce this disposition, says the Farmers' Bulletin. Indeed, it is perfectly consistent to believe that persistent effort, coupled with rigid and intelligent selection, will eventually result in a strain of bees quite as much entitled to be termed nonswarming as certain breeds of fowls which have been produced by artificial selection are to be called nonsitters. These terms are of course only relative, being merely indicative of the possession of a certain disposition in a less degree than that shown by others of the same species.

It might never be possible to change the nature of our honeybees so completely that they would never swarm under any circumstances, and even if possible it would take a long period, so strongly implanted was this instinct. But to modify it is within the reach of any intelligent breeder who will persistently make the effort. Such work should be undertaken in experimental apiaries where its continuance when a single point has been gained will not be affected by the changes of individual fortunes.

Ants as Honey Makers.

The ant honey has an aromatic flavor suggestive of bee honey, and is agreeable to the taste, says a writer in Harper's Magazine. An analysis made by a competent chemist of the product of the Mexican species showed a nearly pure solution of sugar of fruits, differing from grape-sugar in not crystallizing. The Mexicans and Indians have, or had at the period of these studies, several uses for the ant honey. They eat it freely.

The late Professor Cope, when in New Mexico, had a plate of roundtins offered him as a dainty relish. Dr. Loew reported that the Mexicans press the insects and use the honey at their meals. They were also said to prepare from it by fermentation an alcoholic drink. Another naturalist learned that the natives apply it to bruised and swollen limbs. It has been suggested seriously that these ants might by culture attain the rank of bees as honey-producers.

The difficulty of farming the colonies, and the limited quantity of the product, would prevent a profitable industry. The average amount of honey in a single roundtins was by weight about forty (0.5942) grams, a little over eight times (8.2) that of the ant's body. But counting the number of roundtins in a nest at six hundred—the utmost that observation would justify—the entire product would be only two-thirds of a pound troy, collected at the cost of all the honey-bearers' lives. Such results disbar these insects from the field of human industry.

Life Cycle of a Worker Bee.

The worker bees, of which there are anywhere from 15,000 to 50,000 in a colony, possess many functions and perform all the labor of the hive and field—in fact their power in every way is absolute. The young workers are called nurse bees. For the first ten days or so their occupation is house work. They feed the queen, care for the larvae, secrete wax, build comb and perform a general apprenticeship in the hive. After twelve or fourteen days they go to the field for pollen and nectar and are then known as field bees.

The average life of the worker bee during the busy season is said to be forty-five days, but if hatched at the beginning of cool weather it will live several months.

Salt Lake County, Utah, was at one time the banner bee county of the west, having over 10,000 colonies. Many of the beekeepers made large profits, but since the advent of the smelters, instead of profit it has all been losses. Many of the beekeepers, having done so well with their bees, when they began to die off bought more hoping to retrieve their losses. Thousands of colonies were bought, but they died even faster than the first ones.

To Prevent Stings.

An old beekeeper says that the best thing for a bee sting is to rub on a little honey.

ROADS AND ROAD MAKING

MARYLAND'S ROMAN ROADS.

Legislature Appropriated \$90,000 to Improve Its Highways.

Actual construction work will shortly be started on the boulevard to be built between Baltimore and Washington, for which the last Legislature of Maryland appropriated the sum of \$90,000. This road will be about twenty-eight miles in length and twenty-four feet wide, and will extend from the city limits of Baltimore to the limits of the District of Columbia, it being expected that each city will take it up at its respective terminus and continue it to the city streets. It has not been fully decided at just what points this road will terminate in each of the cities, as it will be several years before these portions, which will be the last, will be constructed, the Legislature providing that only a certain amount of the appropriation should be available each year for three years.

The construction work will start at Laurel, which is about midway between the two cities, and the road will be built north and south from that point. The plans provide for a macadam surface fourteen feet wide, with earth shoulders on each side, each five feet wide, making the total width of the road twenty-four feet. The macadam for the most part will be six inches thick, rolled but in some parts of the road that are springy or of a treacherous character it will be eight inches rolled. The underdrains will be placed under either or both sides of the stone to keep the subgrade free from moisture. To divert small streams which may cross the road, culverts of either iron or terra-cotta will be placed thirty feet in length.

In connection with the construction of this road it is interesting to note that, according to a leaflet issued by the Department of Agriculture, there were, in 1904, 16,773 miles of public roads in Maryland, of which 497 miles were turnpike or toll roads. Of this mileage, 480 miles were surfaced with gravel, 840 miles with stone and 250 miles with shells, making in all 1,570 miles of improved roads. The total amount expended by the different counties during 1904 for road purposes was \$732,470.50, to which must be added \$140,000, the average amount paid in tolls, making the total expenditure \$873,470.50. By comparing this amount with the total mileage of public road and with the population of the State, it is shown that the funds collected and expended for road purposes in 1904 amounted to \$52.07 per mile of public road, or 73 cents per inhabitant. —Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

Importance of Good Roads.

No subject is of greater importance than roads. A good road is first of all an aid to economy. It helps one team to do work that would require two or more on a poor road. It enables a farmer to reach a market when it is best. With it he does not have to wait for good weather or for the ground to dry up. It saves the wearing out of horses, tools and men. It saves time. On a good road a team not only hauls a large load but it travels fast. Such a road requires a smaller annual expense for repairs than a poor road. A good road helps educate people. By its use one can see his neighbor often, can attend meetings, can travel over a wider region and see what is going on. He can thus in his business often take advantage of facts learned from others. A good road helps one to be sociable. It leads to contentment, prosperity, good citizenship, and happiness. What is a good road? In the first place one that has easy grades. It takes power to climb hills and money to grade through them, while it is comparatively inexpensive to go around. Here, as in many other cases, beauty and economy go together. Dr. Schenk, by making roads not exceeding five per cent, reduced the cost of improving a piece of woods so that it came within the amount received for the wood. Previously, when the old roads leading up and down hill had been followed, the outlay for the improvement had far exceeded the income.

Next it must be well drained. The earth under it should always be compact and solid. Rainfall and snow should be taken care of so that water from high land on one side of the road should not run across to low land on the other. The water should pass underneath the road in pipes or culverts and thus never bring down sand, gravel or clay upon the surface of the roadway. The road itself should be made of suitable materials, materials hard and tough enough to bear the traffic and not easily worn away or ground into dust or mud. Some gravel beds furnish good material. Pebbles which gravel is composed are usually accompanied by the right amount of binding material and successive layers are applied, varying from coarse at the bottom to fine at top, each layer being sprinkled and rolled, the resulting road should be satisfactory. These districts are fortunate which contain a suitable stone from which macadam can be made. Lime-stone is better than some gravels but not as good as granite or trap rock. A macadam roadway made of limestone should be frequently sprinkled to prevent its grinding up and making dust.

Crime of Drunkenness.

At the assizes in Armaugh, Ireland, Mr. Justice Andrews said, in addressing the grand jury, that out of 2,788 convictions for minor offenses, 2,525 were for cases of drunkenness, and he thought those crimes spoke very strongly as the necessity of doing all they could to suppress among them that very undesirable vice.

A Splendid Record.

The W. C. T. U. has organizations in fifty nations of the world with a membership of half a million. There are 17,000 members in Pennsylvania alone, and 1400 in Philadelphia. To-day there are 22,000 pupils in the 450,000 schools and academies in which temperance principles are taught.

What Makes Us?

It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned. It is not what we do, that makes us useful.

It is not a few faint wishes, but a lifelong struggle, that makes us valiant.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Let a man keep the law—any law—and his way will be strewn with satisfaction.—Emerson.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

6,000 Paths to Inebriety.

While we as a nation use and apparently enjoy a little more than three thousand more varieties of intoxicants than any other peoples, we also rank among the temperate folk of Christendom.

There are about six thousand, more or less, generally used kinds of intoxicating drinks in the world, and we, owing to the picturesque variety of our citizens, use a fairly liberal allowance of nearly each and every brand of liquor exhilarator brewed, fermented or distilled for the temporary inspiration of jaded man.

While it is an historical fact that all nations have considered spirituous liquors a proper subject for heavy taxation for the support of the realm, it is also a fact that the liquors of two centuries ago were almost without exception produced by and "invented" by the dwellers in the monasteries.

The natives of North America are almost the only uncivilized race without an intoxicating beverage of their own invention and production. The Kaffir and Zulu have their beer, the Hindoo and Malay their palm toddy, the Chinaman his sam-su, the Japanese his saki, Central and South Americans have their carabash, Mexico has its pulque and mescal, either of which introduced extensively to the American throat and nostril would do more in the temperance field than all bands of prohibitionists in the land, as the former resembles liquid limburger cheese, while the latter can only be compared to hydrated alcohol.

In Southern Russia they distill the juice of the watermelon and produce a very fair brandy. Wine has been made of currants, gooseberries, plums, elderberries, currants, raspberries, rhubarb and potatoes. The natives of Siberia prepare a strong intoxicating beverage from the field mushroom. Hippocrates records that wines were made in his day from medlars, mulberries, asparagus, organum, thyme and many other herbs. The liquors and cordials of the Latin American countries owe their origin to the bark of tees, leaves, flowers and fruits of the tropics.

Chili produces a champagne quality of wine from apples of the country, while British Guiana obtains the same result from the undeveloped flowers of the palm.

Six thousand separate and quite distinct intoxicants now find a market here. The obscure drinks in use in the odd corners of the world are only to be found in the cafes or boarding houses frequented by newly-made Americans from those places who have become residents of New York, now the most cosmopolitan city in the world.

Wise Denmark Doctors.

Here is a copy of the poster drawn up by a number of Danish physicians and put up in all railway stations throughout the country:

"To the Danish people,—

"Alcohol is a stupefying poison."

"Alcohol is the cause of many mental diseases and of most of the crimes."

"Every seventh man in Denmark dies of drink."

"In the struggle for temperance, abstinence is the safest weapon."

"Abstinence never injures a man."

"The thought of him who never drinks spirts."

"If you wish to make your people happy, increase their prosperity, build up their homes, advance the interests of your country, and make the race sound in body and mind, become a total abstainer."—Union Signal.

Everybody Favors "Temperance."

Every one is for temperance in the abstract. But not every one is for temperance in the concrete. To be for temperance in the abstract simply means that one is opposed to intemperance. That is easy; any one can do that. But to be for temperance in the concrete means that one will pray and work and vote for temperance.

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THE GENOA TRIBUNE.

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

Friday Morning, Sept. 6, 1907

Law Should Be Above Suspicion.

The courts are the last resort for people who think that their rights are being denied them. Allowing for differences of opinion and clashing interpretations of the statutes, disputants patiently carry their cases from one court to another, believing implicitly that justice will be done at last. But it is a great misfortune when a large part of the public come to the conclusion that rulings in the higher courts are one-sided. It has been so charged in more than one of the recent issues between the corporations and the people. Not only the citizens of North Carolina, but those of other states where the railway fare disputes have come up, are interested in the question as to what branch of the government shall have the final word upon "fair and reasonable" rates. The reviewers of the law are not superior to the makers of the law; hence it is not essentially judgment, but expert opinion, which they are empowered to render.

The right and wrong of this matter will be difficult to adjust, especially since it has been pointed out that the federal government is bound to interfere in cases where the states fail to protect the public interest. It has been said that the surest way to have a bad law abolished is to enforce it rigorously and show up its imperfections—that is to say, the people will smash a bad law when they see it. Wisdom and justice, then, must prevail at the bottom of our institutions, and they should prevail at the top. Higher courts should be above suspicion, and they will escape criticism. It is a part of the duty of being right to avoid even the appearance of wrong.

Robert Fulton's Time.

Steamboats had been run successfully on American waters before Robert Fulton took the famous Clermont up the Hudson 100 years ago. But somehow it seemed to be the hour for steamboating, and a new era in navigation dates from Aug. 11, 1807. There were great discoveries in electricity before Edison entered the field, but nevertheless Edison's name will always stand at the head of inventors who revolutionized things. It requires a certain amount of education for the world to take up with startling innovations. Edison found the way partly open, but yet he worked many years before people would believe what he demonstrated before their eyes.

Fulton had himself advertised the steamboating idea by his experiments abroad before the successful trip of the Clermont. Twenty years before Fitch had successfully operated a steam vessel on the Delaware. It may be said that steam was wanted when Fulton got to work, but that Fitch was ahead of his time. Fulton's field was well chosen. New York was a great money center and the Hudson river a magnificent scene for a demonstration. Tens of thousands of people were compelled to make the trip annually between New York and Albany or some point on the upper Hudson. So there was a paying business awaiting Fulton's enterprise of 1807, and the innovation succeeded quickly because it filled a want of the time.

Those who are familiar with the composition of the smokeless powder used by the American navy know that it is less likely to deteriorate than the powder adopted by several foreign governments. The former consists mainly of gun cotton and the latter of nitro-glycerin. Compounds of the one show little disposition to undergo change. Compounds of the other are notoriously unstable. The suggestion that the accident on the Georgia was caused by spontaneous combustion in the ammunition was therefore beyond belief, says the New York Tribune on the authority of government ordnance experts.

That Union Pacific has earned 17 per cent on common stock and Southern Pacific 12 per cent may reconcile investors to Harrimanism. But the shippers who paid the money in have not lost interest in federal interference.

While the emperor of Korea went through the motions of resigning his job, he undoubtedly felt just like the average hired man when informed that his services are no longer required.

Even though he has been shot at twice, it is not believed that the president of France will hereafter lug around a six shooter under his coat tails.

About this time no one cares to dispute the arithmetic man who says that every inch of the human surface contains 3,500 perspiration pores.

The unwritten law continues to be more written about and discussed than the laws that have been formally set down.

A French syndicate is investing \$50,000,000 in Japan. This is reason enough for France's effort to head off that war.

German Agricultural Machinery.
There is an agricultural association in Germany which holds its annual fair in different sections of the empire in order to act as an educational aid to farmers and dairymen as well as an inspiration to manufacturers of implements and breeders of fine stock to improve their productions to the highest degree possible.

At the exhibition this year were imitations of nearly every American invented machine ever made for the lighting of agricultural labor. Mowers, hayrakes, harrows and the like bear a striking resemblance to American machines.

A German thrashing machine would be a curiosity in America. Lightly built, huge and awkward looking, fed by a single person standing over the cylinder or, in case of a large crop, fed by a diminutive carrier, the machine will thresh from forty to sixty bushels of wheat in an hour, thoroughly cleaned, ready for the mill and sacked. At the same time the straw is generally bound in bundles, women taking it from the carrier in their arms to a binder, who stands ready with a band, and from the thrasher the straw goes directly into the barn. In the case of large fields a stacker is sometimes used. Attached to some thrashers is a baling machine, which bales the straw as fast as threshed, making it ready for shipment to paper mills. Payment for threshing is made by the hour, the machine owners furnishing an engineer, a machinist and sometimes a feeder. The price for three men is usually \$1.50 per hour, with one or two men somewhat less. A ten horsepower engine costs \$1,247.50 and the thrasher \$1,000. Traction engines are but little used, and the price quoted is for an engine that must be hauled by horses. The running of traction engines on the public roads is generally prohibited by law.

A seemingly valuable invention is a gasoline engine on wheels used for driving thrashers, which reduces the danger of fire and also saves much in hauling water and fuel. An outfit of this kind costs as follows: Engine, sixteen horsepower, \$1,300; thrasher, \$925; baler, \$883; total, \$3,148. The engine when in full operation uses one and a quarter gallons of gasoline or denatured alcohol per hour. This machine is run by one man and is hired at \$1 per hour without baler or \$1.50 per hour with baler.

Our Trade and Our Flag.

According to United States Consul Wilder of Hongkong our position as a trading people in that port, which is the great international mart of the far east, is not very high, considering the cost of maintaining our flag in that quarter of the globe. In the matter of business concerns the Germans everywhere outnumber us two to one. Hongkong being an English colony, it is natural that English houses should have preponderance, but the consul points out some features of trade there which tend to show that American traders are not up to the advantages existing for them today. And yet there is continual talk of what must be done to uphold our commercial enterprise in the orient.

Consul Wilder says that German aggressiveness in the Hongkong market is notable. Germans forestall the Americans by cutting prices and even maintain offices in this country to secure the profit on such goods produced in America as compete with their own manufactures. The Japanese, too, are pushing and have already driven the British out of some lines which they had monopolized for many decades. In some cases the American concerns work in conjunction with English houses, but the consul remarks that foreigners will not push American goods to the exclusion of others. "Until American goods," he concludes, "are represented by exclusively American concerns the United States can be no considerable factor" in the trade passing through Hongkong.

According to an eminent English authority, American designed submarines will play a leading role in the next great naval war, whoever the combatants may be. Good for us! Let us make the destroyers and let other nations use them, if they must be used. We really favor peace.

If the Japanese immigrant wants to remove the inviolable distinctions now drawn against him, he should start forming Black Hand societies, Hungarians and the other advertising organizations by which more welcome newcomers show their fitness for American citizenship.

The president of France will hardly feel like criticizing the officers of the French naval reserve because the aim of the reservist who took a shot at him the other day was so atrociously bad.

It is to be hoped that the English expedition which plans to reach the south pole by motor car has a careful chauffeur. Poles have wrecked more than one automobile.

One welcome item of hot weather news is the official announcement that the "angel child" is not going to return to the stage.

Our "National Isolation."

Unless we mend our ways toward the people of South America we are told that the result will be the "national isolation" of the United States. Powers of real magnitude are developing south of us. "If they distrust us we shall find our hands tied in the councils of nations." Thus writes Professor S. L. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania in the North American Review. Certain defects in our own attitude, this critic thinks, are a menace to the development of a better understanding between the northern and southern sections of this hemisphere. To quote further:

The first of these defects is the tendency to interpret South American institutions in terms of the least advanced of those countries. In our ignorance we have taken it for granted that the turbulent conditions which prevail in a few of the republics are characteristic of all. We have failed to appreciate the fact that South America offers as many gradations of institutional development as Europe, and that the usual slurring judgment is deeply resented by the more advanced countries.

The second defect is of a far more serious nature, as it involves one of the fundamental traits of our national character. Foreign critics of the American people have often pointed out the spirit of condescension, bordering on contempt, which marks the attitude of the average American toward foreign institutions. The slightest divergence from our form of government is regarded as a stamp of inferiority. American publications constantly dwell on the supposed inability of the people of South America to develop free institutions—a purely gratuitous assumption, which has never been supported by serious scientific investigation. Even in our university instruction there is a tendency to use the terms "Anglo-Saxon" and "Latin" as expressing the contrast between the ability to establish and develop free institutions and the absence of this capacity.

Professor Rowe deplores the "come and be saved" spirit in which some Americans cast their eyes southward. It is not only repelling to South Americans socially, but is bad commercial policy. "Throughout South America one hears constant complaint of the business methods of the merchants and manufacturers of the United States," and the summary of these complaints includes such terms as "dishonesty of catalogue descriptions," "wanton disregard of contract conditions" and "insolent indifference to complaints." These are but a few of the counts in the indictment. Superiority of the United States manufacturers and not a commercial "square deal" it is that keeps our South American trade alive.

Imported Feuds.

It is safe to put down as "undesirable citizens" in this country those immigrants who bring along their family and neighborhood feuds and fight them out on these shores. Political and religious differences, notably the latter, are very bitter in most countries of the old world. But it is a mistake for the factionists to imagine that the land of freedom is just the place to settle their ancient disputes.

Our Sundays and our holidays are often disgraced by battles between immigrants which result in murder. In recent years these blood quarrels have become common, and it is time to set a ban upon those nationalities which, wherever they settle, are under the American flag and are at once a disgrace to the whole country and a menace to the public order and welfare. Liberty as understood in this country is by no means a general license to nurse and settle private grudges after the fashion of barbarians.

"If force were abolished," General Horace Porter told The Hague conference, "debtors nations would understand that their credit could only proceed from good order in their finances." True. It is equally true that if any government stopped legal collection of debts character would be the sole basis of credit.

Japs are rushing here from Mexico via an "underground railway." In slavery days blacks took that way out of "the land of trouble," but for the yellows it may mean running into trouble never dreamed of in old Nippon.

Comparing the casualties of the peaceful years with those suffered during the war with Spain, the American navy would doubtless be far better off if the United States were to get into a real quarrel.

GIVE HIM A GOOD START.

Many a race is won by a good start. That boy of yours will feel more like taking up his school work if you start him off neatly dressed. Our Fall lines of Suits, Extra Trousers, etc., for school wear are complete. Boys' Suits for school or dress \$2.50 to 8.00. We have added to our regular lines of Five Dollar Suits

The Famous Hercules Suits.

They are ALL WOOL, they are Rain Proof, made strong, pants linen lined and absolutely guaranteed.

Five Dollars is the Price.

They are worth looking at if you do not buy. Courteous salesmen will show them to you.

C. R. Egbert,

The People's Clothier, Hatter & Furnisher
75 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Farmers! Save Money, Save Time.

You can do it by purchasing a 3 to 3 1-2 horse power

"NEW WAY" AIR COOLED GASOLINE ENGINE.

A few things you can do with a "New Way" air cooled motor.

You can saw 30 to 40 cords of wood a day.

You can cut fodder at the rate of 6 to 7 tons per hour.

You can husk corn at the rate of 20 to 25 bushels an hour.

You can grind 12 to 18 bushels of feed an hour, according to condition of grain.

In addition to this, it will run your cream separator, pump your water, do your churning

and various other duties.

There is nothing better or as good as the "New Way" Air Cooled Gasoline Engine. Its good features will be explained to you if you will examine our sample.

See Our Exhibit at the State Fair.

Now is the time to consider the heating problem. Estimates on Steam, Hot Water or Warm Air cheerfully given.

Did You Ever Consider

the comforts of plumbing? With a compression tank in cellar to furnish water and with my new system for caring for the sewage the difficulties of plumbing are overcome. Let me call and explain. Acetylene Gas, Aermotor Windmill, pump and tin work are my specialties, also largest line of Hardware and Farmers' Supplies, south of Auburn.

Charles Pyle,

Poplar Ridge, N. Y.

It is Certainly

going to rain and it is well to be prepared with a good umbrella. We have a nice line of them and the price is right.

If the Storm

is a bad one it would be best to have one of those

Rain Coats

that are guaranteed to keep you dry in the hardest rain.

G. S. AIKIN,

Both 'Phones.

KING FERRY, N. Y.

GENOA ROLLER MILLS

Genoa, N. Y.

Custom Grinding a Specialty.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. A full supply of Flour, Feed, Chicken Supplies on hand. We solicit your patronage.

F. Sullivan, Prop.

MILLER 'PHONE.

Cayuga County Savings Bank,

ORGANIZED 1865.

Interest Paid on Deposits

Loans made on approved mortgages

All Business strictly confidential.

OFFICERS: Edwin K. Pay, Pres., David M. Danning, First Vice-Pres., Nelson B. Eldred, Second Vice-Pres., George Underwood, Attorney, E. H. Townsend, Secy. and Treas., Wm. S. Bowmer, Assistant Treasurer.

VILLAGE AND VICINITY NEWS.

—Mrs. B. A. Arnold is quite seriously ill.

—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Mulvaney, Sept. 2, a son.

—D. W. Bacon and wife attended the fair at Cortland last week.

—The Cayuga lake steamers will not make regular trips after Sept. 8.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Peck have been guests of Moravia friends this week.

—Mrs. Frankie Brown left today for New York where she was called on business.

—Mrs. F. W. Miller is visiting relatives at West Danby, Ithaca and Cortland this week.

—C. T. Lisk and wife of Ledyard have been recent guests of their daughter, Mrs. B. J. Brightman.

—Miss Mabel Cannon returned to Brooklyn yesterday to resume her work as teacher for the coming year.

Special prices in Millinery at Mrs. D. E. Singer's.

—The price of milk has been raised from 5 to 6 cents a quart in several nearby cities. In Syracuse it is now 7 cents.

—It is reported that James Westmiller has purchased the farm now occupied by Wm. Warren, and formerly owned by Davis Bros. of Lake Ridge.

Kodak. All the sizes are in our stock, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, accompanied by their niece, Miss Eleanor Benjamin of Scranton, Pa., went to Cortland yesterday for a week's visit with their daughter, Mrs. C. K. Gibson. Miss Benjamin will return to her home from Cortland.

—A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sharp and daughter Eleanor, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McAllaster and daughters Ellen and Fannie, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mead and daughter Louise, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hurlbut and daughter Pauline and Herman Taylor and family have been camping at Fair Haven, Lake Ontario, for a week and are expected to return today.

Dryden Fair has a balloon ascension with parachute descent and other high class sensational free attractions every day. The dates are Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20, 1907.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lowe left yesterday to visit relatives in Ohio. . . Mrs. G. W. Atwater is at Lansingville, assisting in the care of her mother, Mrs. Sarah B. Tuttle, who is critically ill. . . Mr. and Mrs. Fred Trumpeter of Leavenworth, and Dr. and Mrs. W. I. Low of Wells College, Aurora, were guests yesterday of School Commissioner G. W. Atwater.—Moravia Republican.

Dryden has the only fair in this section of the state having races all four days. There, the first day, (Sept. 17) has the best races—the 2:17 class, purse \$300, and 2:40 class, purse \$200.

—D. W. Smith has purchased the store which he has occupied for a number of years. For some time rumors have been afloat that the building had been sold and that Mr. Smith would be obliged to vacate Sept. 1, which under the present conditions here would have been rather embarrassing. We are therefore glad to state that Mr. Smith is now the owner of the property and the store and postoffice will remain where they are. The front of the building, which was badly blistered by the fire last February, has been scraped and painted this week. Other improvements are also in progress. Mr. Smith will carry a larger stock than heretofore, especially in the shoe and dry goods department.

Do You Know

that you can have all the newest music in your home at an extremely small cost. Everyone can afford to own some style of an Edison Phonograph. Come and hear some of the latest Edison records and realize what you are missing if you do not have a genuine Edison Phonograph. We always have on hand a full line of Edison goods. Prices as low as the lowest. Write us. New September records now on sale.

E. W. KOSTENBADER,
Jeweler and Optician,
GROTON, N. Y.

—Tompkins county fair at Ithaca, Sept. 24-27.

—Miss Edith Hunter has been spending the week in Moravia.

—Merritt Winn, wife and daughter Alleine of Ellsworth were recent guests at F. C. Hagin's.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Mead have been spending the past week with relatives in Niles and Moravia.

—Mr. Fulmer and two grandchildren of Sempronius visited at Walter Tilton's Sunday and Monday.

—Miss Lena Sullivan returns tomorrow to Rochester where she is a student nurse at St. Mary's hospital.

—Miss Louise Raymond returned to Willard Tuesday, after spending her vacation at the home of her mother, Mrs. H. M. Raymond.

—Dr. J. W. Skinner is spending a few days with friends at Rochester and LeRoy. His daughter, Miss June Skinner, will return with him.

—B. F. Samson left Wednesday night on the 7:29 train for Matawan, Mich., called there by the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. Ella Rice.—Cortland Standard.

—There is said to be a scarcity of school teachers throughout the country districts of the state. In some places women 65 or 70 years of age are being employed to teach the district schools.

Thorpe's Commercial Schools of Auburn and Seneca Falls began the fall term Sept. 8, day and evening, with a large number of students. A new class will begin Sept. 9 in Book-keeping, Shorthand and Telegraphy, also work by correspondence.

—The sixtieth session of the Cazenovia District Conference will be held in Moravia on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 9 and 10. Rev. W. H. Giles of Cazenovia is the presiding elder of the district.

—Mrs. Trea of Genoa is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Kostenbader. . . Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kostenbader have purchased the Kelly property on South Main street. They will move into their new home about Oct. 1st.—Groton Journal.

—Dr. Delos M. Parker of Detroit says that baldness is due to improper breathing and that those who do not breathe properly in the upper chest are bound to lose their hair. He says that he has found this to be the case with so many bald people that he is convinced he is right.

—M. G. Shapero left for Syracuse Thursday morning. After spending a few days with his family in Syracuse he will go to New York to purchase their fall and winter stock of clothing. J. J. Shapero will be in Syracuse next week to assist a clothing manufacturer for a few days. Store will be closed Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Dr. J. W. Whitbeck, dentist, Genoa, N. Y., is prepared to do painless extracting of teeth by the use of Sleep Vapor or Somnoform, 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.

—Earl Legg has finished his engagement in Smith's store and is now employed by O. D. Hewitt of Locke, who is making preparations to conduct a general produce, coal and lumber business at the railroad station in this place. A coal trestle will be built and work has been commenced on a large storehouse and other buildings which will be erected immediately.

—Mrs. Hulda A. Frost, widow of the late Jesse Frost, died at her home in Moravia, Aug. 29, at the age of 79 years. Funeral services were held from her late home on Sunday at 2 p. m., and burial was made at Indian Mound cemetery. Mrs. Frost is survived by a son, Dr. Wm. Frost, of Moravia, and a daughter, Mrs. Allen Landon, of Poplar Ridge, who have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

—Mrs. Jane Loomis is spending the week with relatives at Moravia.

—Miss Mary Waldo left Tuesday for a vacation to be spent at several places.

—Mrs. S. J. Hand returns today from a visit with relatives in Moravia and Auburn.

—Mrs. F. Sullivan and niece, Lena Sullivan, were in Moravia Tuesday and Wednesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Allen P. Tupper of Auburn were recent guests of C. N. Tupper and family at East Genoa.

—Mrs. D. W. Gower was a guest last week at Star cottage, Farley's, the summer home of Robert Martin and family.

Go to Mrs. D. E. Singer's and look over her stock of notions and ladies' furnishings.

—Miss Clara Searles returned to her home in Syracuse the first of the week after spending two weeks at the home of W. A. Smith, near North Lansing.

—Marshall P. Wilder tells the story of a wife who told her husband that the cat had eaten the pie that she had baked for him. "Never mind, my dear," replied the husband, "I will get you another cat."—New York Times.

—Ross Ackerman of Detroit who has been the guest of relatives in Moravia, Union Springs and this city, has returned home. . . Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Mead left for East Aurora yesterday after spending an extended vacation on Owasco lake.—Auburn Citizen, Tuesday.

—Sister John Joseph, who is a teacher in a deaf and dumb institute at Buffalo was a guest at John and Michael Sullivan's last week. She was formerly a resident of Genoa and was then known as Miss Lizzie Shiels. Upon renouncing her own name, she chose the name of her brother, John Shiels, who was killed in a railroad accident.

Governor Hughes will be present at Dryden Fair on Thursday, Sept. 19, and will address the people.

—The Columbian Cordage plant in Auburn was visited by a stubborn fire on Wednesday. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. A dozen firemen were overcome by smoke, which was so dense that the fighters were forced to use respirators. It was a blind fire and not until the siding of one end of the building was torn off could the fire be seen. The cause of the fire was attributed to spontaneous combustion.

Violet Marshmallow. The best toilet preparation you can find for softening and whitening the skin. Price 25c, Sagar Drug Store, ubu m.

—The Presbyterian church of this place has been newly papered and cleaned throughout and a very noticeable improvement has been made, which will be much appreciated by the attendants of that church. The interior of this edifice has often been remarked upon by visitors as being "very pretty for a country church." The new decorations are in harmony with the other furnishings of the church. It is intended to hold a social soon before the carpet is laid.

Arlington B. Smith, son of J. H. Smith, formerly of this place, but now residing in Ithaca, was seriously injured recently by falling off a street car. He had been

standing up and saw a vacant seat near the motorman. As he went forward along the running board of the car he slipped and fell backward to the pavement, landing on his head and shoulders, and was unconscious when picked up. He was carried to his home, where he remained in a serious condition for several days. He is reported as improving.

-- Wanted --

Quick, 10,000 pounds live poultry. Highest market price paid. We are also paying highest cash price for eggs.

D. N. Raynor,
GENOA, N. Y.

—Mrs. Alling and daughter spent a few days at Milton Alling's, near McLean, this week.

—Agnes and Paul Byrne of Weedsport were guests at F. Sullivan's Saturday and Sunday. Louis Sullivan returned home with them and spent two days.

Ladies' and children's gauze underwear at Mrs. D. E. Singer's.

The first day of the county fair at Moravia was postponed from Tuesday to Thursday on account of the stormy weather. Quite a large number from Genoa were in attendance yesterday.

If you have an old Paisley shawl, says an exchange, rejoice and keep it. Its manufacture ceased in the seventies and nothing equally desirable has been in the market since. The Paisley shawl is now both rare and valuable.

Springer-Chandler.

A pretty home wedding was observed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Chandler on Smith street, Tuesday afternoon, when their youngest daughter, Florence V., was united in marriage to Rev. Howard E. Springer of this village. The house was tastily trimmed with flowers and potted plants. The ceremony was performed at four o'clock by Rev. W. S. Lyon, the ring service being used. Only the immediate relatives were present. The bride's dress was white French lawn, trimmed with embroidered lace.

Following congratulations for the newly wedded couple, a dinner was served. The bridal gifts comprised many articles of substantial value. Mr. and Mrs. Springer left on the north bound train for a brief honeymoon trip after which they will be at home at South Oteelic, where the groom is in charge of the pastorate of the M. E. church.

The bride and groom are well and favorably known young people of this village and graduates of the local High school. The bride for a number of years has been connected with the Fair Store where her affable manner and businesslike ways has made her an important factor in the conduct of the business. The groom has just completed a course in Syracuse University and is starting out in the ministry with every promise of a life of usefulness and success.—Moravia Republican.

Sixteenth Convention.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Cayuga County Political Equality Club will be held on Friday, Sept. 20, in the Baptist church at Moravia; the sessions will begin at 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. These meetings will be devoted to receiving reports of officers, of local clubs, to election of officers and the consideration of work for the coming year. Facts pertaining to the attendance of women at school meetings will be especially welcome.

Miss Harriet May Mills, just from the old world, will bring us a message of cheer.

Great progress in our cause has marked the year that has passed since our last meeting. Far off Finland has not only enfranchised its women, but sent nineteen of them to its Parliament. In our own country bills of various purport, all tending toward a recognition of the rights of women as citizens, have been considered, and when not passed have received votes that were a near approach to victory. If faithful to the cause for which we are banded together, failure will be impossible.

EMILY HOWLAND, President.

Church and Society Notes.

"The Solution of the Labor and Capital Problem" is the subject of the sermon in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning. Sunday school at usual time. Services in the evening also. All welcome.

Rev. C. W. Brooks, representing the Baptist Missionary convention of the state of New York, preached at the Baptist church last Sunday morning and at North Lansing in the afternoon. Mr. Brooks has secured the services of Rev. F. L. Allen of Athens, Pa., as a possible pastor for the church. But as he is not at liberty to come before Sept. 15, Rev. Mr. Gates has consented to remain over and preach next Sunday, both here and at North Lansing at the usual hours. All are welcome.

Picture Wanted. Will any person having a picture of the H. P. Martin store which burned in the recent fire communicate with the Tribune office. 4w8

Big Stock Fruit Jars

at Low Prices.

Lightning Cans

in Pints and Quarts.

Mason Cans

in Pints, Quarts and 2 qts.

Can Rubbers and Jelly Tumblers

at

Smith's Store,
GENOA — N. Y.

The Auburn Trust Co.
63 Genesee Street.

Banking Business.

Securities taken charge of from those desiring to be temporarily or permanently relieved of this responsibility and income remitted as directed. Allows interest on monthly balances subject to check. Issues Certificates of Deposit at special rates of interest. Makes loans on approved securities. Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

Safe Deposit Boxes, Legal Depository for State, City and Court Funds.

Monies deposited the first seven days of Sept. will draw interest for the full month.

NOTICE !

Genoa Clothing Store will be closed, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 9-10-11. Store opens Thursday morning where we will show big bargains in everything in our lines especially in

Boys School Clothing.

A big stock to select from.

GENOA CLOTHING STORE.

M. G. SHAPERO & SON.
Open Evenings.

Remember we are Outfitters for Men and Boys.

Attractive Prices Paid

for

Lumber of All Kinds.

Write for Quotations.

Herbert H. Lyon,

Aurora, N. Y.



Reduced

Prices

on Shirt Waist Suits

Shirt Waists

Muslin Underwear

Knit Underwear

Ladies' Caps and

Infants' Bonnets.

MISS CLARA LANTERMAN, KING FERRY, N. Y.

THE "BLENDED" VARIETY.

A Whisky Seller's Confession Lets in the Light.

A Philadelphia liquor firm sends out a circular. The firm wants to sell one particular kind of whisky. To persuade customers to buy, it tells the truth about other kinds of whisky. We quote what the whisky firm says:

"Possibly 92 or 93 per cent of the whisky sold in Philadelphia is what is technically termed by the trade "blended whisky." The manner of its preparation is about as follows: For a barrel of 48 gallons possibly 38 to 40 gallons of cologne spirits are put into a tank—cologne spirits being the ether of the whisky, which passes from the still in the process of distilling, as benzine precedes illuminating oil in the distilling of petroleum. It is a neutral spirit having no taste, but its effect upon the human system is very pernicious, and, when taken to excess, it flies to the brain and produces very unpleasant results. To this 38 or 40 gallons of cologne spirits possibly 4 gallons of straight whisky are added, together with 2 gallons of prune juice, 2 gallons of peach juice, and a little vanilla, pineapple, or some other flavor to give it a distinctive and pronounced character. This compound, or blend, is allowed to stand for some months, until the component parts are all blended. The compound is then bottled or barreled, widely advertised and sold under fancy and alluring names, at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$2 a bottle."

This is not whisky from the temperance man's standpoint, but whisky from the whisky seller's standpoint.

Did somebody say that a little whisky is a good thing?

Is poison flavored with vanilla a good thing?

Think of it young man! The whisky that 92 men out of a hundred get—in Philadelphia and elsewhere—is rank, poisonous alcohol, "cologne spirits." No wonder the delirium brought on by whisky is full of snakes and wild things! No wonder the brain saturated with such stuff is driven to murder most foul!—*Ephesus Herald*.

FACTS ABOUT WHISKY.

Insurance Figures in Favor of the Abstainers.

In Illinois, where local option prevails and high license is the rule, the average savings bank deposit, per capita, is \$20.75. In Maine, the average per capita of savings is \$103.76. These figures argue that even from a purely monetary standpoint total abstinence pays.

In 1840 Robert Warner, a Quaker, applied to an English life insurance company for a policy, and was told that, as a total abstainer, he would have to pay an extra premium, the company holding that the moderate use of liquor tended to prolong life. Warner did not believe this theory, and started an insurance company of his own. Warner's company divided the risks it took into two classes, one made up of total abstainers and the other of men who drank in moderation. In the thirty-three years from 1866 to 1898 the deaths in the list of moderate drinkers were 97 per cent of those expected; in the list of total abstainers the deaths were only 70 per cent of those expected. In other words, the death rate among moderate drinkers was nearly 40 per cent more than among total abstainers.

During the last thirty years there died in Europe alone of alcoholism a total of 7,500,000 people. That is more people than were killed in all the wars of the Nineteenth century. The authority for these statements is Matti Hellenus, a member of the faculty of the University of Denmark, who goes on to show that in Denmark one out of every seven men who die between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-five is a victim of alcoholism.

SAALON ARITHMETIC.

Comparisons Between Taxe Levies and "Joint Money."

"The city of Hutchinson furnishes an excellent object lesson. We quote from a recent report of its mayor:

"For the first time in the history of the city the floating debt has been reduced. The street fund has changed from a deficit of \$8,000 to a surplus of \$4,000 and the general fund from a \$15,000 deficit to a \$5,000 deficit. Not one dollar of 'joint money' went into the treasury in this time. In the eight years prior, when the saloons were running, the floating debt was increased by \$75,000. Of this \$55,000 was refunded and \$20,000 was left over for us to pay. During part of that time as high as \$1,000 a month was collected from the 'joints.'

"In two years the criminal docket of the district court originating from Hutchinson, has practically disappeared. The total cost to county and city of criminal cases originating in Hutchinson for two years will be less than \$500, against probably \$5,000 to \$10,000 for each two years prior under the 'fine' system of allowing saloons to run."

"Tax levies have been reduced, yet we levied 1 mill for a Carnegie Library, increased electric lights from thirty-four to forty-six, and added two miles of water mains to our water plant. We reduced the police force, and our city has been free from the criminal element. A large portion of the money formerly spent in saloons or lost in gambling has gone into legitimate trade, and our merchants all report increased business. During two years not a woman or child has complained that her husband's father's or son's wages were spent in a saloon or gambling den."—*Kansas City Journal*.

Where the Flowers Go.

Few people have any idea what becomes of the tons of flowers used for decorations at fashionable functions, receptions, church weddings, and the like. Of course it is an understood thing that the altar flowers taken from the churches each Sunday are distributed among the sick in the various hospitals, but very few imagine, if they give the subject a thought, that society women take pains to see that the beautiful blossoms used in making their homes attractive for an hour or so in one afternoon, are not left to wither and die. Where affairs are held is a large one the bulk of the flowers is sent to some hospital and the centerpiece on the table is divided among the guests, each being given half a dozen roses or a handful of daffodils as a souvenir of the afternoon. At church weddings it is considered lucky for the guests to possess themselves of a rose or lily from the chancel.

Down in the settlement districts flowers are often donated by the dealers who are patronized regularly by the women interested in the work, and after a tea or business meeting and reception the flowers are sent out to the poor people of the particular district in which the ladies are interested. It is no uncommon thing to see on entering a poorly furnished, miserably cold room an American Beauty or an orchid or two in a glass of water. No matter how poor or sick or forlorn the members of the unfortunate class seem to appreciate and love the delicate flowers, and are just as eager to own them as their prosperous fellow-creatures. Knowing this, many a society woman takes an armful of her reception decorations down to the slums, and distributes them with a smile, a pleasant word, and perhaps a more substantial evidence that she has other interests than those bounded by the limits of the social world.

Women Lawyers in America.

English women are amazed at the fact disclosed by the last American census that there are over a thousand women lawyers in America. This revelation is beginning to wake up the women of England. There is a large opening for such work in England, especially among the poor, who have literally no one to consult. In the districts where they live the lawyers are usually of the lowest possible type, and are little to be depended upon. Their fees are enormous, and they have no mercy on their clients. There could be no better opening for a woman than to undertake the legal work of the poor. Mrs. Whitney of New York, who lives on the east side and represents the Legal Aid Society, asks only a nominal fee for her services, and does a magnificent work among those she assists with her advice. There are many thousands of humble people who need the services of a lawyer, and who are quite unable to pay exorbitant fees, but this woman of independent means has placed her talent at their disposal.

How to Test Canned Goods.

Canned fruit and vegetables are best opened a short time before needed, that they may be well aired. If fruit has been canned without sugar the necessary quantity should be added as soon as the contents of the can are poured out in order that it may be thoroughly blended.

Fruit and vegetables put away in tin cans should be removed from the cans as soon as opened. The action of the air sometimes causes the acid of the fruit or vegetables to act upon the tin and form a poisonous compound. This holds good also with meats and fish especially.

Fruit purchased in tins should be selected with the utmost care as dealers sometimes use cans that render the contents wholly unfit for consumption. The following rules quoted from a popular science journal should be carefully observed in selecting tin foods:

Reject every can that does not have the name of the manufacturer or firm upon it, as well as the name of the company and the town where manufactured. All "standards" have this. When the wholesale dealer is ashamed to have his name on the goods, beware of them.

Reject every article of canned goods which does not know the line of resin around the edge of the solder of the cap, the same as is seen on the seam at the side of the can.

Press up the bottom of the can; if decomposition is beginning the tin will rattle the same as the bottom of your sewing machine oil can does. If the goods are sound, it will be solid and there will be no rattle to the tin.

Reject every tin that shows rust around the cap on the inside of the head of the can. Old and battered cans should be rejected. If they have been used several times they are liable to contain small amounts of tin or lead.

Bowl Wow!

Old Lady (to chemist)—I want a box of canine pills.

Chemist—"What's the matter with the dog?"

Old Lady (indignantly)—"I want you to know, sir, that my husband is a gentleman."

Chemist puts up some quinine pills in profound silence.—*Pick-Me-Up*.

Mamma—I thought there was an apple on the sideboard and I was going to give it to you, but it has disappeared.

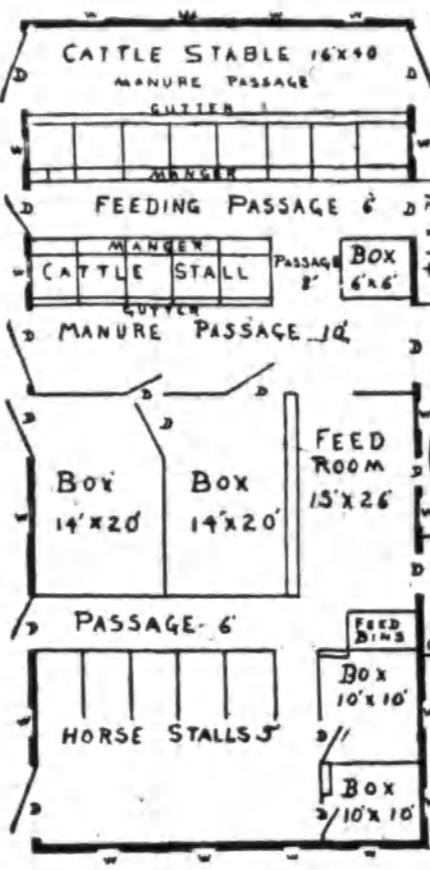
Fred—Well, you can give me something in the place of it, mamma, cause the apple wasn't much good anyway.

LIVE STOCK

PRACTICAL BARN PLAN.

Provides Warm Shelter For Cattle and Utilizes All Space.

The plan of barn shown below for a combination of purposes has some excellent points. It is a plan recommended by the Farmers' Advocate, of Manitoba. Referring to the barn it says that the diagram at the top shows the cattle passage. The plan is self-explanatory generally. In the middle are two large box stalls, each



Barn 40x84 feet.

15x26. Doubtless some would prefer the two stalls to be smaller and have four of them.

At the other end comes the horse portion of the stable. This includes five regular stalls and two box stalls, each 10x10. The feed bin is off from the feedroom, but still near the fronts of the horse mangers.

At the right side are shown plans for a silo, two root cellars and doors. The root cellars have been so devised that they will come beneath the embankment that leads to the double doors to the driveways on the barn floor. While probably comparatively few farmers will ever need so much space for this particular purpose, the room is worth preserving since its cost is reduced to a minimum in many cases.

In placing the silo at the entrance of the feedroom there is a good combination, though it is certainly far enough away from the cattle stalls, where it will undoubtedly be mostly used. However, this is rendered somewhat necessary on account of the position of the door between the silo and the driveway to the floor above the basement.

Danger in Corn Feeding.

The lack of care in the use of corn is the cause of considerable loss in sheep feeding. Unbroken corn is difficult for any animal to digest and especially so in the beginning until the animal becomes accustomed to the feed. Otherwise sheep and especially lambs will overload their stomachs with hard corn, a large part of which will be unbroken, which will swell and shortly cause death. The stomach of the lamb is not accustomed to this feed and will fail to digest it. It is always best to mix corn with oats, bran or other light grain if it is to be fed in the kernel.

Horse Pastures.

It sometimes occurs that on some farms breeders are obliged to pasture their young horses on marsh lands, says a horseman. Grasses produced on swamp land do not possess the nutritive properties of forage grown on upland pastures and young animals grazing on low lands should have a daily feed of grain to maintain thrifty condition. Even in Kentucky on the nutritious bluegrass pastures the most progressive farmers achieve the best results in the growth of young stock by supplementing the grass ration with a feed of oats and bran or corn and bran daily.

Shoeing of Horses.

Horseshoes, such as we have, are rather modern. The Greeks and Romans used to cover their horses' feet with fiber cloth in cold weather, or when urging the horses through muddy and miry places. Nero's horses were shod without nails, but with silver. His wife's were shod in gold. The shoeing of horses by driving nails through their hoofs was introduced into England by William the Conqueror. But even in the middle centuries horses were shod only on special occasions.

Protecting From Flies.

The pestiferous "chin flies" can be kept from worrying the work horses by fastening a piece of cloth about the under jaw. It may be fastened to the bridle and taken off when not at work, as they will not follow the horses into the barn. When pasturing, even vicious horses get friendly enough to put their heads across each other's backs to escape these flies.

Feed the Horse Well.

In horses in particular it pays to feed liberally to develop extra bone and muscle to give the animal sinews, symmetry and endurance.

Rat and Mouse Poison. Absolute confidence can be placed in Elkay's rat and mouse poison. It is sure death. When used it creates intense thirst, causing them to seek water outside of the house. Price 10 cts., Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Toilet Paper. Large sheets excellent quality, tough and soft, 10 cts. the package, 3 for 25 cts or \$1.00 the dozen, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Note Paper Special. A pound package of 96 sheets of good weight linen paper, 25 cts. Let us show you, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

CLAIMING IMAGINARY ESTATES.

A method of petty thieving long and successfully practiced on the American public is that based on supposed claims to imaginary estates in Europe. The operations of the sharks engineering these frauds wax and wane, but their periodical renewal shows that the business is a profitable one, says the Boston Post.

One of the most famous and famously worked cases of this sort is that known as the Baron Theobald Metzger von Weilnau estate, whose value has been variously estimated by the American claimants at from \$28,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

The Netherlands seems to have been a particularly fertile field for the inheritance grafter. They are myths, will-o'-the-wisps, fakes. The Bank of Holland, depository of these "unclaimed millions," is equally mythical, and, as Mr. Edward Downes, consul at Amsterdam, pointed out in 1896, every dollar spent in the hope of getting a slice of them is absolutely wasted.

Corns. Hutchins Corn Cure protects the corn while being applied, and removes the corn in three days without pain, 15 cts, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Rexall Cold Tablets, prevents colds, relieves coughs, feverish conditions and headaches usually associated with colds, 25 cts, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Bed Pans. Urinals and Douche Pans, several styles are here from which to choose. Porcelain or granite ware, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Still in the Dark.

"Does your maid object to being called a servant?" "I don't know. We've only had her two weeks and she hasn't really permitted us to get on speaking terms with her as yet."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Return.

Magistrate—What! Do you mean to say your husband struck you, and he that physical wreck? Mrs. Malone—Yes, yer honor, but he's only been a physical wreck since he struck me—Independent.

Discontent is the want of self reliance; it is the infirmity of will.—Emerson.

Hat Cleaner 10 cts. Freshen up your soiled straw hat and make it bright and fresh as new, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Perfume Sale Mid summer sale of bottles perfumes. A choice lot of perfumes in dainty bottles, 25c. value at 19 cts, 50c. value at 35 cts, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Note Paper Sale. Always needed note paper, hand pressed vellum, 24 sheets and envelopes, 25 cts, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Drops of Air.

It is not an uncommon sight in a laboratory where experiments with liquefied air are being conducted to see drops of air falling on a lecture table and running about, exactly like drops of water on a hot stove. In fact, the table may be regarded as "red-hot," in comparison with the temperature of the liquefied oxygen and nitrogen of which the drops consist.

Destroyed Maps of Armenia.

From Bagdad a Bible society's agent reports that in the last consignment of British Bibles which he received there all the maps had been torn out which showed anything about Armenia. The dragon of the British Consulate at Bagdad explained that the name of Armenia on a map is forbidden in Turkey.

Razor Strops.

We have put on sale this week a lot of 25c, 40c, 50c strops. All go at 17 cts, this week only, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Kodaks and supplies.

A complete line of Kodaks and all the materials for picture making, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Renting a Fire Bell.

The fire commission of New Britain, Conn., have decided to continue to rent a church bell rather than buy one, on account of the exceedingly high price of bell metal at present.

Standing Armies.

The first standing army of modern times was established by Charles VII. of France in 1446. In England the first standing army was organized in 1688.

Combs. Rubber, Celluloid and Buffalo Horn ranging in price from 5 cts. to 75 cts. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Razors. The Brookhaven, probably the best razor made, certainly nothing better can be made, \$1.50, Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Deutsche Zeitung. The German newspaper, published weekly, 25c. per copy, for 12 months. \$1.50. Hold by all newsagents.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

Evil Effects of Beer Drinking.

There is a scientific reason why beer is more deadly than whiskey. The process of fermentation is far from being completely understood by scientists. Fermentation is the beginning of a process of decay. In this process there are noxious alkaloids, acids and other dangerous substances formed which may exist only temporarily and then be disintegrated.

In fermentation there may go on a process akin to that which forms the deadly ptomaines in putrefying meat. When the fermenting, rotten "mash" becomes beer and the less harmful alcohol is distilled off. Consequently the drinker of whiskey does not get any of the dangerous products of decomposition, but they remain in full strength and vicious activity when the fermenting "mash" becomes beer and they are taken in great quantities into the stomach of the drinker.

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GENOA GRADED SCHOOL.

G. B. Springer, Principal.

Why send the boys and girls away from home at a time when they should be under the home influence?

Our school is as well equipped as any Union school in this part of the state. Special attention is given to non-resident pupils.

TUITION.

\$5.00 per term Academic Dept.
4.00 " " Intermediate Dept.
3.00 " " Primary Dept.

It would be well for non-resident pupils to write or consult the principal in regard to their work two weeks before school opens.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 23, '07

HARNESS

— and —

Harness Repairing

also a full line of

Carriages, and Horse Goods.

Farming Implements of Every Description.

KENYON & SON,
Water Street,
AUBURN, N. Y.

Age and Eyes.

Your eyesight will not trouble you in old age if you give them proper care and attention in your young days. It's up to you—don't be careless, give your eyes the proper care by wearing glasses fitted by

Fred L. Swart,

The Eye Fitter. Cor. Genesee and Green Sts., next to postoffice.

AUBURN. — N. Y.

J. WILL TREE,
BOOK BINDING
ITHACA.

Order taken at THE GENOA TRUNK office.

THE New York World

THREE-A-WEEK WORLD.

The Thrice-a-Week World expects to be a better paper in 1907 than ever before. In the course of the year the issues for the next great Presidential campaign will be foreshadowed, and everybody will wish to keep informed. The Thrice-a-Week World, coming to you every other day, serves all the purpose of a daily, and is far cheaper.

The news service of this paper is constantly being increased, and it reports fully, accurately and promptly every event of importance anywhere in the world. Moreover, its political news is impartial, giving you facts, not opinions and wishes. It has full markets, splendid cartoons and interesting fiction by standard authors.

THE THRIC-E-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 166 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE GENOA TRUNK together for one year for \$1.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00.

Trusses. We have Trusses from different makers. We have chosen the best styles of each maker. We selected each style because of its peculiar adaptability to certain conditions. We can fit any figure for any kind of herbs so that the Trusses will not slip when put to severe strain by movements of the body.

If you will come to our private fitting room, we will fit you with a truss without extra charge for the fitting, money back if our trusses are not satisfactory, if they are unsewed. If you know of anybody who wears a truss or who should wear one, tell him of our success in selecting and fitting trusses. They will thank you and so will we for giving such information. Our prices are very reasonable. \$1.00 to \$3.00. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.] Major Spencer Cosby, the engineer in charge of the Washington water supply system, devotes a large portion of his annual report to the consideration of the best means of preventing excessive consumption and waste of water. A table is given which shows that with a population, according to the police census, of 329,591 the average daily per capita consumption of water in the District of Columbia during the past fiscal year was 203 gallons and that the maximum daily consumption was 80,200,000 gallons Feb. 16, 1907.

Daily Capacity of the System.

In the annual report for 1906 it was stated that, taking into consideration the fluctuations which experience shows will occur, 65,000,000 gallons per day is the greatest annual average quantity of water that the system can be safely counted upon to supply. The average for the past year was slightly above that figure. It is only reasonable to expect that weather conditions similar to those existing during January and February, 1905, will recur and result, as then, in an abnormally great use of water.

General Corbin's Rural Home. General Henry C. Corbin is personally supervising the erection of the handsome country home which he is building almost within a stone's throw of Chevy Chase.

Standing as it does upon one of the highest points above sea level in the northwest section of the District, General Corbin's new home occupies a splendid site for a country home, and yet it is within easy distance of the heart of the city, for within ten minutes and without violating the speed regulations General Corbin can go from his new home to the White House.

The exterior of the building will be of concrete and plaster of a light shade. The roof will be shingled and stained a dark green. A wide veranda extends nearly all the way round the building.

A Convention City. To make Washington the greatest convention city in the United States by systematic campaigning to secure every possible convention for this city in the future will be the aim of the committee on conventions of the local chamber of commerce. It has been decided that the distribution of neat and profusely illustrated booklets, lauding the merits of the capital as the best city in the world for conventions, will be an effective method of campaign for the present. A subcommittee has been directed to obtain estimates on the cost of having these booklets printed and distributed at every convention held in other cities this summer and fall.

Hospital at the Zoo. The authorities of the zoo state that the most important improvement to be made in the National Zoological park this year is the erection of the building for a hospital and laboratory.

The building was officially described as "a place where sick animals and those which have met with accidents and require surgical treatment can be cared for under favorable conditions."

A place is also needed where certain kinds of animals can be kept for awhile after they are received at the park until it can be ascertained whether they have any disease that might be communicated to other and healthy animals if they were put immediately into exhibition cages or yards. In the case of some animals, and especially those from certain countries, the regulations of the agricultural department require quarantine before they can be put with others.

To Study Animal Diseases. All of this calls for a building which is constructed with reference to sanitary requirements and convenience for medical and surgical work.

A building is now being planned to meet these requirements, and it is expected that the work of construction will be begun before the end of the summer. It is intended to provide a hospital room for herbivora, one for carnivorous animals and another for monkeys and another for small animals. Provision will also be made for birds. There will be a surgical and laboratory room, where injuries can be treated and animals that die can be examined to ascertain the cause of death. A place will also be provided where bacteriological examinations can be made.

A Tragedy Recalled.

"This is my first visit to Washington since 1865," said J. H. Ramsbury, a Chicago manufacturer, at the Shoreham a few days ago. "At that time I was a sergeant in the Twenty-fifth Illinois. I shall never forget the night Lincoln was shot. I was at the corner of Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue when a man came running up to me with the news that the president had been killed at Ford's theater. I ran to the theater and found hundreds of persons there, the news having spread like wildfire. I arrived in time to see the body of Lincoln carried across the street to the house where he died.

House Where Lincoln Died.

"I was one of the soldiers who stood guard on Tenth street and kept the crowd back. I am glad the government has acquired the house in which President Lincoln died. I visited there the other day and saw many interesting relics of the war president. About ten years ago I met the former owner of the house in Chicago, and he told me something of the history of the place before and after the assassination of Lincoln. Andrew Johnson was sworn in as president in the front parlor on the same floor that Lincoln died, and two years before John Wilkes Booth was a boarder in the house, occupying a room on the top floor."

CARL SCHWIEFELD.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

A Rapid Mover.

There is one plantation in Georgia which is maintained on something of the "before the war" style, and nothing delights its owner more than the arrival of a guest, particularly if the guest happen to be from the north—in order that he may show what genuine southern hospitality is. Not long ago a Boston capitalist, looking over the country with an idea of investment, happened along with a letter of introduction.

The owner of the place was more than pleased and insisted upon his visitor staying for several days, and when the stranger expressed a wish to ride over the plantation it was arranged that they should do so the next morning.

The day was warm, but they presently came to a bubbling spring and here they found a negro with a brown jug and a bunch of mint. A cool juice was soon manufactured and they rode on. Shortly, at a shady spot, they found a negro, equipped with a jug, cold water and mint. After a short rest they again rode, and at another spring a negro waited with a jug, mint and sugar. The southerner noted with pleasure the expression of surprise and satisfaction upon his visitor's face—pleasure which gave place to a gentle sadness when the Bostonian turned to him with the remark:

"Say, I think it is really remarkable the way that colored man manages to keep ahead of us!"—Harper's Weekly.

Form Helps.

"Of course it's a very pretty suit," said Miss Angles, "but it's so cheap I'm afraid to take it. I'm afraid before I'd worn it long it would lose its shape."

"Oh, of course," replied Miss Knox, "but then you could pad it generously."—Baltimore American.

Dead Broke.

The Count—Yes, I was almost positive ze fair girl was thinking of me.

The Duke—Then why didn't you walk up and say, "A penny for your thoughts?"

The Count—Too risky, monsieur; far too risky. I didn't have a penny.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Lifelike.



Lytsole—So poor Jones, the toy maker, has gone out of his mind!

Stryppes—Yes! He had been busy for three months on a mechanical tramp, and he couldn't get it to work.

—Sloper's Half Holiday.

Must Be Opaque.

"But," said the summer girl, "what I'm looking for is a parasol suitable for use at the seashore."

"This," said the clerk, "is just the thing."

"Oh, no! I'm sure people could see through that!"—Des Moines Register.

Ambiguous.

Parke—How long does it take you to put on a tire?

Lane—with or without?

"With or without?"

"Your wife talking to you while you are doing it?"—New York Life.

A Constant Menace.

"One has to be very careful in choosing friends nowadays."

"Yes; this post card craze lays you liable to all sorts of embarrassment from people with a mistaken sense of humor."—Washington Star.

A Novel Proposal.

Patience—Anything novel about his proposal of marriage?

Patrice—Why, yes. I never received a proposal of marriage from a man who spoke through his nose before.—Yonkers Statesman.

Missed Cupid.

Helen—I read of a man in Geneva who lived to be 102 years of age. He had never kissed a girl in his life.

Dick—Oh, he didn't live that long. It just seemed that long.—Chicago News.

The New Butler.

Van Antier—Does the new butler know where to keep the wine?

Mrs. Van A.—Judging from his appearance he thinks he ought to carry it around himself.—New York Life.

Ten For a Star.

Officer—The next prisoner, your honor, is a chauffeur.

Judge—Ten dollar fine to start with. Now what's the charge against him?—Bohemian.

State Fair

SYRACUSE SEPTEMBER 9-14

Agricultural and Industrial

Exhibition

Grand Circuit Races and Horse Show

Free Special Attractions

SYRACUSE DAY--SEPT. 9

2:19 Trot, \$1,000; 2:11 Pace, \$5,000;

2:30 Trot, \$1,000.

FIREMEN'S DAY--SEPT. 10

2:05 Pace, \$1,000; 2:14 Trot, \$10,000;

2:09 Pace, \$1,000; 2:12 Trot, \$1,200.

GRANGE DAY--SEPT. 11

2:09 Trot, \$8,000; 4:08 Pace, \$1,000;

2:08 Trot, \$1,200; 2:12 Pace, \$1,200.

GOVERNOR, LEGISLATIVE, VETERAN AND MILITARY DAY--SEPT. 12

2:16 Trot, \$1,200; 2:07 Pace, \$2,000;

2:1:1 Pace, \$1,000; 3:05 Trot, \$1,000.

WOMAN'S DAY--SEPT. 13

2:14 Trot, \$2,000; 2:18 Pace, \$1,000;

2:15 Pace, \$1,200.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES

SEND FOR PRIZE LIST

S. C. Shaver, Secretary,

Syracuse, N. Y.

Saturday

Night Talks

By F. E. DAVISON — RUTLAND VT.

SAVED BY BEHOLDING.

Sept. 8, '07.—(Num. 21:1-9.)

The Israelites, marching through the wilderness, came upon a tract of land infested to this day with venomous serpents. Unaware of the danger, into this serpent-breeding region the people walked, "and much people of Israel died." The manner of their death was shocking in the extreme. Escape was impossible, the bite was fatal, there was no palliation and no relief. At this juncture their divinely-appointed leader raised in the center of the camp a great brazen serpent on a pole, and made proclamation that any serpent-bitten person by merely lifting his eyes to that dazzling image in the sky would find instantaneous relief. And so it came to pass that "if a serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived." It was a very simple remedy.

The upward look—that is the idea I want to convey. If an Israelite looked at the snake bite, he would despair. If he looked at his neighbors, they were as bad off as himself. If he looked at Moses, there was no promise of relief. If he looked at the pole, he only saw so much wood.

But if he lifted up his eyes to the divinely-appointed remedy he was instantly healed. Whether it was at midnoon or midnight, by sunlight, or moonlight, or starlight, or torchlight, no matter when, nor how, if a serpent-bitten person lifted his eyes above himself, the camp, the pole, to the mysterious serpent, that moment he was saved. Let us meditate a litte about that upward look.

Edward Everett Hale is immovable in the sentiment, "Look up, and not down," and Ralph Waldo Emerson packed a philosophy into the sentence, "Hitch your wagon to a star," and Christ announced a divine order of existence in the utterance, "Lay up for yourselves therefore, treasures in heaven, for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." Constantine says that his whole life was transformed by the mysterious vision of the flaming cross in the mid-night sky, with its immortal legend "in hoc signo vinces."

The people who prevail in

"How to Make a Million"

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING THE KEY TO SUCCESS

Told by a Man Who Began Life at a Shoemaker's Bench, Became Governor of his State and Is Now Head of a Business Empire.

BY ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

(Copyright 1907 by Henry G. Pagan.)
A face enough like Bismarck's to make the resemblance startling, a slender, wiry, boyish figure topped by a white head, a manner self-assured, yet never coarsely aggressive. There, in a nutshell, is the personality of one of the most picturesque, interesting figures in all New England—that of W. L. Douglas, ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

But it is not chiefly as ex-Governor, or indeed as statesman at all, that the world at large knows Mr. Douglas. A quarter-mile of factories, a yearly output of something over three million pairs of shoes, and a face that looks out from the advertising columns of eight thousand newspapers—these are the outward attributes that have made the name of W. L. Douglas so familiar from Maine to California.

The story of the man who could make himself so well known; his secret of achievement, his life history and his hints on business success will not only be of interest, but of profit to every class of reader.

For the description of a hard climb, of a winning fight against circumstances and the "climber's" rules for victory are always worth hearing. The world loves a fighter and takes an interest in his battles.

And W. L. Douglas is a fighter, as even the most casual student of human nature could glean from one glance at the strong, prominent jaw, the level brows, the firm set of the lips.

That cast of features set Bismarck to toppling European thrones. The same physiognomy (with a gentler mould of eye and mouth) has caused Douglas to revolutionize business, to wring wealth from poverty and political power from a State peopled by a majority that differs from him in politics.

Bismarck tore down. Douglas has built up. That is where the milder eye and mouth come in.

There is a keyword to Douglas's success, of course. Several of them, in fact. The foremost is "Advertising."

His Life Motto.

"Newspaper advertising" is his life motto in business. "First, be sure you have something worthy to advertise. Something just as good as you say it is. Struggle to keep it as good, and then advertise it constantly. The newspaper is the field in which my advertising has brought me the only perfectly satisfactory returns. And I have tried many lines before settling down exclusively to that theory."

The same "cradle" served for New England and for the man who was one day to be Governor of its oldest State. For it was in ancient Plymouth, scene of the Pilgrims' landing, that Douglas was born, in 1845. His was as pathetic and hopeless a childhood as ever Dickens pictured for David Copperfield or other of his luckless boy heroes. That Douglas rose from it to any later position whatever speaks volumes for the stuff he was made of.

In 1850 news came to a Plymouth woman that her husband, the bread-winner of their large family, had been drowned at sea. All the children were young. The mother was almost without means. So two years later she verbally "bound out" one of the brood—a precocious boy of seven—to his uncle, a shoemaker. The child's life from then on became one long era of drudgery and hardship. His uncle set him at once to pegging shoes by hand. This was a task for grown workers, but the baby fingers were kept at the incessant toll of it from dawn to dark. No holiday, no let-up of any sort, and worst of all, no wages.

The seven-year-old boy was carrying unduly heavy weapons in his life-battie. He has been carrying them ever since. His ability to do so explains why he became Governor William L. Douglas, instead of merely Journeyman Bill Douglas.

His uncle was a stern task-master. Apart from the shoe-peggings, the child was called upon to perform a score of equally severe duties. Among them was the twice-a-day journey into the woods, in bitterest New England winter weather, to cut and drag in wood for the shop's fires.

Only at rare intervals was he allowed to leave his workbench for the schoolroom. But at such periods he proved so apt a scholar as to make up for the long lapses. He was greedy for education and seemed to absorb his scanty portion of it without effort. It was only by this strange proficiency that he gleaned any learning at all.

For four years the slavery went on. Then Douglas returned to his mother. But so valuable had he become in the shop that his uncle induced him to come back to him at the munificent wage of \$5 a month. Until he was fifteen he continued to work thus, all the time busy with new ideas along his own line. These ideas were one day to bear fruit.

Soon, seeking to better himself, he went to work in a Plymouth cotton mill at 25 cents a day. This meant fully \$1 a month, and the \$1 raise seemed not unlike a dream of wealth. But fate



intended him for his original calling. Hers was a literal command of "Shoemaker, stick to thy last!" For when he disobeyed the injunction an accident in the cotton mill put a quick end to his plans of becoming a weaver. Douglas was pulled out of the debris with a broken leg. That ended his cotton-mill experiences.

He went back to his mother. While recovering from his injury he attended school and once more planned for a full education. But the lash of poverty that has whipped so many men on to greatness was busy about the young student's shoulders and drove him back to the earning of a living, just as he was beginning to rejoice in his school progress.

No longer content to work aimlessly at one job and another, Douglas now set about learning the boot and shoe business from bottom to top, in all its branches. From town to town he worked his way, studying the methods of each shop until he had mastered every rudiment of his chosen profession.

Lure of the Golden West.

By the spring of 1865 he felt ready to start in for himself. Like many another ambitious boy, at that time he fancied the future was brighter in the new West than nearer home. So to Denver he went, carrying along his hardly-acquired stock of cobbling knowledge—and little else.

Arriving there, he found capital was as needful in Colorado as in Massachusetts. To acquire this capital he took the first work that offered. The work in question chanced to be the not very congenial position of day laborer in a lime-kiln.

Not exactly a brilliant fulfillment of the golden promise of the West, nor a direct advancement toward success in the shoe trade. But Douglas went on the principle that success consists less in holding a good hand than in playing a poor hand well.

Working hard and spending little, he at last saved enough to travel to the town of Black Hawk, where, he had heard, lived one Zephaniah Myers, one of the most skilled bootmakers in America. From Myers the young man learned the finishing touches that spelled perfection in his trade, and he soon acquired so wide a reputation in the same business as to outstrip his tutor. Douglas and another man formed a partnership and started a flourishing boot and shoe store at Golden City.

But New England always calls to her sons. Douglas heard the call and

came back to Massachusetts. Working as journeyman and later as foreman, he passed the next few years, and in July, 1876, made the plunge that began his real career. He borrowed \$75 and started a factory of his own. This "factory" was small enough to be swallowed up in the most insignificant workshop of his present building. It was just 30 by 60 feet (1,800 square feet) in area. Yet it was the nucleus of the plant that now has an area of 23,950 square feet.

Prosperity came, but did not arrive fast enough to suit the ambitious young financier. He looked about for means of increasing it more rapidly. The method he chose was extensive and unceasing newspaper advertising. From the first the plan was a success. It has grown more and more remunerative each year.

"Have I tried any advertising medium other than the newspapers?" he said recently, echoing a question of the writer. "I should say so! Magazines, circulars, street car signs and many another. Why, once I actually painted a whole town red." I spread my advertisements over its fences and roofs and barns and everywhere—men could find space for an 'ad.' Oh yes, I've tried them all. And the newspapers give by far the best results."

"Even better than the magazines?"

"Much better. And for many reasons. In the first place, a newspaper advertisement strikes the eye the moment the sheet is opened. The same advertisement would lie hidden among the pages of a magazine until the reader found his way to it. If he ever did. The busiest man's eye will be caught and his attention held by sight of a strong advertisement in his daily paper. Whereas that same busy man might not find time to go laboriously through all the advertisements of a magazine.

"Then, too, practically every man reads a newspaper. Every man does not read magazines. Take a village, for instance, where the one local newspaper has perhaps 200 readers. If I put an advertisement in that paper, 200 people are going to see it. No one magazine, nor, for that matter, all the magazines combined, will circulate 200 copies in that same town. The reasoning is very simple.

"There is no hamlet or tiny settlement on the continent that is not reached by newspapers. There is no place where newspapers are not read with eager interest. So by placing my advertisement in the newspaper it is a self-evident proposition that I will reach more per-

son than any other medium could secure for me.

Key to Financial Success.

"That is why I advertise exclusively in newspapers. I advertise not only in the papers of all the principal cities, but also in 8,000 country newspapers."

If the cynical claim that "money is the final argument" carries any truth, then Mr. Douglas's sincerity in declaring the newspaper the foremost advertising medium cannot be doubted.

"In 1866 alone," he went on, "I spent \$30,000 in newspaper advertisements. I should not have done so were I not sure the outlay was going to bring me adequate return. That was a fair sample of a year's advertising expenditure.

Figuring on that basis I have spent \$2,000,000 in newspaper advertising during the past ten years. A fortune? Yes. But, as I say, the results warranted it.

"I have given every form of advertising the fairest sort of trial. I began with newspapers in 1863. The results were so good that later I also advertised in magazines. THE RETURNING DID NOT WARRANT ME IN CONTINUING. I withdrew my advertisements from the magazines, but later on tried the experiment again. Once more I took out my advertisements, and since then I have used only newspapers to bring my goods before the public eye.

"During the past decade, while I was

spending \$2,000,000 for newspaper advertisements, I sold (based on the estimate on my 1906 returns) 1,324,240 cases of shoes.

There are twenty-four pairs of shoes to a case, that makes a total of 31,783,176 pairs for 1906, or 31,781,160 pairs for the ten years.

At the wholesale price of \$2.50 a pair, that would be, for the decade, \$79,454,400. Or, at the retail rate of \$3.50 a pair, it would equal \$111,236,600.

"In my advertisements, as a rule, I call attention to my shoes, leaving the local dealers in their own newspaper advertisements to mention the fact that they carry the Douglas shoe.

"By the way, another excellent reason for the superiority of newspaper

over magazine advertising rests in the fact that in those same local papers the reader sees the 'ad' every day of his life, while he sees it, at best, only once a month in a magazine. In other words, he sees it thirty times as often in a newspaper, and it has, therefore, thirty times as many chances of impressing him. Every man reads his paper first. Then, if he has time and inclination, he reads magazines. Sometimes he has neither, and the magazine goes unread.

"I can not believe in maga-

vertisement. My principle is: Keep pounding away at the reader all the time. Formerly it used to be a custom to advertise shoes at only certain seasons of the year. I never adhered to that idea. I advertise—and I keep on advertising.

"When a season is dull I increase my advertisements. That may seem odd. Many don't do it. But I do.

"That is one of the secrets, I think, of success. Instead of hanging back, waiting for a slack season to pass, I believe in advertising all the more. This past spring, for example, was backward and cold. It was bad for trade. I did extra advertising.

"Nor, at such times, do I raise the price of shoes. It would not be fair to make the public pay for the slowness of a season. I do not lower wages in that event, either, as the 1906 scale will prove. The scale for that year shows the average shoemaker's pay in the United States was \$461. In Massachusetts it was \$530. In Brockton, \$62; while at my Montello factory it was \$760. That does not include superintendents and high salaried men. Just the workers, on the union scale.

"Another advertising theory of mine is that a good 'ad.' should be changed very seldom. Of course in the case of dry goods stores or other places where special sales are held and new attractions offered from time to time it is necessary to change the form and inducements of an advertisement. But when a man deals in a single staple article, I think he should write one strong, convincing advertisement and let that stand for a long time.

"Let him make sure first that it is the strongest, best-worded advertisement he can concoct. Then let it stand.

"There are good reasons for this. Suppose a man has glanced at my advertisement for several days in succession without reading it. Then one morning he does read it. That may be the day when (if I constantly change my 'ads.') I might have a weaker, less attractive, less convincing one than usual. Perhaps I lose his possible custom.

"A good advertisement is an argument. Remember that an argument. Not a boast. It does not shout an unreasonable command to buy something. It explains to you WHY you should buy the article. It appeals to your sense of reason. It should never exaggerate in any way, but tell the mere truth.

Same Claims on Merit.

"An advertisement should never claim

more advantages than they

actually possess. An article must have merit—real merit—and its proprietor must fight, every minute, to keep the quality high. Success must not lure him into letting up, one atom, on high quality. If he does, in the course of time he will lose. Some people get to making money fast. Then they think they can lower the quality (and, incidentally, the cost of production), and make more. I have made more because my goods are worth more.

"It is a strange fact that fully two-fifths of the shoes sold throughout the entire week are sold on Saturday. Whether because that is pay day or merely because it is a favorite shopping day I don't know, but the fact remains, and we regulate our advertising accordingly; making it heaviest toward the latter part of the week. Of course, with a magazine (published only once a month) this would be impracticable.

The Douglas shoe is sold all over the United States and also has a large sale in Canada and Mexico, besides having created more or less of a European demand. I employ 4,000 persons in making and selling my shoes, and I own and operate seventy retail shoe stores in the large cities. The vast area covered by my dealers renders it all the more necessary for me to use local newspapers from one end of the land to the other to advertise my shoes, and make it the more useful for me to study out carefully just what would be the best medium through which I might reach the people at large."

Concerning those 4,000 employees whom Mr. Douglas so casually mentioned, an entire article might be written. They form a sort of Utopian community whereof he is the head. At his expense all of them are provided with medical care in illness, and they are in every way made to feel his personal interest in them.

The labor question assumes none of the harsher features in the Douglas plant. By special agreement between the proprietor and his workmen, all differences, so far as possible, are mutually adjusted. Those which cannot be thus disposed of will by common consent be submitted to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, that body's decision to be binding on both disputants.

In this way strikes and lockouts are unknown among the Douglas workmen, and the pleasantest feeling has always existed between employer and employee.

Since the beginning of his first campaign of newspaper advertising, in 1882, Mr. Douglas has gradually but steadily become known to nearly everyone in America. The face that looks out from the diamond-shaped frame in his advertisements is familiar to all. Yet the face that accompanies this article gives a far more accurate idea of the William L. Douglas of to-day. The character reader may pursue there the reasons why a lowly start in life had no power to check this man's rise.

By judicious newspaper advertising Douglas quickly "outgrew" his factory until, in 1882, he erected the huge works now in use at Montello, just out of Boston.

His Payroll Grew.

Here his payroll grew until it numbered his present 4,000 names. Here, too, grew the facilities for turning out shoes in unparalleled numbers—about 17,800 pairs a day being the capacity now. In the jobbing house alone a half million pairs of shoes are carried at all times.

The factory—or factories, for there are two of them practically joined under one series of roofs—cover as much space as the walls of an ancient city, and are arranged in rectilinear lines, with wide-reaching wings, like emulating earthworks.

The man who employed newspaper advertising as the magic wand to raise this mighty structure from the earth still works as hard, in his own way, as did the seven-year-old carrier of wood and pegger of shoes. Outside offices hours he is of simple, domestic tastes, his one "rich man's amusement" taking the form of frequent cruises on his big steam yacht, the *Machigonne*.

He has found time, too, as all New England knows, to make a decided impression in the field of politics. A stalwart Democrat, he has served in both houses of the State Legislature, framed the arbitration and weekly payment laws, was Mayor of Brockton in 1890, and has four times been chosen as delegate to the national conventions.

His victorious campaign for the Governorship of Massachusetts was such as to awaken national interest. Throughout his term of Governor he conducted his great personal business interests as well as those of the State in such a way that neither suffered from inattention. His wide use of newspaper advertising during the gubernatorial contest was one of the most striking features of the campaign and contributed no light measure to his triumph.

Why a man like Douglas, having made such giant strides in the world of business, should have sought the Governorship was a puzzle to many. And not a few wondered that he was not satisfied with the success he had already won.

But the man who is satisfied with success would be satisfied with failure. I do not think William L. Douglas would be satisfied with either.