

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XX. No. 26.

GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1911.

EMMA A. WALDO

From Nearby Towns.

Five Corners.

JAN. 24—We are having delightful weather just at present; splendid sledding where there are no snow banks.

James O'Daniel, who is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, is under the care of Dr. Skinner of Genoa.

Harry Ferris is in New York City with relatives and will visit other relatives in Bridgeport, Conn., before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis made a business trip to Auburn last week Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Mann spent a few days recently with relatives at Groton.

Isaac Hall of King Ferry visited his sister-in-law, Mrs. A. Holden, last week Thursday.

The Ladies' Aid dinner which was held at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Mann last week Wednesday was attended by sixty people and it was a great success.

Master Carl Goodyear attended the school examinations in Genoa last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Atwater attended a party at his sister's, Mrs. Lois Smith, at Genoa last week Thursday evening. They enjoyed the evening very much.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Corwin entertained quite a large company at dinner last Friday in honor of the former's mother, Mrs. J. M. Corwin. The day was one of pleasure and a very elaborate dinner was served. All joined in wishing Mrs. Corwin many returns of the day.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Belltown will hold a tea cent social at the home of N. J. Atwater Friday evening, Feb. 3. A cordial invitation is extended.

Norman Atwater, after spending several months in the Far West, returned to his home here last Sunday morning. His many friends are glad to greet him again.

Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis made a business trip to Ithaca last Saturday. Mrs. Curtis is under the care of Dr. Hatch.

H. B. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hunt, George Hunt, and Miss Bertha Ferris attended the funeral of A. Ray Hunt in Auburn last Saturday.

Caleb Corwin suffered a shock of paralysis last Sunday morning and his death occurred this morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral services will be held at his late home on Friday at 11 o'clock. Burial with Masonic honors. Interment at Five Corners.

King Ferry.

JAN. 25—Report says that Warren Giltner has sold his village property to Wesley Ward and has purchased the Emily Atwater farm of twenty-five acres.

Melvin Wicks, who has been critically ill, is very much improved.

Spafford Atwater has been ill for a long time and his case is now considered hopeless.

A few cases of mumps and scarlet fever are in this vicinity.

Wild geese are becoming quite plenty at present.

George Stearns recently purchased a mate to his bay farm horse.

Floyd King has been ill at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. King.

Myron Swayze of Scipioville was in town on business Monday.

The remains of Nelson Mason, well known in this vicinity, were placed in the King Ferry cemetery Sunday.

Quite a number from here attended the National Bank meeting at Genoa Tuesday.

Wesley Wilbur was in Buffalo this week buying several car loads of sheep.

Miss Clara Lanterman spent a few days in Auburn last week.

The funeral of the late Cornelia B. House was held at the home of her son, Bert Rapp, on Friday last. Rev. Robert Ivey officiated and burial was made in King Ferry cemetery. Her son, Hiram Rapp, of Michigan was unable to attend the funeral as he is in Hot Springs, Ark., where he had recently undergone an operation.

Durno, the magician, at King Ferry Friday evening, Feb. 10.

Ludlowville.

JAN. 25—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence O'Hara were agreeably surprised Thursday evening by a sleighload of their former neighbors.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Ford, on Wednesday morning, a seven pound daughter, Isabel Marie.

The Misses Lydia F. Humphreys and Bessie Edwards of Cornell University spent the week end with Miss Humphreys' parents at the Manse.

The result of the basket ball game played at Ludlowville on Friday evening between the Ludlowville and the Cornell short course team, was 27 to 25 in favor of the home team.

Melvin Brooks, who was taken suddenly ill of heart trouble Saturday noon, is improving.

It is rumored that Mr. Preston Wright is about to organize an orchestra.

Dr. Crawford of Ithaca, who recently returned from the Holy Land, will give a lecture on his travels there in the near future, at the Presbyterian church.

While John Snyder was binding a load of hay which he was going to take to Ithaca, the rope broke throwing him backwards to the ground. It was thought at first that he was fatally injured, but fortunately received only some severe bruises.

Mrs. Charles Baker, who fell and injured the muscles of her leg a short time ago, is able to be about the house with the aid of crutches.

Charles Jacobs, who has been employed in the gun works in Delaware, has returned home.

Mrs. William Mead has been spending some time with Ithaca friends.

The High School has recently received the gift of a framed picture of Martha Washington, from a former teacher, Mrs. Helen Brown Morse, of Worcester, Mass.

Ellsworth.

JAN. 23—Mrs. Ray Ellison gave a birthday party Jan. 14, in honor of her son Trafford's third birthday. There were fourteen little boys and girls present.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Berrels of Auburn spent a part of the week at Albert Gould's.

Mr. and Mrs. Berrels of Ithaca have been spending a few days at the home of William Parmenter.

Orin Stewart returned to his school in Groton Saturday.

Mrs. Ray Ellison spent a few days last week at King Ferry, caring for Mrs. C. Ellison who has been very ill with pneumonia.

E. Kind spent the past week in Syracuse.

Frank Snaushall and wife were callers in town last week.

E. G. Bradley and wife, George Bench and wife, Elwood Stephenson, George Callahan, H. H. Bradley and wife and Mrs. Kind, representing the Cayuga Lake Grange, visited the Sherwood Grange Thursday evening of last week and enjoyed the address given by Mr. Stevens of the Geneva experimental station, on growing alfalfa.

E. G. Bradley and wife entertained at dinner Friday last. Among those present were Sheriff and Mrs. Bancroft and son Samuel of Auburn, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bancroft and son of Scipio and Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Lyon of Aurora. Four generations of the Hussey family were represented.

Scipioville.

JAN. 24—A party of young people surprised Miss Eleanor Houghton on Wednesday evening of last week.

L. S. Atwater and wife visited friends in Cortland a few days last week.

Mrs. Wilsheer is in Auburn, helping care for her niece, Miss Pearl Cooper, who is very ill.

Wm. Wilsheer, who has been quite sick, is improving.

Mrs. Frank Houghton is visiting her parents in Auburn.

L. S. Atwater spent the day Tuesday with his father, S. L. Atwater, at King Ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick attended the funeral of her mother, Mrs. House, on Friday last at King Ferry.

Lansingville.

JAN. 23—Mrs. Edwin Fuller died Sunday morning after an illness of several months of dropsy. Funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon. Burial at North Lansing.

Mrs. Wilmer Stout attended the funeral of her father, Mr. Miller, at Locke, last week. Her mother is now staying with her at Lansingville.

Mrs. James Castelin, Mrs. Charles Baker and Wilmer Stout are improving.

Orlando White and bride have returned from their wedding trip to Washington and Philadelphia.

Mrs. Orin Scott has gone to California to spend some time.

The W. H. M. S. met with Mrs. Chas. Bower Thursday. Next month, the society will hold their meeting at the home of Miss Tammie Bower.

Prayer meeting this week will be held at the home of Mrs. H. B. Dean.

Mrs. D. L. Reynolds entertained Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Boles and Mrs. Junie Reynolds, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Chappell entertained a company of young people Monday night and Clarence O'Hara and family entertained a company Thursday night.

Over 100 members of the Grange attended the installation and dinner last Saturday at the hall.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith entertained the following company at their home on the latter's birthday: Glen Smith and wife, Henry Bower and wife, Leroy Lobdell and wife, Walter Swayze and wife, A. Armstrong and wife.

East Genoa.

JAN. 23—Misses Ruby Tift and Mammie Hakes of Ithaca were guests of John Smith and family a few days last week.

Bert Smith and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Harvey Dunham of Moravia.

D. R. Nettleton and wife were in Auburn last week Monday, also C. N. Tupper.

Mrs. Hall and son Lee of Five Corners were guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lu Younglove.

Mrs. Jay Sharpsteen has been on the sick list.

Mrs. Ida Gulick of Syracuse spent a few days this week with F. Bothwell and family.

Mrs. Mary Henry has been confined to the house on account of sickness for a few days.

Mrs. Frankie Sill and son spent Sunday at East Venice with her daughter, Mrs. J. Whitten.

The poverty social held at Bert Smith's last week was a great success, in several ways. A good program was rendered, a good supper and a good time for all. Several were dressed appropriately for the occasion. Proceeds \$10.

Ledyard.

JAN. 23—We welcome the sunshine to-day as it doesn't make its appearance very often.

Fred Starkweather left for Buffalo this morning to meet Mr. Gordon Montgomery and they will purchase lumber to build the buildings on the land the latter recently purchased of G. N. Coon. He intends to run a chicken farm, we understand.

Roy Holland and daughter Mildred are improving, having had the scarlet fever in a comparatively light form. There are no more cases although several have been reported. No church yesterday on account of sickness.

The funeral of Nelson Mason was held yesterday and interment made at King Ferry.

Miss Lillian Stewart has been suffering with tonsillitis, but is improving. Ray Kirkland is also under the doctor's care.

Congratulations are in order as James Rafferty took unto himself a bride last Wednesday. They will reside at King Ferry where he is in business.

Floyd Lisk spent several days last week in Syracuse with friends.

Mrs. Kirkland received the news of the death of a sister recently who lived in Sempronius.

Old newspapers, for shelves and putting under carpets, at this office 5 cents a package.

Venice Center.

JAN. 23—Mrs. F. J. Horton is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. T. Crumley, at Sterling.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Searles of South Lansing were guests of W. Beardley and wife on Sunday last.

Mrs. Chas. Wood is said to be critically ill with lung trouble.

A number of pupils from this school took Regents examinations at Genoa last week.

Several from this place attended the show at Scipio last Friday night, and pronounced it very good.

Scipio Grange Officers.

The following officers were recently installed by Scipio Grange, Frank Banks of East Scipio Grange, assisted by Miss Irene Hoskins of Eureka Grange, being the installing officer:

W. M.—Harold Woodward.
W. O.—Llewellyn Becker
Lecturer—Anna B. Kennedy.
Treasurer—Edward Hunter.
Steward—Ivan Coulson.

Asst. Steward—Harry Hicks.
Lady Asst. Stew'd—Marie Costello.
Chaplain—Anna E. Hicks.

Secretary—George Shorkley.
Gate Keeper—George Van Liew.
Ceres—Laura G. Coulson.
Pomona—Gertrude Hicks.

Flora—Anna Murphy.
Pianist—Libbie Becker.
Executive Member—Eliza Post.
Exchange Rep.—John McCormick.

There was a large attendance, a fine literary program and a delicious supper.

Work for an Honest Living.

The question is often asked "Where will the people employed in the liquor business find work when it is prohibited?" In a Michigan town where the "weits" were wiped out, a saloonkeeper's wife went over to a neighbor's and began to storm about the people taking away her husband's business. "What am I going to do when he has to close up?" she exclaimed.

The neighbor had a woman scrubbing the floors, and this woman could stand it no longer. "I'll tell you what you can do," she said with flashing eyes "My husband has been getting twelve dollars a week, and he has spent half of it in your husband's saloon. Now that the saloon is to be closed, he can support me and you can have my job here at scrubbing."

J. Reed Powell, Feb. 2.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 2, in the Presbyterian church, J. Reed Powell will give one of his illustrated travel talks, as the fourth number of the Genoa entertainment course.

His subject will be "America and her Eastern Possessions." The Philippines and Hawaii are comparatively little known to Americans and these interesting countries and their people will form a large part of the lecture, which will be illustrated by beautifully colored stereoscopic views on a screen twenty feet square. Mr. Powell has one of the best double dissolving stereoscopes on the platform and his lantern slides are colored by himself.

Don't Forget.

I want to sell you a seventy-three acre farm, situated east and north of King Ferry, known as the "Doyle Place," fourteen acres of timber, house, barn and carriage house. Price right and terms to suit purchaser. Don't let this get away from you if you want a home.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. W. A. WALDING, KINNAM & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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That Genoa Burglary.

Great excitement prevailed in Genoa Saturday afternoon last when it became known that a real burglar, with all the equipments of a professional, had been discovered in a house about a mile west of the village.

As near as we can determine, the facts are these: On Saturday night, Jan. 14, the house occupied by Wm. Robinson, west of the village, was entered sometime between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. Mr. Robinson awoke and feeling cold air coming in the room, arose and found a door open and a lighted lantern on the porch.

On looking through the rooms he discovered that his violin, valued at \$50, a shotgun, butcher knife, razor, spectacles, several cans of fruit and other articles were missing. The visitor also helped himself to two pumpkin pies. Nothing was said about the matter, thinking that the thief would be found out in time.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Kelly who has not occupied her house west of the village for several years, was driving past and noticed that a window was open, and that there were tracks leading up to the house. She stopped and went in to the house, and finding that furniture and articles had been disturbed, she sought the assistance of the Sullivan boys, who live near by. The men searched the house, and going upstairs they found a man in bed. He made no resistance, and was placed under arrest by Constable Clarence Lewis who brought him before Justice Sharpsteen. He gave his name as Charles Bowen, and age as 19 years. His pockets were relieved of their contents, and an interesting collection of articles was the result. There was a black leather mask, a slung shot, nine keys, six jack knives, several pencils, buttons, a few pennies, pair of mittens, three leather purses, a pamphlet of songs, etc. The fellow was wearing a vest taken from the Robinson house and also an overcoat from the Kelly house. Justice Sharpsteen held Bowen for examination and Constable Lewis took him to Auburn that night and placed him in the county jail.

Although Mrs. Kelly had not been in her home for a number of years, everything had been left by her as it was when she lived in it. Upon investigating further, it was found that the self-invited lodger had appropriated numerous articles in the house for fuel during his week's visit, books, albums, pictures, etc., having been destroyed, as well as some furniture. Several empty fruit cans were evidence of part of the week's menu, and the articles stolen from the Robinson's were all found in the house. It is suspected that other neighbors also unknowingly contributed to the fellow's rations during his stay.

It is stated that the young man came from an institution in New York, having been brought by E. L. Larmer, and had worked for a time for Bert Breed, near North Lansing.

Bowen was brought down from Auburn in charge of Constable Lewis of Genoa, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Clark, Tuesday afternoon. The prisoner waived examination and was held for the action of the grand jury, under \$1,000 bail.

Prayer Rev. Allington
Opening Remarks Hon. Fox Holden
The Institute C. H. Tuck
Apples and Small Fruit

A. C. King, Trumansburg
Feeding for Milk Production
Elmer Savage, Ithaca
The Care of Milk M. Farling, Ithaca
7:30 P. M.

Question Box
Musical Selection
Crops for the Dairy
J. G. Cobb, West Groton
Fertility and Fertilizers, Mr. King
Music

The Rural School Problem
Philip M. Hull, Albany
Closing Remarks Mr. Tuck
Every one interested in agriculture is invited to attend and take part in the discussions.

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

Teeth Extracted Without Pain by Sleep Vapor, administered by a physician, also the best Hypodermic. Charges reasonable as elsewhere, consistent with good work.

No Extracting of Teeth after dark
M. KEMPER WILLOUGHBY, M. D.
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Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.
Miller's Phone.

Special attention given to diseases of digestion and kidneys.

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Orders taken at THE GENOA TRIBUNE office.

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Genoa, N. Y.
Rev. T. J. Searis, Pastor.

SUNDAY SERVICES.
11 a. m., Preaching service.
12:15 p. m., Sunday school.
Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.
7:30 p. m., Evening worship.
Mid-week service, Wednesday evening at 7:30.
A Cordial Welcome Extended to all.

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In disorders and diseases of children drugs seldom do good and often do harm.

Careful feeding and bathing are the babies' remedies.

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Home Course In Health Culture

XIII.—Diet Hints For the Home

By **EUGENE L. FISK, M. D.**
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That all softening, overpowering kelli. The toxin of the soul—the dinner bell.—Byron.

TOO often the "toxin of the soul" invites us to the "toxin" of the stomach. The pure food laws protect us in a great measure from poisonous foods, but they do not prevent us from manufacturing "toxins" or poisons in our own systems by our habits of eating. It will be many long years before the last word has been said on dietetics, the vegetarians, nutarians, fruitarians, long chews and short chews to the contrary notwithstanding. Nevertheless a few general principles to which the everyday man may hold fast are pretty well established. In trying to feed rationally it is well, as in other lines of effort, to have some ideal or standard, and so before considering the relative value of foods it is necessary to have a definite idea of what really constitutes a food. A food may be defined as a substance that—

First.—Is digestible and nonpoisonous.
Second.—Furnishes energy or building material to the body.

Varieties of Food.
Foods are divided chemically into two great classes, nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous.

The most important nitrogenous elements are known as proteids, of which the lean of meat and white of egg are



GOOD TEETH, NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL, ARE MORE NECESSARY THAN KNIVES AND FORKS.

examples. Some vegetables and grains also contain proteids, especially peas, beans, wheat, rye, corn, etc.

The non-nitrogenous elements are divided into fats, carbohydrates (sugars and starches) and salts.

In other words, we must find in our food the same elements that enter into the composition of the body.

The folly of trying to live on any one particular kind of food will be apparent to any one who familiarizes himself with the constitution of the body and its needs. The proteids are required for building material and energy, the carbohydrates and fats for storage and energy and the salts and mineral elements for building purposes and to assist in the chemical processes and exchanges going on in the body.

What is Digestion?
Digestion is the process of transforming food elements into substances that can be absorbed into the blood through the walls of the digestive tract. If the digestive functions are paralyzed food taken into the stomach acts simply as a foreign body and causes irritation and finally, by its decomposition, poisoning.

The digestive processes are carried on by substances whose exact form and constitution are unknown, termed enzymes, or ferments.

But digestion does not begin in the stomach. The saliva contains a very important enzyme, ptyalin, which converts starch into malt sugar. The importance of thoroughly chewing all starch foods, such as cereals, vegetables, bread, pastry, potatoes, etc., will at once be apparent.

"Counting your chews," however, is not advised. The act of chewing should be natural and subconscious. If the attention is directed too closely to the mechanical act of chewing or, in fact, if the mind dwells too intently on the subject of digestion the normal functions are retarded. Count your chews some time and note if your jaws do not ache by the time you reach the twentieth. Count your steps in walking and note whether your limbs do not quickly tire.

If the internal activities of our bodies could be seen in their entirety, even for a few brief moments, it is probable that an unutterable weariness would oppress and stifle us. Prolonged chewing of meat does not appear to be required. The favorable results from experimenting along this line are probably due to the fact that less meat was taken. The saliva does not digest meat. On the contrary, by prolonged chewing meat is thoroughly

saturated with the alkaline secretor of the mouth, which would appear to render it less digestible in the stomach, where digestion can only operate in an acid medium. A good plan is to follow it to chew cereals, vegetables, bread, potatoes, pastry and all starchy foods until they disappear down the gullet. This requires no mental effort and the best possible results will follow. Food eaten in this fashion is more pleasing to the palate, and that itself is stimulating to all the digestive functions.

Stomach Digestion.
The stomach enzyme is "pepsin," which converts proteids into soluble substances called peptones. The digestion of starchy foods is checked in the stomach by the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice, but the starch digestion is resumed in the small intestine.

Intestinal Digestion.
Here it is acted upon by several enzymes, which complete starch digestion and also convert ordinary cane sugar into grape sugar.

Proteid digestion also proceeds in the intestines, and fats are digested and emulsified so that they can be absorbed.

As previously stated, all these food elements are required either for energy, building material, storage or to carry on the chemical and physical exchanges in the tissues. During these processes the food elements are broken up and many of them literally burned or oxidized, just as a candle burns with the formation of carbon dioxide and water.

A great deal of scientific experiment is being conducted to accurately determine the most satisfactory dietary for man. The subject is too complex to be minutely discussed in this paper, and such discussion would only confuse without benefiting the average man. We may trust science to solve this problem as it has solved others and in the meantime enjoy our meals without worrying about them so long as we avoid some of the more prominent dietetic errors.

Diet Hints.
First as to meat consumption: Meat is not a poison. There is no need to shudder every time you indulge in a beefsteak. On the other hand, it is known to contain certain substances, extractives which if taken in excess may throw an extra burden on the kidneys and which seem to have some influence in causing a gouty condition.

Meat is palatable and easy to prepare; consequently there is a tendency to overindulge in it. There is a well grounded belief among medical men that meat once a day is sufficient, especially during middle life and old age. Where gout, rheumatism or kidney trouble exists meat should be sparingly taken. In such conditions light meats are less harmful and broiled meats better than roasted or broiled. Fried meat is a dietetic atrocity, even for the strongest stomach.

Value of Vegetable Diet.
Many vegetables are rich in proteids and from a chemical standpoint quite as nutritious as meat. But here is where the rub comes in—a food must be digestible or its proteid contents are valueless. "Boston baked beans" are rich in proteids, but a steady diet of that delectable dainty would be a severe test for some stomachs.

Vegetables as a class contain a great deal of cellulose and fiber which cannot be digested. This serves a useful purpose, as it stimulates the action of the intestines. By increasing the proportion of vegetables in the diet as middle age approaches and the vital activities begin to slow down the proteid elements in the food are reduced and there is less burden laid upon kidneys and arteries.

Fats and sugar are energy producers and very valuable foods for this purpose. Taken in excess, however, they interfere with digestion and may prove especially harmful in obesity, gout, rheumatism and kidney trouble. Sugar is likely to cause acid dyspepsia if taken too freely and in concentrated form.

Fat retards the secretion of gastric juice. Greasy fried foods are for this reason objectionable.

Alcohol produces energy, but at a high cost. It may be excluded from consideration as a food, since it is injurious to the body cells.

The Measure of Food Energy.
It seems hardly proper to close this article without a reference to the famous "calorie." This is the amount of heat required to raise one liter of water 1 degree centigrade. It is the unit of food energy and is used in stating the amount of heat any particular food will give when burned.

According to authorities who are not extremists, a man weighing 155 pounds, moderately active, requires about 2,800 calories. This would be represented by the following:

Bread, one pound; meat, four ounces; egg, four ounces (two small ones); cheese, two ounces; potatoes, one pound; butter or fat, two ounces; milk, one-quarter pint; sugar, one-half ounce; tea, coffee.

Summary.
Good teeth, natural or artificial, are more necessary than knives and forks. Eat slowly, chew starchy foods thoroughly, eat meat once a day, water in moderation at meals, freely between meals, less meat and sweets and more vegetables at middle life. Do not worry about your food; do not eat when very tired; do not exercise just after eating. A mixed diet is best unless disease calls for special diet; avoid strange, weird diet fads; more muscular work calls for more food, especially fats and sugars; less muscular work, less food; moderate eating for brain work; neither starvation nor gluttony is in accord with science and common sense.

The Scrap Book

A National Dish.

When Mrs. Elizabeth King was traveling through Germany, in 1840, she had an experience which left her hungry as well as amused at a hotel in Nonnenworth. In "Lord Kelvin's Barly Home" Mrs. King tells the story: "There was a very large company in the hotel, and at 1 o'clock the guests assembled in a great hall for dinner. About 150 sat down at the long, narrow table, as the last comers at the very bottom.

Far from us on a platform in the middle we saw a very stately decorative dish. Dr. Nicoll told us it was boar's head stewed in burgundy wine, a famous national dish. He said we must dine on it, so as each course was offered he refused and made us do the same. At length two waiters removed the stately dish, and as it was carried off he rubbed his hands, exclaiming, "Now we shall have some dinner!" But, alas, it disappeared, and the company rose and scattered. It was simply an ornamental centerpiece of wood!

Misspent Time.
There is no remedy for time misspent. No healing for the waste of idleness. Whose very languor is a punishment. Heavier than active souls can feel or guess.

O hours of indolence and discontent. Not now to be redeemed, ye sting not less. Because I know this span of life was lent For lofty duties, not for selfishness. Not to be whiled away in endless dreams, But to improve ourselves and serve mankind.

Life and its choicest faculties were given. Man should be ever better than he seems. And shape his acts and discipline his mind To walk adorning earth with hope of heaven.

—Sir Arthur de Vere.

Shocked His Dad.
A pious and strict father, whose small son balked at going to church, showed the irreverent boy one day a history of New England.

"Here is a picture of the Puritans going to church," said the father. "What good and pious men! Notice their sugar loaf hats. They walk in single file through the deep snow, and each man carries a gun."

"What do they carry guns to church for?" the boy asked with sudden interest.

"For fear of the Indians," was the reply. "The Indians were apt to lie in wait for them at every turning. Ah, what pious men they were, to be sure! Think of them the next time you want to shirk your religious duties. Through snow and sleet, through bitter cold, through the perilous ambushes of the savage Indians, they wended their way to church Sunday after Sunday with pious, thankful hearts. Yet you—"

"Oh, rats!" said the boy. "I'd go to church every day in the week if I could get a shot at an Indian on the way."

Not a Rehearsal.
The inquisitive man saw a hearse start away from a house at the head of a funeral procession.

"Who's dead?" he asked the corner grocer, who was standing in his door watching the funeral start.

"Chon Schmidt," answered the grocer.

"John Smith!" exclaimed the other. "You don't mean to say John Smith is dead?"

"Vell, py golly," rejoined the grocer, "vot you dink dey doing mit him—practicing, hey?"—New York World.

A Substantial Bone.
So many witnesses had queered his clients' cases by swearing that the shots they had heard in a shooting affair were only thirty seconds apart that when pressed to tell what they were doing when each report was heard, naming actions so dissimilar that it must have taken at least ten minutes to switch from one to the other, the criminal lawyer swore that he would maintain consistency above all things in his latest case. Gustave, the Swedish janitor, had heard two shots fired at the injured man, and the lawyer impressed upon him the importance of swearing that he was engaged in the same task at each shot.

In the course of the trial it was brought out that the shots had been fired a month apart, the first being merely a little target practice that did no harm, the second inflicting a serious wound. But there was no time to coach Gustave anew. Said the lawyer:

"What were you doing when the first shot was fired?"

"I was sitting in the kitchen gnawing a chicken bone," said Gustave.

"And what were you doing when the second shot was fired? Be careful how you answer."

"I was sitting in the kitchen," said he, "gnawing that same chicken bone."

A Better Voice.
The late Signor Poff used to tell a good story about a then popular song, "The Farmer's Boy." While spending a holiday in the country in England he went fishing and was caught in a heavy storm. Hurrying to a farmhouse for refuge, he found that the yeoman's daughter had been married that morning and that festivities were in progress. He was made welcome, although his identity was not known, and in due course he was asked to contribute a song. He gave "The Farmer's Boy," which, it goes without saying, was received with acclamation. But the farmer himself was restrained in his praise. "It wur good," he said, "but ye can't sing it like our cowman. I've heard he a mile away against the wind."

CRUELLY DECEIVED.

A Weary Willie Who Was a Victim of Misplaced Confidence.

The tramp had walked a good three miles and was particularly thirsty. A sudden turn in the road brought him to the foot of a steep hill, at the top of which stood a large house. The tramp paused a moment before attempting the herculean feat of storming the hill. He felt hungry and thirsty. He glanced to the left. These words caught his eye: "Tarry, traveler, and refresh thyself." The tramp was sorry the sign was attached to a pump handle. However, water was better than nothing, so he commenced to



BE COMMENCED TO PUMP. The spout remained dry. He pumped with more vigor. Still no water. After ten minutes of hard work he said harsh things about the pump and continued his journey. At the top of the hill he mentioned his grievance to a native. The latter pointed to the fine house across the road.

"The owner of that house," he said, "has some big water cisterns which have to be filled from a stream in the valley. He is too lazy to fill 'em himself, though, so he rigged up that pump and connected it with his cisterns, and now—"

But the tramp was already sprinting across the road.

Landscape's Pun.
When Solomon's celebrated picture "Waiting For the Verdict" was sent in, as the artist was not one of the Royal academicians, whose exhibits are all "hung on the line," his painting was "skied." Sir Edwin Landseer was in ecstasies over it and exclaimed, "There is Solomon in all his glory and not R. A.'d like one of these!"

A Queer Language.
A German on his first visit to this country tells this pathetic story: "I was here a week or more when I presented a letter of introduction at one of your beautiful homes, where I was at once made welcome. One evening I was invited there to a bridge party and won a nice bit of money at a five cent game. The young son of the house, when he saw the score cards, said to me, 'You lucky dog!' a familiarity which I would have resented had I not been told that it was an American form of speech. A few evenings later I was looking on when the same boy won at bridge and, wishing to be as polite as he, I said, 'What a lucky puppy!' Then they said all sorts of uncomplimentary things, and I have been doubtful ever since whether I am still welcome in that set. Yours is a queer language."

Breaking It Gently.
Callahan was stopped on the street by Father Clancy. The good priest's countenance took on a sad expression.

"What's this I hear, Callahan?" asked he, "about your breaking Hogan's head last night? And the two of you friends for years?"

Callahan seemed somewhat taken back. "Sure, I was compelled to do it, your reverence," he explained apologetically; "but, out of consideration for that same friendship, I broke it gently, your reverence."—Lippincott's.

The Last Resource.
The fat gentleman, like many other misguided members of the portly brigade, decided to try golf as a weight reducer. Armed with four sticks, a ball and a caddy, he marched off to the links.

The caddy placed the ball upon the tee. Then with a terrific swing the fat man whirled his club through the air. But the little white ball still stayed smiling on its tee, while the club, meeting Mother Earth, broke into splinters.

"Give me another club, boy!" said the fat man.

Alas, club No. 2 shared the fate of club No. 1, club No. 3 evinced the evolutions of club No. 2, and club No. 4 flew into a hedge.

And still the little white ball smiled on.

"What would you do now?" asked the sadder and wiser golfer, wiping his forehead as he turned in desperation to the caddy.

Holding out the empty bag, the urchin replied:

"Don't give in, gov'nor! Give it a swipe with this!"

A Good Excuse.
As an instance of acute hydrophobia it is difficult to surpass the story of the Scotch boatman who while crossing a loch was asked if he would take some water with his whisky and replied, "Na; there was a horse drowned at the head of the loch two years ago." The head of the loch was twenty-four miles distant.

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Friday Morning, Jan. 27, 1911

Saw It in a Dream.

For many years ivory manufacturers were trying to devise a machine for turning out a billiard ball as nearly perfect as possible and at the same time avoiding waste.

Brown Eyes and Color Blindness.

Color blindness is one of the great drawbacks to a large percentage of men who would enlist in the United States marine corps, according to the recruiting officers.

"We have a box filled with different colored yarn," said an officer of that branch of the service. "We ask the prospective recruit to pick out green, for instance. If he is color blind he will invariably pick all the red yarn.

"Another strange thing I have noticed is that most persons who are color blind have brown eyes. Once in a while a person with eyes of a different color is afflicted that way, but as a general rule they are persons with brown eyes."

He Smoked.

"What a smell of smoke is about! Do you allow your husband to smoke in the parlor?"

"He doesn't, as a rule, but this morning—"

"You are very wrong to allow any exceptions whatever, my dear woman. You ought not to allow him to smoke under any possible circumstances, even once."

"But, my dear woman, this morning he simply had to smoke. His coat was on fire."—New York Journal.

Good Policy.

Mrs. Stubb—Why, John, the last family that occupied this house left some old jars in the pantry. Mr. Stubb—H'm! Mary, that is a good policy. Mrs. Stubb—What is a good policy? Mr. Stubb—Why, when you move leave your family jars behind you.—Chicago News.

Cooking a Hare.

"You've heard the recipe for cooking a hare?"

"Yes. First catch your hare."

"No. First catch your cook."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He Would, Indeed.

Singleton—I cannot understand why a man's wife is called his better half. Wedmore—You would if you had to divide your salary with one.—Boston Transcript.

Serious Business.

Policeman—Hi! What are you doing up that ladder? Husband (returning late)—Hush! I'm only seeing if my wife is already asleep.—Fliegende Blätter.

Good humor and generosity carry the day with the popular heart all over the world.—Alexander Smith.

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SAVED TWO LIVES.

"Neither my sister nor myself might be living to-day, if it had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery" writes A. D. McDonald of Fayetteville, N. C., R. F. D. No. 8, "for we both had frightful coughs that no other remedy could help. We were told that my sister had consumption. She was very weak and had night sweats but your wonderful medicine completely cured us both. It's the best I ever used or heard of."

The Parson's Duplicity

Cause of the Backsliding of Timothy Simms

By CLARISSA MACKIE

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"Timothy has joined the church, has he not?" asked Mrs. Peters, looking over her spectacles at the strong young figure swinging down the path and out of the gate.

"Yes," returned Susan complacently, pushing the dark curls back from her forehead and pursing her red lips demurely; "I told him I believed he was called to join the church the same as the rest of us and feel assured of saving grace."

"I want to know," murmured her mother uncertainly. When Susan quoted the minister Mrs. Peters took refuge in silence, for the weighty reasoning of the young clergyman confused the old woman.

"Timothy don't seem particularly happy over it," returned Susan doubtfully. "I told him I felt as though I wanted to sing songs of praise when I joined the church and was sure of being saved, but Timothy—"

"What is the matter with him? Simms all over, I expect?" remarked Mrs. Peters tartly. She was on firmer conversational ground now. "Has he asked you yet?" she asked, with a keen look at Susan.

Susan blushed warmly. "Oh, mother, I wish you wouldn't ask—like that!" Mrs. Peters tossed her head indignantly. "If I can't ask my own daughter a simple question I guess I better leave!" she sniffed angrily and applied a handkerchief to her thin red nose.

"Oh, don't cry, mother," said Susan tenderly, smoothing her mother's gray hair. "I was cross and touchy, I guess—no, he hasn't asked me yet, she continued with shamed reluctance in her tones, "but he did ask me if I liked the Biggs place. He said it was for sale and he thought of buying it."

"I see," said Mrs. Peters, nodding her head wisely. "And what did you say, Susan?"

"I said I liked it first rate," returned Susan shyly.

"That's right. The Biggs place is the nicest place in the village except Dr. Halliday's."

"I wish Timothy didn't feel so blue about getting religious," said Susan, relapsing into moodiness. "He said Mr. Niles wanted him to give up smoking and drinking cider, and he wouldn't hear of Timothy's playing dominoes any more, and he did take a lot of comfort doing that. There can't be any harm in his doing that as long as he doesn't play for money."

"Just the same, if he's joined the church he's got to live up to his professions. I know your pa hated to join because he belonged to the checker club, and he didn't want to give it up, but the minister—old Mr. Leonard it was then—said if he could get along without playing games and such he guessed that pa could, but pa wouldn't join, and so he played checkers to the day he was taken with his last sickness, and I guess if any man went straight to heaven your pa did."

Mrs. Peters wiped her eyes, and Susan's pretty eyes grew tearful also.

"I'm afraid I made a mistake in urging Timothy to join," she said at last. "Wait and see how it comes out."

"Susan," said Timothy Simms the next evening as he sat beside Susan in the pleasant old fashioned parlor of the Peters home, "I've got something to say to you, and I'm wondering how you'll take it."

"His good looking face was downcast, and all the bright spirit and liveliness that were characteristic of Timothy Simms had fled. His blue eyes were dull, and there was a sullen look about his handsome mouth."

Susan blushed and looked down at her little brown hands folded so demurely in her lap. "Yes, Timothy," she said timidly.

"It's this," went on the young man

resentfully. "You know I've been trying to get a chance to ask you for a long time, but—"

"I've said I'd try to be a Christian; I've always done the best I could by everybody, just as my mother taught me, and now comes the minister and says stop smoking, so I stopped. Then I had to give up playing dominoes and checkers down to the store and—"

"I should think you'd be willing to give up those little things," said Susan with some spirit.

"So I was, but it hasn't stopped there," retorted Timothy angrily. "What do you mean?"

"Mr. Niles came up to see me last night, and he—here Timothy arose and paced the floor excitedly—"he advised me not to marry!"

"Not to marry?" repeated Susan in consternation.

"Not to marry. He said it was better for a man to wait until he was thirty or forty years old, and—"

"You are twenty-five," interrupted Susan falteringly.

"And I am twenty-five. He said a man didn't really know his mind until he reached thirty-five and then he was competent to pick out a wife whose disposition would suit him."

Timothy choked wrathfully. "What did you say, Timothy?" asked Susan, with a dazed look in her eyes.

"I haven't given him my answer yet. He's trying to get a lot of us young men together and get us to promise we will wait until we reach years of discretion before we marry. Then he says there won't be so many unhappy marriages. He's going to call it the 'Band of Thinkers.'"

"I suppose," ventured Susan wistfully, "that your taste will change after ten or fifteen years and you'll marry some one who's real sensible."

"I don't know anything about that," returned Timothy fretfully, "and I don't care. What I'm doubtful about is this: If I belong to the church ought I to do just as the minister says or else leave? You ought to know, Susan. What shall I do?" He looked appealingly at her.

"I don't know what to say!" cried Susan tearfully. "I didn't know anything about the Band of Thinkers or—nothing!"

"You see how I'm fixed, Susie," said Timothy despairingly; "there's things I want to say to you and I can't because I've done what you wanted me to and joined the church! I guess I might as well be going along," he said moodily as he turned toward the door.

Susan watched him walking down the gravelled path between the rows of boxwood with tear filled eyes. She was dazed at the sudden and unexpected turn that affairs had taken in her simple life, and she wished very heartily that she had not urged Timothy to join the church. "I don't believe he's got just the right feeling after all," she murmured sadly as she closed the door.

Several weeks passed, and Timothy Simms came no more to the Peterses' home. Nor did Susan see him. She heard that he was working very hard, for Timothy was station agent at Lindale, but Susan did not see him again. He came no more to church, and there was a rumor that Timothy had been lured back to the checkerboard and the domino table by the jolly members of the Stove club who gathered weekly in the rear of the general store.

In the meantime Susan grew pale and thin. It is true that Mr. Niles, the pale young minister, came to see her frequently, for he was deeply interested in this young soul and fully determined that it should lack no spiritual nourishment that he could administer.

Susan was pleased and comforted at first by the evident interest displayed by the clergyman, but after a little his extreme delicacy of physique and his punctilious manner, with its little undercurrent of conscious superiority, palled upon her, and she grew to dread his coming. He was a poor substitute for stalwart Timothy Simms, with his rough, unpolished ways and broad kindness of heart.

For some reason Mrs. Peters frowned upon the young minister when he came to see Susan. Mrs. Peters had long been a member of the First church and an ardent worker therein, but the advent of a new minister, and one so young, had rather displeased the older parishioners, for they did not like his brusque manner or assumption of calm superiority.

One day, several weeks after that evening when Timothy had last called upon Susan, Mrs. Peters walked up the long dusty road that led to the station. She wore her best gray dress and her best gray straw bonnet, with its bunch of silver wheat nodding over her gray hair. She held her alpaca skirts daintily away from the dust, and she gave them a little shake as she emerged flushed and panting upon the station platform.

"Good morning, Timothy," she said pleasantly as the young man peered at her from behind the wire screen.

"Good morning, Mrs. Peters," said Timothy, reddening beneath his tan and shifting awkwardly from one foot to the other.

"I want a ticket for Bensonville, I'm going to see my sister Eliza," said Mrs. Peters as she opened her pocket-book. "When does the next train go?"

"In fifteen minutes—the 10-45," replied Timothy as he passed over the sill of pasteboard.

"You're quite a stranger, Timothy," pursued Mrs. Peters as she turned away.

"It ain't my fault," returned Timothy sullenly.

"Who's it, then?" demanded Mrs. Peters indignantly. "I am surprised at you, Timothy Simms! I thought you had more grit than to let a little peaked upstart like the Rev. Mr. Niles boss you around and say when you can marry and when you can't!"

Timothy reddened. It began at his forehead and spread over his broad face and down around his throat. He clenched his great fists and shook them passionately.

"I wish I just had him here," he muttered wrathfully; "he made a fool of me until it was too late for me to make it up to Susie."

"Humph!" said Susie's mother, with an enigmatical smile. "I'll say this much, Timothy—the minister asked Susan to marry him, and she wouldn't do it. She said, 'No; I thank you!'"

"Do you think she'd look at me again?" asked Timothy eagerly.

"I don't know why not. What in goodness have you done, Timothy Simms, that you hold yourself such a sinner, I want to know?"

"Well, I don't know myself exactly," returned Timothy sheepishly, "only Mr. Niles kept at me till I got to believing that I was a terrible sinner and not fit to offer myself to any good girl like Susie, so I stopped going to see her, and after that I didn't care what became of me. I've left the church, and I drink sweet cider, and I play checkers and dominoes down to the store. I am a backslider!"

"So was my husband, and pa was as good a man as you'll ever find," returned Mrs. Peters. "Well, here's my train, Timothy. If you ain't got anything better to do tonight you can come around and play dominoes with me!" She smiled meaningly as he helped her on to the train, and when he returned to his office there was a light of hope in his eyes and he whistled cheerily.

That same evening after prayer meeting Mr. Niles stood on the church steps drawing on his kid gloves. He locked the door and walked thoughtfully down the path and out of the gate. Then he paused irresolutely for a moment, finally turning abruptly and walking through the short cut that led past the Widow Peters' house.

Suddenly out of the gloom there appeared a bulky figure. Mr. Niles started timidly back. "Who is it?" he asked.

"Only me," returned Timothy Simms' deep voice as he hooked viselike fingers in the clergyman's coat collar. "Just you come along of me, sir. I've got a little job for you!"

"What do you mean, Simms?" demanded the indignant man. "What do you mean by this extraordinary behavior?"

Timothy made no reply. He merely tightened his grasp and hustled Mr. Niles along until he reached the Peterses' home. Through the gate and into the house and finally into the brilliantly lighted parlor, where stood Mrs. Peters, her sister Eliza and Susie—Susie, dressed in white and looking very rosy and timid and happy.

They all started as the minister made his hurried entrance through the door, but none had seen the heavy hand that had forced him through. He shook himself angrily and turned toward Timothy, his face white with wrath.

"Parson," drawled Timothy, with a hard gleam in his blue eyes, "we got a little job for you—Susie and me—so if you'll get around to it now we'll be much obliged!" He took his place

beside Susie, and the other women gathered solemnly about the little group.

Slowly, reluctantly, the minister drew a prayer book from his pocket; then, with agitated men and a voice trembling with suppressed feeling, he united the young couple in marriage. Then, with a few curt words of congratulation, he took his departure.

"Susie," said Timothy a little later as he caressed his young wife, "I don't know what you'd say if you knew what a backslider I am. I've backslid tonight, but I couldn't help it!"

"I don't care, Timothy," whispered Susie happily. "I don't care what you have done as long as you didn't join that band."

His Defense.

It was shortly after midnight, and the colonel had caught Rastus red-handed.

"Well, Rastus, you old rascal, you," said he. "I've caught you at last. What are you doing in my henhouse?"

"Why, Marse Bill," said the old man, "I—I done heard such a cacklin' in dis yere coop dat I—I thought maybe ole hen done gone in my nig, an' I—I wanted ter git it fo' you' breakfast while it was fresh, suh."—Harper's Weekly.

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THE GENOA TRIBUNE.

Friday Morning, Jan. 27, 1911

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

Know the Stars in the Dragon?
Winding in and out between the stars of the Great and Little Dipper is the constellation of the Dragon. The tip of the tail lies between the pole star in the Little Dipper and the pointers in the Great Dipper, but much nearer the latter and only a few degrees below the pointers. The rest of the constellation, outlined with faint stars, curves downward and around the Little Dipper, when with a final coil it terminates with the two bright stars Gamma and Beta, which mark the head of the Dragon, or, in fact, its eyes. Aratus in describing the constellations speaks of the Dragon as "with eyes oblique retorted, that askant cast gleaming fire."
Its leading star, Alpha, near the tail of the Dragon and halfway between Mizar (the middle star in the handle of the Great Dipper) and the lowest star in the bowl of the Little Dipper, is known by the name of Thuban. Four thousand years ago it was the pole star.—Mary Proctor in Chicago Tribune.

Does Your Cat Cough?
Poor pussy! As if the humerous charges against her of keeping us awake at night and of eating canary birds whenever she gets the chance were not enough, the doctors have just discovered that for years she has been responsible for the spread of diphtheria. Dr. G. J. Auburn of Manchester, England, having traced an epidemic of this disease in a suburb of that city to a pet cat belonging to one of his patients, has found, after much clever investigation, that all cats are peculiarly susceptible to diphtheritic affections of the throat. He has therefore recently been warning all families who own cats to watch them carefully and if they develop coughs to forbid their being hugged and petted. Dr. Auburn further recommends that if the cough persists and the cat begins to grow thin to have the animal destroyed at once. The only really safe way, he says, is to let the first wheeze be pussy's death warrant.—New York World.

Left to a Worse Fate.
The business man was sitting in his office thinking of starting for home when a suspicious looking person came in with a leather bag in his hand.
"If you don't give me \$5," said the visitor, coming at once to the point, "I will drop this on the floor."
The business man was cool. "What is in it?" he asked.
"Dynamite," was the brief reply.
"What will it do if you drop it?"
"Blow you up!"
"Drop it?" was the instant command. "My wife told me when I left home this morning to be sure to send up a bag of flour, and I forgot it. I guess it will take just about as much dynamite as you have there to prepare me for the blowing up I'll get when she sees me!"
"I'm a married man myself," said the dynamiter and quietly slipped out.—Illustrated Bits.

Shield at the Price.
A noted painter said at the Art club in Philadelphia, apropos of picture prices:
"I am glad there are not many buyers like an old farmer in Center Bridge. A very distinguished etcher, sketching in Center Bridge, made a study of the farmer's barn. The farmer happened to appear and said he'd like to have the sketch.
"Ef 'tain't too dear," he added cautiously.
"Oh," said the etcher, who makes \$12,000 a year. "I won't charge you anything for the sketch, but—"
"His eye lighted on the plippen."
"But I'll tell you what. You can give me one of those nice little pink sucking pigs there."
"Why, man," said the farmer with a frown. "Do ye know what them pigs is worth? They're worth a dollar apiece."—Exchange.

Strong on Length.
Richard Carle engaged as cook a Swedish giantess who proved unsatisfactory. On departure she asked for a written testimonial, and Dr. Carle presented her with the following:
"To whom it may concern: I have lately had in my employ Hulda Swanson, who was engaged to cook for a family of three and do such other things as would be possible when not cooking. Under this head might come a little dusting and dishwashing and answering the doorbell. Taking all these things into account, I wish to say that Hulda is absolutely the tallest cook I ever saw."—Success Magazine.

The Post Again.
He had long hair and a pensive look. He wrote a poem entitled "Why Do I Live?" He signed it Augustus and sent it to a magazine.
The editor wrote him as follows:
"My dear Augustus, the reason why you live is because you sent the poem by mail instead of bringing it personally."—Paris Modes.

A Marsh Order.
On the bench near an English town a sign bearing this legend was nailed to a post:
"Notice.—Any person passing beyond this point will be drowned. By order of the magistrate."

Christian Bravery.
"Another quality of a successful Christian soldier is bravery. It did not require any bravery for Admiral Dewey and his men to march down Fifth avenue in New York City amid that great multitude of appreciative American citizens who had gathered to welcome him on his return from the Philippine Islands. But it did require bravery when in spite of frowning cannons and sunken mines, they entered Manila harbor and demolished the Spanish fleet. Neither does it require any bravery for a Christian soldier to sit in a comfortable pew in church on Sunday, and listen to an eloquent sermon on the evils of the day. But it does require bravery for him to go into the midst of those evils on Monday, and strike a blow for righteousness. It does not require any bravery for a Christian soldier to stand up in prayer-meeting and say 'I love Jesus.' But it does require bravery for him to stand up for Jesus in the store, and in the shop, and in the factory, and in the office, and in the social gatherings in which he may mingle. It does not require any bravery for a Christian soldier to talk and pray for the abolition of the liquor traffic in the presence of those who are in sympathy with the temperance movement. But it does require bravery for him to walk up to the polls on election day, and in spite of the sneers of the enemies of temperance, cast a clean ballot for the protection of his home and native land. To stand for any moral principle in this age of the world is the highest type of bravery. Such should be the bravery of every Christian soldier worthy of the name." Is it yours, brother voter?

Auctions.
The following property will be sold at public auction on the farm of Justine A. Blakley, 4 miles north of Ludlowville on Creek road and 4 miles south of Genoa, 2 miles west of North Lansing, Friday, Jan. 27, commencing at 1 p. m., sharp, 5 horses, brood sow, farm machinery of all kinds, carriage nearly new, lumber wagon nearly new, harnesses, ladder, etc.

JUSTINE A. BLAKLEY
J. A. Greenfield, Auct.
Parker Bros. will sell at their farm, 1/2 mile east and 1 mile south of Genoa village on Thursday, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock, 5 first class farm horses, 10 first class dairy cows, 40 sheep, 9 lambs, sow, 7 shoats, farm wagons, farm implements, harnesses, seed buckwheat, oats, barley, hay, 100 hens, 100 bu. potatoes. Stephen Myers, auctioneer.

Appreciate Kindness.
The family of the late Cornelia B. House wish to express their appreciation of the kindness of friends at the time of her funeral, and for the flowers sent on that occasion.

Bank Charter.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER
OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1911.
WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Genoa" in the Town of Genoa, in the County of Cayuga and State of New York has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking,
Now, therefore, I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Genoa" in the Town of Genoa, in the County of Cayuga and State of New York is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and Seal of Office this twenty-first day of January, 1911.
T. P. KANE,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

TO MOTHERS IN THIS TOWN.
Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver and are recommended for complaining children. A pleasant remedy for worms. At all Drugists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

THIS IS AN EASY TEST.
Shake Allen's Foot-Paste in one shoe and not in the other, and notice the difference. Just the thing to use when rubbers or overshoes become necessary and your shoes seem to pinch. Sold Everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

SENTENCE SERMONS.
Many men give themselves away when they try to save themselves.
The good Samaritan saves his sermons until after the work of succor.
When all men wish you with the angels you may be sure you're far from them.
Smooth people who hope to slide into heaven find that the skids run the other way.
It's easy making money and hard mastering it.
Smashing the signals does not clear the track.
A stiff neck often goes with a smooth tongue.
Soap does not make saints, but saints never despise it.
Some of us want to be winter wheat without fall plowing.
Nursing sorrows gives the world some grownup griefs.
If you would have men love your religion you must live it.

PARISH 1,800 MILES LONG.
"Sky Pilot of the Great Lakes" Travels in a Launch.
Rev. W. H. Law, known from Buffalo to Duluth as "the sky pilot of the great lakes," is a unique figure in the religious world. His parish is 1,800 miles long and 800 miles wide, and his parishioners run into the thousands, though, as a rule, his congregations are small, his services being held on moving ships.

Though the parish is large and populous, its records do not include those of a wedding, a christening or services for the burial of the dead.
This sky pilot seeks his parishioners in a small gasoline boat twenty-two feet in length. Besides carrying the message of the gospel to these men, he takes them books, magazines, papers and news of the outside world. His visits are looked forward to by the lighthouse keepers and the lightship crews, for his territory is so large that he is unable to visit them more than once during the season. He maintains a small circulating library of not more than seventy books. He also carries with him a phonograph, with records of the most popular hymns.

Some of the lighthouses visited are far from the mainland, and the trips to them are hazardous. Standard rock light, for instance, is nearly fifty miles out from Marquette on Lake Superior. It is erected on a small but dangerous reef which resembles a whale's back. The light is 105 feet in height and rests on cribwork which is encircled by a railway, and for weeks at a time the weather is so bad that it is dangerous for the keeper to venture out of doors. Between the light and Keweenaw point there is a depth of 1,008 feet of water.
On his travels the sky pilot visits 200 lighthouses, fifteen lightships and sixty saving stations. Mr. Law does not outwardly resemble a minister of the gospel. He is big and healthy and has a rolling gait like a sailor. He preaches simply to the sailors, with whom he is very popular.

EPISCOPALIAN GROWTH.
Church Has Made Rapid Progress in New York City.
In New York fifteen years ago there were fourteen Episcopal parishes that had 1,000 communicants and only one of them that had as many as 2,000. This counts Trinity and its chapels separately, as they practically are separate in their work. There were eighteen parishes having total incomes of \$20,000 or more. Of these three had incomes exceeding \$50,000 and five exceeding \$100,000.
Today the number of Episcopal parishes having 1,000 members or more has increased from fourteen to twenty-two, or more than 50 per cent, and where fifteen years ago there was but one having above 2,000, counting Trinity church and chapels separately, today there are four above 2,000, two above 3,000 and one above 5,000. Today there are thirty-five parishes with incomes exceeding \$20,000. Of these eight exceed \$50,000, four exceed \$100,000 and three exceed \$300,000 each. These are regular incomes.
Fifteen years ago Episcopalianism in the diocese of New York numbered 66,000. Today they fall just a little under 100,000.

A New Line of Bible Study.
The Haddon Heights (N. J.) Men's Bible class, an organization that is to be entirely independent of any church, was formed the other afternoon in St. Mary's P. E. parish house. The rector, the Rev. Thomas Theodore Butler, said that the purpose of the class shall be to expose the absurdity of using an entirely literal interpretation of the Bible and to meet the equally damaging statements of non-believers, skeptics and Bible literalists in a fearless manner.

Billy Sunday Gets \$7,800 Gift.
At the conclusion of a six weeks' campaign in Waterloo, Ia., Billy Sunday, evangelist, was given \$7,800 by citizens. This is the largest sum presented to him by any Iowa city. It was announced that the meetings had resulted in 3,354 conversions.

Many Bibles Distributed.
During the year ending June 30 the New York Bible society distributed free in New York 185,000 volumes of the Scriptures. The society has the Bible in thirty-six languages for distribution among immigrants.

The People's Cash Store.
THE PLACE WITH SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

TEA AND COFFEE

is used in nearly every family in this country and it is always a great question with the good housewife where she can procure the very best.

We have spent much time in the selection of our different brands and believe we have the very best that can be bought for the money. We anticipated the sharp advance in the coffee market and bought a large quantity in advance, so we will sell our different brands at the old price until present stock is exhausted.

TEA		COFFEE	
Gun Powder	25c lb	Climax	16c lb
Green Japan	40c lb	No. 1 Rio	20c lb
Green Japan	50c lb	Maracabo	25c lb
Basket Fired	50c lb	Mara-Rio Blend	25c lb
Oolong	50c lb	Immensa	35c lb
Oolong	80c lb	White House	35c lb

GEORGE S. AIKIN, King Ferry, N. Y.

LAW.
There is too much partisanship and not enough patriotism in America. There is much wrong done owing to disrespect for the law. The laws may be sufficient, but they are not efficient. The greatest thing in our own country is law, and it is the greatest thing in the universe. Law has been and ever will be. In our country the law is made for the benefit of the people—to protect the poor, to enable the workman to collect his wages and to maintain him in the enjoyment of his rights under the constitution. Disrespect for the law by public servants and corporations drags the respect of the law in the dust.—John A. Johnson.

A Bird's Barbed Wire Fences.
There may be seen along the roadsides in Central America a brown wren about the size of a canary which builds a nest out of all proportion to its apparent needs. It selects a small tree with horizontal branches growing close together. Across two of the branches it lays sticks fastened together with tough fiber until a platform about six feet long by two feet wide has been constructed. On the end of this platform nearest the tree trunk it then builds a huge dome shaped nest a foot or so high with thick sides of interwoven thorns. A covered passageway is then made from the nest to the end of the platform in as crooked a manner as possible. Across the outer end, as well as at short intervals along the inside of this tunnel, are placed cunning little fences of thorns with just space enough for the owners to pass through. On going out this opening is closed by the owner by placing thorns across the gateway, and thus the safety of the eggs or young is assured.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Penknives.
Nowadays we use penknives principally for sharpening pencils. There was a time, however, when they were used primarily for doing something else. They used to be just what their name would indicate—they were "penknives." The ancients used pens made of goose quills, just as our forefathers did up to about a hundred years ago. The quill pen was made by hand, of course, and whenever the point of one would break or lose its elasticity it was up to the penman to put a new point or "rib" on the quill. This was done with a small knife, and hence we have the word that has outlived the quill pen a hundred years—"penknife." In the olden times the penknife was a necessary accessory of the writing desk. When the clasp-knife came in the smaller sizes took their name from the little desk knife, while the bigger ones were called "jackknives," "jack" signifying anything masculine or big and strong.—Kansas City Star.

To Horse Owners.
As the demand for the Never Slip Horse Shoe has been growing for three or four years I have put in a stock with three of the best kinds of calks now made. Wm Huson, 181st Genoa, N. Y.

OLD SOLDIER TORTURED.
"For years I suffered unspeakable torture from indigestion, constipation and liver trouble," wrote A. K. Smith, a war veteran at Erie, Pa., "but Dr. King's New Life Pills fixed me all right. They're simply great." Try them for any stomach, liver or kidney trouble. Only 25c at J. S. Banker's, Genoa, and F. T. Atwater's, King Ferry.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE
and N. Y. World \$1.65

John W. Vogel's Big City Minstrels

A NEW SHOW WITH NEW FEATURES. THE BIGGEST, BEST AND MOST COMPLETE MINSTREL ORGANIZATION IN EXISTENCE.

Matinee : and : Night

Burtis Auditorium
Auburn, N. Y.

Both 'Phones - - - - - Both 'Phones

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8th, 1911.
BENEFIT OWASCO LAKE ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION
Special Matinee 2:15 p. m.

Prices { Matinee 25c and 50c
Night 25c to \$1.00

FREE STREET PARADE AT NOON.
Reserve Your Seats Early.



Village and Vicinity News.

—Miss Clyde Mastin was a guest of Miss Claire Hilliard of Moravia last week.

—Miss Veda Younglove has been the guest of Kelloggsville friends during the week.

—Town meeting Feb. 21. A proposition for license or no-license will be submitted to the voters.

—Miss Nina Thayer is at the home of Dr. Sincerbeaux at Locke, assisting with the household duties.

—Miss Clara Lanterman of King Ferry spent Wednesday at the home of her brother, Al Lanterman.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Riley of Cortland were called to Genoa this week by the illness of their father, B. B. Riley.

—Hon. Henry B. Lord, a well known citizen of Ithaca, celebrated his goth birthday at his home in that city on Jan. 18.

—Assemblyman Nelson L. Drummond will be married on Saturday, Feb. 4, to Miss Elsie Davis Tuttle of Auburn.

—Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Willis and children of Ithaca returned last week from South Carolina where they made a visit of about three weeks.

—John Dent will work the John Mead farm at Pine Hollow the coming year and Elbert Karn will occupy the Green farm where Dent is now located.

—Miss Jennie Banker returned the first of the week from Auburn. She attended the Sembrich-La-Forge concert at the Jefferson last Friday evening.

—Card parties are numerous. Mrs. A. H. Smith gave one last week Thursday evening, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rease gave one on Wednesday evening of this week.

—Barney Riley is quite seriously ill with rheumatism. On Tuesday while going to a neighbor's to telephone, his little son George fell on the ice and broke both the bones below the knee of one of his legs.

—Sherman Wright has rented the A. T. Smith farm, where he will move this spring. Mr. Wright will continue to carry the mail as at present. Mrs. Wright will discontinue her millinery business, we understand.

Wm. C. Crossman's 20 per cent discount sale will last one week longer. Do not fail to stop in and see the bargains you can get.

WM. C. CROSSMAN,
92 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

—Firemen's dance Feb. 3. "Happy Bill" Daniels' orchestra in attendance. Tickets may be obtained of Titus VanMarter, Seymour Weaver or Bert Gray. Separate supper tickets can also be obtained.

—The Auburn Federation of W. C. T. U. will hold a school of methods in the Second Presbyterian church, Auburn, on Jan. 31, 1911, afternoon and evening, with Mrs. Effie Lambert, state lecturer, as instructor. All are invited. Supper furnished.

—Mrs. Clara L. Hungerford, widow of Amasa A. Hungerford, died Saturday, Jan. 14, in the City hospital, Ithaca. Surviving are four daughters and two sons, Mrs. L. M. Rigby, Mrs. Ford D. Whiting and Miss Jennie Hungerford, of Ithaca; Mrs. W. L. Davis, of Lake Ridge; William and Edgar Hungertord, of Ithaca. The funeral was held Monday afternoon from the home, the interment being made in East Lawn cemetery.

—Thomas Steele, who has been in the employ of Hewitt Bros. for nearly six years, will work the William Leonard farm, two miles north of Genoa, the coming year, and expects to move there about March 1. The farm contains 260 acres and is a fine one. Mr. Steele's brother, William, now occupies the farm and expects to move in the hotel at Genoa, with his father-in-law, Charles Carson. We are sorry to lose such a good resident as Mr. Steele and family, but what is Locke's loss is Genoa's gain. Their many friends here join in wishing them success in their new home.—Locke Courier.

—The first annual meeting of the First National Bank of Genoa was held on Tuesday, Jan. 24, 222 shares of stock being voted. The following directors were elected for one year: Dr. J. W. Skinner, E. H. Sharp, Cornelius Leonard, Fox Holden, Frank E. Young, J. D. Atwater, D. G. Ellison, G. L. Ferris, E. A. Bradley, A. N. Close, E. S. Fessenden, Frank H. Tarbell, Francis Hollister. At a later meeting of the newly elected board of directors, the following officers were elected: J. D. Atwater, president; Fox Holden, vice president; E. H. Sharp, cashier.

The Victor.
Not he alone who worldly power
And honor bore,
Nor he who for some talent rare
The laurel wore.
But he to whom hard luck was all
Fate chose to send,
Yet who maintained a dauntless fight
Unto the end.
—Charlotte Becker in New York Sun.

—Hear Powell's illustrated lecture on Thursday evening of next week. All were well pleased with his lecture last year, and you may be sure of an interesting one this season.

—The G. of A. club met at the home of Irene Mulvaney Saturday afternoon. Officers were elected for the coming year, games were indulged in with Miss Virginia Bush winning the consolation prize. Refreshments were served and a very enjoyable time was spent.

—Ella E. Patchen, wife of Albert Kibler, died at her home in Sempronius, Monday morning, aged 48 years. She is survived by her husband, a daughter and a son; also two sisters, Mrs. Lillian Alexander of Skaneateles and Mrs. Cornelia Kirkland of Ledyard, and three brothers, Clark, William and Clarence Patchen, all of Sempronius.

We will pay \$9.50 per 100 lbs. for dressed pork weighing not over 130 lbs., and \$9.00, 130 to 200 lbs., (price subject to market changes), delivered at Genoa or King Ferry station Monday or Tuesday forenoon of next week. Want half of the livers and hearts thrown in.
J. G. ATWATER & SON.

—From the Port Byron Chronicle of last week: "C. D. Loomis mastered the trade of blacksmithing in the long ago but has not worked at it for years, until last Monday when he dropped into the shop of Earl Jones at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Finding the shop filled with horses waiting to be shod, he donned an apron, rolled up his sleeves and took the anvil end of the job. In just 4 1/4 hours he and Mr. Jones set 56 shoes. Loomis' hands were blistered and the muscles of his arms were sore, but otherwise he was all right." The Chronicle also says that it is rumored that Mr. Loomis and D. K. Wilson of that town have formed a partnership and will establish a business for the sale of farm implements, harness and similar goods, and will also deal extensively in farm produce.

Keep watch for Durno at McCormick's hall, King Ferry.

Presbyterian Church.
Sunday morning, the pastor will give his sermon on "Prison Life and Lessons." Every man in this place, as well as every woman, ought to hear the address. Sunday school, young people's meeting and evening service as usual. All are invited.

Last Sunday evening, Rev. Francis E. Tower, D. D., of Albany, superintendent of the Law and Order Union of this state, and who is organizing a Union for this county, delivered a stirring address. Dr. Tower's address was convincing and he certainly has the right idea of law enforcement, whether the town be license or no-license. Dr. Tower urged his hearers to continue no-license, and not "to go back." Enforce the law, for where lawlessness prevails, there will soon be no governing.

A Ladies' Aid society was organized last Thursday afternoon at the manse. There was a good attendance and the following officers were elected: Mrs. T. J. Searls, president; Mrs. Wm. Loomis, vice president; Mrs. A. L. Loomis, secretary; Mrs. J. Mallison, treasurer; Mrs. S. Weaver, chairman executive committee, with power to appoint the other two of the committee. With the Missionary society for missionary work, the Aid society for home church work and the League for entertainments, a great deal ought to be accomplished this year.

The young people's society had a great time at the home of Mrs. W. A. Counsell on Friday evening last. Games, music and a banquet made every one present happy. Officers were elected for the coming year: Florence Foster, president; Elsie Bancroft, vice president; Blanche Norman, secretary; Anna Myer, treasurer; Mrs. Counsell, organist. Great credit is due to the earnest and untiring work of Miss Agnes Conklin for the success of the society.

WHEN YOU SELECT AN INSTRUMENT
be sure to select an Edison Phonograph, the instrument that gives more than double the entertainment of all other instruments.

A great feature of the Edison is the fact that you can make your own records at home. The Edison gives you the great pleasure of recording the songs and stories of different members of your family, the baby's cry or laugh or baby talk, the scholar's first declamation or grandmother's old-fashioned song. Or you can listen to the great stars of vaudeville concert or grand opera.

A. T. HOYT,
Leading Jeweler and Optometrist,
Sells the Edison—A big line of Records always in stock.
HOYT BLOCK, MORAVIA, N. Y.

Pretty Cheap Folks.
To the EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE:
I wish to call the attention of your readers to a slight discrepancy in the article in THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 20, entitled "Sam Jones on License," that is, in so far as it applies to the town of Genoa.

The town of Genoa has about 2,000 inhabitants, and as the income from licenses to sell intoxicating drink, in two hotels and one drug store, would be a little more than \$300, and the present price of a 200 pound hog would be at least \$30, the result is surprising.

That your readers will take pencil and paper, and find how many of them it takes to equal a hog, is the desire of AN INTERESTED READER.

Don't Wait.
Buy the Byrnes place situated in the village of Moravia. Good large house with all modern conveniences, large barn, large henhouse and 12 acres of land. Two good springs of pure water, one supplies the house, no water tax. Reasonable price, liberal terms. May I show you?
HENRY M. JEWETT, Real Estate, 21w6 Moravia, N. Y.

Don't forget Durno at McCormick's hall, King Ferry, Feb. 10, 1911.

Republican Caucus.
There will be a meeting of the Republican electors of the Town of Genoa, on Saturday, Feb. 4, 1911, at 2 p. m., in the Academy hall, in Genoa village, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the several town offices to be voted upon at the coming town meeting and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
By order of Committee.
A. S. MEAD,
HARVEY W. SMITH,
J. D. ATWATER.
Jan. 24, 1911.

Notice to Creditors.
By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, N. Y., Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Mary R. Brockway, late of the town of Ledyard, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same, with vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, the executor of, etc. of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, N. Y., (King Ferry, N. Y., R. D. 26) on or before the 15th day of AUGUST, 1911.
JOHN W. COREY, Executor.
Dated Jan. 20, 1911.
Benjamin C. Mead,
Attorney for Executor,
126 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

New York, Auburn & Lansing R. R. Co.
ITHACA-AUBURN SHORT LINE
TIME TABLE NO. 11. IN EFFECT DEC. 4, 1910

SOUTH BOUND—Read Down			STATIONS			NORTH BOUND—Read Up		
27	23	21		22	24	28		
Daily	Daily	Daily		Daily	Daily	Daily		
P M	P M	A M		A M	P M	P M		
6 20	1	8 30	AUBURN	11 09	5 05	8 50		
6 34	1	8 45	Mapleton	10 54	4 51	8 36		
6 44	2 04	8 56	Merrifield	10 43	4 41	8 26		
6 53	2 13	9 05	Venice Center	10 34	4 32	8 17		
7 07	2 27	9 20	GENOA	10 19	4 18	8 03		
7 17	2 37	9 31	North Lansing	10 08	4 08	7 53		
7 35	2 50	9 50	South Lansing	9 55	3 55	7 40		
8 00	3 15	10 15	ITHACA	9 20	3 25	7 05		
P M	P M	A M		A M	P M	P M		

Additional Trains between Ithaca and Rogues Harbor leave Ithaca 7:00 a. m., (daily except Sunday) 9:20, 11:15, (daily except Sunday) 12:15, (Sunday only) 2:00, 3:25, 5:17 and 7:05 p. m. 9:00 p. m. (Saturday only.)
Returning leave South Lansing for Ithaca 9:50 a. m., 2:50 p. m. 3:55, 7:35 p. m. Also leave Rogues Harbor at 7:40 a. m., (daily except Sunday) 11:50 (daily except Sunday) 12:50, (Sunday only) 5:50 p. m. 9:35 p. m. Saturday only.

HAGIN'S GROCERY,
The store with good things to eat.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.
They pride themselves on the High Standard of their Goods, especially their 50c Teas and 25c Coffees. None to equal them in quality and price in the U. S. Once tried, always used. These goods will do double the work of goods bought elsewhere. Nothing more refreshing than a cup of Good Tea or Coffee.

D. E. SINGER, Agent,
GENOA, N. Y.

New Goods Arriving Daily
Every Department to be well supplied with the latest and best for the price, goods received direct from manufacturers.
Balance of Coats, Suits, Skirts, Silk Waists and Furs at biggest cut of the season.

BUSH & DEAN,
Ithaca, N. Y.
Dealers in Wooltex.

Semi-Annual CLEARANCE SALE
Commencing Monday, Jan. 30, and continuing to Feb. 25.
Discount on Shirt Waists, House Dresses, wool and fleeced Underwear, Corset Covers, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens, Hamburg and Laces, Ribbons, &c.

MRS. FRANK BRILL,
KING FERRY, N. Y.

Our Special Notice Column Brings Results—Try One.

An extra good farrow cow for sale. 26tf B. J. BRIGHTMAN, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Farm of 70 acres in town of Genoa, cheap. Terms easy for quick buyer.
R. W. HURLBUT.

FOR SALE—Pair of 4-year-old colts, grade Percheron.
JOHN W. BRUTON, Venice Center.

25w8 Please call and settle your accounts at once. All accounts not settled in two weeks will be placed in other hands for collection.
25w2 GEO. NETTLETON, Genoa.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Indian Field road known as Aaron McCourtney place, 41 acres.
25w3 C. B. KENTON, King Ferry.

FOR SALE—3 year-old gelding colt, been driven single and double.
JOE H. FLYNN, North Lansing, N. Y.

24w3 SAWING—Farmers wishing to have lumber sawed may leave their logs on the Thayer estate at Genoa. The same will be sawed this spring, 1911.
23w4 BOTHWELL & THAYER.

Poultry and pork wanted at any time. Write or phone.
22tf S. C. HOUGHTALING, R. D. 5, Auburn, N. Y. Auto, Miller, Hazard Phones

BARGAINS IN BARRED ROCKS—Cock creels of large bone, fine style and plamage. They will please you. Sold at farmers' prices.
21w6 JOHN J. ELLIS, King Ferry, N. Y.

One mile west of Ledyard.
Small farm for sale 1/2 mile east of Genoa village. Terms reasonable. Inquire of MRS. MARY CONNELL, 184f Genoa, N. Y.

LOGS WANTED—basewood and elm especially—at Rafferty's mill. Liberal price paid. JOHN RAFFERTY, 17m04 King Ferry, N. Y.



HELPING ALONG THE RETAILER

He Gets Manufacturer's Aid In Fighting Mail Order Game.

SHOE TRADE FOR EXAMPLE.

Advertising of Brand by Maker Goes a Long Way to Introduce Goods into New Territory—First Profits Smaller, but Business is Built.

John Smith of Cresco, Ia., is in the shoe business. He is in competition with two other shoe stores in town and three general stores. He is also fighting for trade in competition with mail order houses in Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City.

When he puts in a stock of goods he finds that he cannot buy any cheaper than the stores already in the field. He can have shoes made with his own name on them which net him a profit on an average of 33 1-3 per cent per pair, but he is dealing with a value then which the people of his community know nothing about, and he realizes that it will be a hard pull to sell only those shoes which bear his own name and which have no identity as to value with the average consumer. He finds the other stores established, doing a comfortable business. They are just as popular socially as he is, and he looks about for some aid to enable him to break into the shoe trade.

It is logical, then, that he should determine upon some advertised brand of shoes that is known to every family in his neighborhood, which has been advertised so effectively that the standard of value is fixed in the public's mind, so that when he bangs up his sign and puts his advertisement in the papers that he handles—shoes the people will immediately come to him because they recognize that he is marketing a well defined shoe value.

In a town like Cresco John Smith can generally get an exclusive agency. He can have a shoe that is not sold by any other store in his town—he can have a shoe that is not sold by mail order houses at all and that nets him on the average as good a profit as an unadvertised brand of shoes.

It is true that his initial profit on the advertised line of shoes may be smaller than the profit that is marked on the nonadvertised lines, but the advertised shoe seldom requires a clean-up sale or a cut price to move it, whereas this is the regular procedure with the nonadvertised shoe, so that the profit percentage margin per year is as good or better with the advertised line as it is with the nonadvertised. The dealer is able to sell a shoe that is known to every family in his neighborhood, which can't be sold by mail order houses and which is produced by a manufacturer constantly striving to give the dealer advertising helps and store co-operation so as to build up a constantly growing business.

The dealer gets from the manufacturer this friendly co-operation because the dealer is the sole representative of the line of goods in the dealer's neighborhood. The manufacturer desires to build the dealer's account as much as possible. He therefore supplies him with advertising matter, booklets, circulars, window ideas, and so on, and enables the dealer to be a live, progressive advertiser.—Printers' Ink.

TOWN BULLETIN BOARD.

Usually Put Up In Conspicuous Public Place, Destroying Beauty.

In most towns the law requires the posting of notices in public places. In selecting a conspicuous pole or fence a disfigurement is often created which will at times destroy the looks of a whole section.

What is there more unsightly than a large placard stuck up on a telegraph pole in a well kept street, perhaps in the town's finest residential section?

Since communities are or should be trying to overcome the unsightly decorating of fences, buildings and poles with all kinds of advertising matter it is necessary that the authorities find some other plan for posting such notices than the use of bulletin boards such as shown in the illustration.

BULLETIN BOARD.

New Town to Be a Model.
Announcement has been made by an American of the completion of plans for founding an entirely new city in Lower California directly on the line of the new San Diego and Arizona railway, near the old town of Tia Juana and the International boundary.

The plans for the New Tia Juana call for well constructed streets, a modern hotel, a casino, a sunken garden, a theater, a Spanish bull ring, pavilions and other places of amusement, including a lecture hall, plunge baths and a library.

WOULD ADVERTISE CHURCHES

New York Pastor Says Publicity Will Help Them Do Good.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reischer, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, New York, is firmly convinced that churches nowadays should advertise.

"Advertising is the most vital assistant in the business world," he says. "Of course there must be something back of it. A prominent 'orthodox' doctor declared the other day that all advertising doctors became bankrupt unless they had real ability. Truth must be told. What institution has more certain, fitting and needed truth to tell than the church? Rush rules the hour. Materialism threatens to deaden heart life as frost solidifies water. Attention must be attracted to the fact and need of spiritual growth if the aesthetic and affectional natures are to remain.

"The word 'advertise' occurs twice in the Bible and 'publish' 100 times. Preach the gospel means publish the good tidings. There were no presses, and so Paul wrote letters everywhere, to be read and passed on, advertising the blessings of his religion. Wesley compiled dozens of books covering every subject, printed them cheaply and peddled them persistently. His successors, the Methodists, own the largest publishing house in the world, and their papers furnish no mean medium for advertisers.

"Advertising is calling attention to facts. Truth is back of it all. The church can no longer exist by mere authority or get a hearing by antiquated methods. It must be up to date in presentation of facts. It must get a hearing in the din caused by the rush of the material world.

"How shall a church advertise? Use the daily papers. Furnish them steady news in up to date English, consonant with their best style. Send in sermon topics put to arouse sane curiosity. Speak on current happenings from a religious standpoint. The old prophets did it. People want to know what the church thinks.

"Furnish the newspapers readable and appetite creating abstracts of sermons in the simple language of the every day. Get all possible pictures of the church and its events in their columns. Carry a display advertisement in a conspicuous place on Saturday. The great city church can profitably use an inch in some prominent magazine. Denominational organs ought to have regular news, so that other churches may be stirred to emulation and visitors may know and talk about that church before coming to the town."

WYCLIFFE'S VERSION.

A Sample of Early Translation From the Sermon on the Mount.

Except as the old volumes are occasionally referred to by a few, only a small proportion of the readers of the Bible today have any idea of the phraseology of Wycliffe's translation. The following example, taken from the Sermon on the Mount, is reprinted from the Bible Society Record:

"And Jesus seyng the peple went up into an hill, and whanne he was set his disciples camen to him. And he openyd his mouthe and taught hem and seide:

"Blessid ben pore men in spirit, for the Kyngdom of hevenes is herun.

"Blessid ben mylde men, for thei schal be comfortid.

"Blessid ben thei that hungren rightwisnesse, for thei schal be fulfilled.

"Blessid ben merciful men, for thei schal gete mercy.

"Blessid ben thei that ben of cleve herte, for thei schalen se God.

"Blessid ben pesible men, for thei schalen be clepid Goddes children."

Heads Salvation Army Schools.

The executive heads of the Salvation Army have appointed a new principal to their united training colleges in Chicago, where cadets are schooled for service in the western states. The new leader is Lieutenant Colonel T. Scott, who for the past three years has been the chief officer for the army's operations in the states of Indiana and Michigan. The colonel also will have charge of the evangelistic work of the army in Chicago and the state.

Pensions For Ministers.

Baptist clergymen of Massachusetts who have attained the age of sixty-two years may hereafter be retired on pensions as a result of a vote passed at the conference of ministers of the denomination. The details of the proposed pension system have not yet been announced.

Remember.

Thou shalt not in the coming week From poverty withhold thine hand. Ten thousand children's voices speak To mind thee of the Lord's command. Foot babes! How can they understand Why cold should bite and hunger gnaw? (O Lord, have mercy on us and Incline our hearts to keep this law.)

Thou shalt remember when the meek Christ's birth is hailed throughout the land. How as a child he came to seek This wide eyed, hopeful, helpless band. Not for thyself this day was planned. But these that feel the purer awe. (O Lord, have mercy on us and Incline our hearts to keep this law.)

Thou shalt search out where dwellings bleak Make welcome for dwellings grand. Where noxious courts and alleys reek And stamp us with greed's shameful brand. Childhood is there! Whose woe has spanned The years since he lay in the straw? (O Lord, have mercy on us and Incline our hearts to keep this law.)

Thou who with equal eyes hast scanned Both plutocrat and pariah, O Lord, have mercy on us and Incline our hearts to keep thy law! —Ted Robinson

LEGAL NOTICES.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated Oct. 24, 1904, executed by Esther B. Taplin and Phineas R. Taplin, then of Genoa, N. Y., to Minnie S. Palmer, of the same place, and recorded in Cayuga County Clerk's office on the 22nd day of April, 1905, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in Book 146 of Mortgages, at page 417, and which mortgage is now held and owned by the said undersigned, Minnie S. Palmer, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted for the recovery of said money or of any part thereof, and the amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage at the time of the first publication of this notice is \$112.87, all of which is due; now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and duly recorded therewith, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, by the undersigned owner, on the 18th day of March, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Moravia National Bank, in the town and village of Moravia, N. Y., the said premises being described in said mortgage as follows:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Genoa, aforesaid, and being part of lot No. 35 in said town, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning in the north line of said lot at the northeast corner of land formerly owned by Benjamin Kniffin, thence east along the north line of said lot one chain and sixty-seven links, thence south three chain s, thence west one chain and sixty-seven links to lands formerly owned by Benjamin Kniffin, thence north along the east line of said Kniffin's land three chains to the place of beginning, containing half an acre of land.

Dated December 15, 1910.

MINNIE S. PALMER, Mortgagee and Owner.

S. EDWIN DAVY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Genoa, N. Y.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 13th day of April, 1897, executed by John J. O'Brien and Nora E. O'Brien, his wife, of the Town of Montezuma, Cayuga County, N. Y., to William C. Toll of the town of Mentz, Cayuga County, N. Y., which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cayuga in Liber 132 of Mortgages at page 384, on the 28th day of April, 1897, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and which said mortgage was by the Executor of the estate of the said William C. Toll duly assigned to T. Fayette Dixon, and was further duly assigned by said T. Fayette Dixon to Will L. Miller, who is now the owner and holder thereof; and

WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due upon the said mortgage at the time of the first publication of this notice is the sum of \$160.00 principal and the sum of \$6.40 interest thereon from the 1st day of April, 1910, which said sum of \$166.40 is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and duly recorded as aforesaid, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Auburn, on the 4th day of March, 1911, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Said premises are described in said mortgage as follows:

All that tract or parcel of land, situate in the Town of Montezuma, County of Cayuga and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of the school house lot in the center of the highway in the northeast corner of the farm formerly belonging to John S. Pratt; running thence westerly along the center of the highway to a stone wall, thence south along said stone wall for enough to make four acres of land by running a line due east from said wall to land of John Clark, Jr.; thence north along Clark's land to said school house lot; thence around said school house lot to the place of beginning, containing four acres of land, being the premises conveyed by Sarah J. Tuller and another to Ann O'Brien by deed bearing date November 11, 1880, recorded in Cayuga County Clerk's Office December 16, 1880, in Book 155, page 409.

Dated, December 1, 1910.

WILL L. MILLER.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Sarah D. Mead, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executrix of, etc., of said deceased, at her place of residence in the Town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 1st day of July, 1911.

Dated Dec. 10, 1910.

MARGARETTA K. MEAD, Executrix.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an Order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Ida L. Ogden, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of, etc., of said deceased, at the law office of F. E. Hughtin, Atty. No. 41 Genesee St., in the City of Auburn, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 31st day of March 1911.

Dated September 28th, 1910.

F. E. HUGHTIN, M. FERRIS, Executrix.

Attorney for Executrix, 41 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Harrison W. Goodyear, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the village of King Perry, County of Cayuga, on or before the 18th day of March, 1911.

Dated Sept. 15, 1910.

ETGENE A. BRADLEY, Administrator.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Restores to the hair its natural color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. Sold and 61 1/2 St. Syracuse.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: To Robert T. Henry, William J. Henry, Sarah J. Henry, Margaret A. Henry and Charles Wesley Henry.

Send Greeting: Whereas, Barnabus A. Dean of Auburn has lately applied to our Surrogate's Court of the County of Cayuga for the proof and probate of a certain instrument in writing, dated the 18th day of June 1906, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Fanny Henry late of Auburn in said county, deceased, which relates to both real and personal estate, and of an alleged codicil thereto, dated the 1st day of October 1910. Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear in our said Surrogate's Court, before the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, at his office in the Court House, in the City of Auburn, on the 14th day of February 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and attend the probate of said Last Will and Testament and codicil thereto.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of our Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Walter E. Woodin, Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, at the Surrogate's Office in the City of Auburn, this 20th day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

WALTER E. WOODIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Amasa J. Parker, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. Address, Auburn, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors. By virtue of an Order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Anna Carson, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 15th day of July, 1911.

Dated Jan. 6, 1911.

CHARLES CARSON, Administrator.

John B. Jennings, Attorney for Administrator, Moravia, N. Y.

The Thrice-A-Week Edition OF THE New York World

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly

No other Newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price.

The great political campaigns are now at hand, and you want the news accurately and promptly. The World long since established a record for impartiality, and anybody can afford its Thrice-a-Week edition, which comes every other day in the week, except Sunday. It will be of particular value to you now. The Thrice-a-Week World also abounds in other strong features, serial stories, humor, markets, cartoons; in fact, everything that is to be found in a first-class daily.

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

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

A Wrinkle Remover

Many women are wearing a prematurely old look through defective eyesight. There are wrinkles on her forehead which have no business there. When reading is an effort and the brow puckers, it is time to consult

Fred L. Swart, the eye-fitter, who will fit you with glasses that will make reading a pleasure and smooth out many a wrinkle. New location, Cady Block, 10 South Street, AUBURN, N. Y.

SHERWOOD THE OPTICIAN
MAKES GLASSES THAT FIT WHERE OTHERS FAIL.
69 Genesee St. AUBURN, N. Y.

McCALL PATTERNS
10 AND 15 PONE HIGHER

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
50 YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

McCALL PATTERNS Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy. WONDERSFUL INDUCEMENTS to Agents. Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash price offers. Address THE McCALL CO., 230 to 242 W. 27th St., NEW YORK

Come on, Boys!

PLENTY OF WATER. BRING YOUR WHEAT, BUCKWHEAT AND FEED TO THE GENOA MILL TO BE GROUND.

Feed Grinding 10c per hundred.

Now is the time to lay in a supply of that

SILVER SPRAY FLOUR

as the price is right. We also have three of the best brands of Spring Patent Flour on the market.

Winter wheat bran and midds, corn and oats, meal made from best No. 2, corn, hominy meal, spring bran, union grain, oil meal, shell, grit, ground bone, meat scrap, anything you want for the Stock or Poultry.

GENOA MILLING CO., GENOA, N. Y.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE and N. Y. World \$1.65

ITHACA TRUST COMPANY

THIS IS THE MONTH

of new plans for growth, for accomplishment. The men who accomplish most, the men who "make good" are the men who look ahead and plan for the future.

In YOUR PLANS keep the "bank account idea" for saving money, for increasing your credit well to the front.

At this bank you can start an account in a very small way—the more you cultivate it the faster it will grow.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

CUT PRICES.

If you are looking for a genuine bargain in an Overcoat we would suggest that you look over these reductions.

\$30 and 35 Overcoats at	\$25.00
25 and 28 " "	20.00
20 and 22 " "	17.50
15 and 18 " "	12.50
12 " "	9.50
10 " "	7.50

Substantial Reductions on all Boys Overcoats.

C. R. EGBERT,

The People's Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher, 75 Genesee St., AUBURN, N. Y.

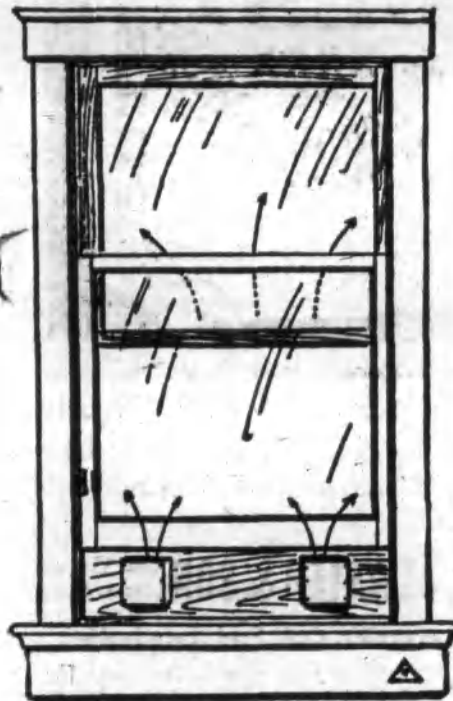
Home Course In Health Culture

XIV.—Disease Prevention in the Home

By EUGENE L. FISK, M. D.
Copyright, 1919, by American Press Association.

WHO would not give a trifle to prevent what he would give a thousand worlds to cure? Dr. Young, who wrote these words, had a habit of "seeing things at night," but not in the popular sense of this expression. He wrote "Night Thoughts," but saw very clearly the principle which the medical profession is now carrying out well expressed in the homely old phrase, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Scourges of the Past.
The horrors of pestilence and unnecessary disease that afflicted our forefathers are almost unbelievable in these days, and yet during the dark ages they were accepted as a matter



PROPER WINDOW VENTILATION.
(Have plenty of window space and so arrange your rooms that they are thoroughly ventilated and well lighted.)

of course and variously ascribed to "acts of God" or "the evil one," according to the point of view.

We do not read in the sprightly romances of Dumas and others who have thrown a glamour over history that "itch" was a common, not to say general, affliction at the court of France and that the great Napoleon suffered from this trouble because no one knew its cause or simple treatment. It seems difficult to realize that in the old days a person who was not pockmarked from smallpox was conspicuous in the streets of London.

The custom of sleeping in bunks in the wall, of using rushes or straw for floor covering, in the meshes of which refuse scraps from the table and other filth were allowed to accumulate, was regarded in the old days as a natural and healthful mode of existence. The custom of dipping germ infected fingers into large dishes of food containing the general supply for the family was followed by the Four Hundred during the middle ages, when the "black death" and other scourges spread a desolation of which it is difficult to form any conception in these days of comparative "sweetness and light."

But we must not lay too much flattering unction to our souls. Taking into account the advances in science and knowledge of the causation of disease, we are today relatively just as neglectful as our forefathers. Reckless and careless habits in defiance of disease risks are still common enough and are responsible for a tremendous waste of life.

The Fall in the Death Rate.
In the registration area of the United States the death rate has fallen from 19.6 per 1,000 in 1890 to 15.4 in 1908. In Massachusetts the death rate has fallen from 19.4 in 1890 to 17.5 in 1907. In England and Wales it has fallen from 19.5 in 1890 to 14.7 in 1908; in Sweden from 17.1 in 1890 to 14.9 in 1908, and in France from 22.8 in 1890 to 14.9 in 1908.

This is a splendid showing, but when we analyze the material from which these figures are derived we find that the death rate among young people has fallen more than 30 per cent, while the death rate among the middle aged and elderly has either been slightly affected or markedly increased, according to the locality investigated.

In Massachusetts the increase in the death rate at advanced ages is really startling and doubtless reflects a condition general throughout the country.

We know that the degenerative diseases affecting middle life and old age—apoplexy, heart disease, Bright's disease, arterial diseases, etc.—have increased 105 per cent during the past thirty years in the registration area, and an increase in the mortality at the ages affected would naturally follow, such as is exhibited in the Massachusetts statistics.

But the limit of prevention and improvement among the infectious diseases that affect young lives has not yet been reached. These diseases, such as typhoid, cholera infantum, tuberculosis, etc., should be absolutely eradicated.

Proper sanitation, especially in the rural districts, is greatly needed and a more thorough observance of the pre-

cautionary measures against tuberculosis and other infectious maladies.

Prevention of Degenerative Diseases.

Diseases of the heart, kidneys and blood vessels (apoplexy, paralysis) are caused by high pressure living, over-eating, intemperance—any condition involving undue nerve strain. What may be done to guard against these troubles? The most rational protective measure is to treat your body just as you would treat your business or your automobile or your yacht. Have it overhauled and examined periodically. What would you think of a man who put out to sea in a vessel that had been used for years and never overhauled or inspected for leaky boilers, pipes or seams? Is it not obvious that he invites shipwreck? But the average mechanic, farmer or business man will embark on a life voyage and wait until something goes wrong before he consents to an overhauling, and then too often in his conceit and foolish egotism he derides the physician who warns him and boasts that he will outlive the doctor or the insurance company that refuses to carry his risk.

Value of Periodical Examinations.

It must be apparent that this human machine should be periodically examined for evidence of commencing strain and impairment. Many a valuable life could be saved for years of happy and useful existence if the early symptoms of disease were detected and the manner of living changed. A downward course may readily be checked if the disease has not gone too far. The wise man, therefore, will consult his doctor at least once a year and listen patiently to advice regarding the habits of eating, drinking and housing. The periodical inspection of the whole family is also desirable. Give the children a chance to be molded and guided to health and strength in stead of permitting them to grow up like weeds or untrained vines. The correction of eye troubles, removal of adenoids, tonsils, etc., proper habits of bathing, eating, etc., may completely change the destiny of your children.

These principles are coming to be recognized as of such extreme importance that one large life insurance company has arranged to give to its policy holders the privilege of free medical examinations once a year, believing that the saving of lives will more than offset the expense involved.

Care in Choice of a Home.

In choosing a habitation remember that sunlight, fresh air and dry soil are money savers. By properly choosing your location you may save the interest on the mortgage in doctors' bills. See that your home is on firm, well drained ground. Made ground, however carefully packed and graded, is very likely to cause a dampness in the cellar and around the foundations. Do not settle near a marshy pond or sluggish stream if you can help it. A southern exposure is desirable.

Have plenty of window space, and so arrange your rooms that those most constantly occupied—bedrooms, living rooms, etc.—are thoroughly ventilated and well lighted. The best room in the house should be used by the family, not by an occasional guest.

If the soil is damp the subsoil must be drained below the foundation and the cellar floors and walls thoroughly cemented. Absolute dryness may be attained by having hollow walls. Bricks are undesirable for cellar walls, as they absorb moisture. Stone is likewise porous and retains moisture. Slate or cement coatings will obviate the danger.

Heating.

If you have a hot air furnace be sure it is of good quality, gas proof and that the air supply is drawn from outside and not from the cellar or any damp or dusty location. See that a water reservoir is attached to the furnace and kept filled.

If other methods of heating by direct radiation are employed some provision should be made for changing the air of the room. Many special ventilating systems have been invented, and if means permit these should be investigated and a desirable one installed when the house is built. Stagnant, vitiated, overheated, dusty or damp air is a menace to health. Exclude these conditions from your home. It can be done.

Water Supply.

If there is no general water supply system in your locality, beware of shallow wells, surface springs or water from any doubtful source. A deep driven well far removed from any possible source of contamination, should be secured, if possible; otherwise cistern water, held in a slate or cemented cistern, is safer. Suspected water should always be boiled.

I have elsewhere dwelt upon the importance of proper sewage disposal, but it cannot be too often stated that the old fashioned methods employed in the country are barbarous and unworthy of a civilized nation. Study this question carefully and adopt a system, whether surface irrigation or portable dry earth closet, etc., that will protect your family and your neighbors from disease. If greater care is not exercised in this regard the state must step in and act vigorously to protect the community from typhoid, hookworm and other maladies due to soil pollution.

The Home Atmosphere.

It is not sufficient to keep physical germs out of the home atmosphere. The germs of discord, strife and confusion are also prejudicial to health. A household where nothing ever happened and everything always worked smoothly would be a great bore, but there is a "golden mean," characterized by patience, forbearance, system and order in the household relations and government.



Points For Mothers

An only child is liable to disadvantages that do not come the way of children brought up among brothers and sisters. It is not only that the child is in danger of being spoiled and of growing selfish through having no playmate with whom to share his or her toys, sweets and so on, but there is the lack of young, healthy companionship to be reckoned with, and this means much to the child's development.

If he or she lives only with grown-up people much of the sweetness of child life will be lost, for, no matter how gay and bright parents may be, children require the companionship of children of their own age, with their own childlike ideas of fun and frolic, who will bring the right touch of youth and inexperience to nursery gambols.

It is a mistake to educate an only child at home. Send him or her rather to a kindergarten at an early age and afterward to a good day school. It is not absolutely necessary for a girl to go to a boarding school. She can finish her education after having passed through an advanced day school by attending first class lectures daily.

What's in a Name?

When you named your little girl did you stop to think what kind of name you were giving her to live up to or to live down to, as the case may be? The old query, "What's in a name?" is a rather senseless one.

There's a good deal in a name, after all.

Read, for instance, what Mrs. Gramercy Park writes in the January number of the *Delineator*:

"It is thanks to me (you can owe me that, at least, though ordinarily I detest nicknames) that you are generally called Nancy. With a name like that you have a fair chance. To be Gloria you need a lot of looks—brilliant, overpowering looks—and money, lots of it. For the clothes such a name needs to carry it off. They might have called you Anne! Anne does not need wealth, but Anne should be a shy, demure, sweet maid. Pale she should be and bending to the breeze like a sheaf of golden grain. That is the kind of name it is! It would make the most cold hearted cynic prate in poetry. No, my dear; it is not for a gypsy such as you! Nancy is the name for you! There is joy in the name of Nancy, and freshness and a chance for happiness. It is pretty enough too."

Parents and Children.

Never praise or blame your children in the presence of strangers. The tender susceptibilities of childhood are injured by so doing. Insist on strict obedience, but make the duty less irksome to the child by issuing the command only when absolutely necessary. Be firm but mild in your authority, never punishing childish faults as though they were very great offenses. When, however, there is real cause for blame do not pass it over and, above all, never relent when once you have forbidden anything. Children are not mere playthings; therefore do not treat them as such. On the other hand, although our little folks claim all our attention, they must not conclude that they are the masters whom everybody else has to obey. Their turn to rule will come in due time.

The Night Nursery.

It must be clean.
It must be very airy.
The hardwood floor is best.
Stained floors may be varnished.
Floors at least must be easily cleaned.
There's a washable rug before each bed.

For lighting choose electricity or candles.
Smelly kerosene lamps and leaky gas are tabooed.
Gray-blue or gray-green, not dark, is good for the walls.
Curtains (they are often necessary) must be washed once a month at least, some say every week.

Points to Remember.

It has been proved by experiment that children who drink milk grow and develop three times as fast as those who habitually drink tea or coffee.

Tea and coffee stimulate the heart and the secretory action of the kidneys. These effects cause them to be unsuitable beverages for children.

Raw vegetables—cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, etc.—are more indigestible than those which are cooked. That is why they should not be given to children.

Biscuits of any kind are not nearly so nutritious as bread and butter.

Training the Baby.

Babies are babies only such a little while, and there is so much difference in their makeup. They have so many things to learn. It is hard to have patience with them, but if mother can't who is going to? They must be taught to love pretty things and leave perishable things alone. It is a problem, but time and patience will be rewarded.

How Would a "Full Jewelled" Typewriter Appeal to You?

Every important bearing in an expensive watch is a small gem of a hardness not susceptible to wear. The purpose of the jewels is to insure by reduction of friction and wear, the accuracy which makes a timepiece valuable.



The first successful use of a ball-bearing typebar in a writing-in-sight machine was by the manufacturers of the New Model L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter.

Ball Bearings not only for the typebars, but at all vital wearing points of the New Model L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

ALL THE WRITING ALWAYS IN SIGHT

are made to serve exactly the same purpose as the jewelled bearings of an accurate, expensive watch. They prevent play and false motion, banish friction, and insure to the operator, for every ounce of energy applied, a full equivalent of perfect work. You demand a full jewelled watch. Why not a full ball-bearing typewriter?

Send today for free catalog and X-Ray book.

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.,
Syracuse, New York.

THE COLDEST DAYS

of the Winter are yet to come, and one of the most comfortable, neatest and inexpensive protections against chilly feeling is a SWEATER COAT

Our stock is still a complete one, an excellent and varied assortment for MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

FOR WOMEN—Every conceivable plain or fancy weave in many colorings in which grey and white predominate. Cut with no collar, roll shawl collar or high storm collar. Prices 2, 2.98, 3.50, 3.98, and 5.

MEN'S COATS—At any price from 50c to 6.00 A very excellent one at 1.00. Mostly greys and white, either plain or trimmed with colors. Excellent for skating, tobogganning and other outdoor sports.

CHILDREN'S COATS—For 50c, 1, 1.50 and 2.50. The most popular coats for the little ones. Plain colors or fancy borders, warm, comfortable and trim.



Rothschild Bros.
ITHACA - N. Y.

Venice Town Insurance Co.

Average Assessment since Organization of Company, in 1879, \$.78 1-2. Where can you do better?
Wm. H. Sharpsteen, Secy.
\$1,000,000 in Farm Risks. Office: Genoa, N. Y.



IT TAKES EXPERIENCE
to purchase shoes for a multitude, but we believe we have been successful in selecting styles for your winter wearing, that will meet your demands.
OUR SHOES ARE GOOD SHOES;
they are stylish, made of good leather, and priced fairly. There is one other important feature that you will always find in our shoes,—that's comfort. We know of no other store that can serve you as well—do you?

Thos. Brennan, 42 State St., Auburn

Paid your Subscription Yet?

FEED GRINDING.

We are now grinding Feed every day at the Reynolds Mill. Special attention given to grinding Buckwheat. Feed Flour and Bran at the lowest possible price.

J. Mulvaney, Prop.

Just Two of Fifty Farms.

No. 93—150 acres of fine land in the town of Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., three miles from Owasco Lake and Cascade on L. V. R. R., three miles from Venice Center on A. & L. R. R., and two miles from Wood's Crossing on A. & L. R. R.; one-eighth of a mile from school, on R. D. route and telephone line, and one mile north of Venice. All kinds of crops can be raised on this farm including alfalfa. It is all tillable except the pasture of 15 acres. The orchard which is very fine and large. House has 12 rooms besides close rooms and is covered with slate roof and has cellar under entire house with partition; well and cistern water at house. Barn 32x80 with L 32x40, large silo and other necessary farm buildings, running water in barn-yard. All buildings on this farm are in good condition. This farm cost \$12,000 but will be sold for much less in order to close up an estate and here is a chance to get a fine farm at a reasonable price.

No. 109—101 acres of very fine land situated in the town of Venice, county of Cayuga, N. Y., on the famous Indian Field Road, where land for farming can not be beaten in Cayuga county; one mile west and one-half mile north of Venice Center on the A. & L. R. R. and one-half mile from Wood's Crossing on same railroad. Venice Center is a fine country hamlet with church, stores, blacksmith shop, milk station, creamery, mill, etc.; on phone line and Rural delivery; less than one mile to district school and 2½ miles to Sherwood High school. Land on this farm slopes to the east. Large 18 room house, two cellars, cistern, three wells and living spring, running water in barn-yard. Three barns—two of which have basements—hay shed, cow shed, corn house and hog house. Ten acres of good timber, two orchards and plenty of good small fruit. Buildings on this farm are in good shape. Land is first-class and in high state of cultivation; lays fine and cannot be beaten for grain or stock. Reason for selling this farm is to close up an estate and it can be bought at a bargain.

Send for No. 2 Catalogue.

C. G. PARKER, Moravia, N. Y.

Highest price paid for all kinds of furs. SEYMOUR WEAVER, GENOA, 16tf

Highway, Bridge and Miscellaneous Report

Of the Town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, 1910.

For the repair and improvement of highways, repair and construction of bridges, purchase, repair and storage of machinery, removal of obstructions caused by snow, and other miscellaneous purposes.

HIGHWAY FUND—RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand from previous year	539 98
Highway Tax collected pursuant to Sections 90 and 91	1706 00
Received from State as State Aid pursuant to Section 101	850 00
Total receipts	\$ 3095 98
EXPENDITURES.	
For Labor and Team Work for the repair and improvement of highways	\$ 2443 96
For Materials for highways and bridges having a span of less than 5 feet	299 00
Total expenditures for the repair and improvement of highways	\$ 2742 96
Balance unexpended Oct. 31, 1910,	312 97
BRIDGE FUND—RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand from previous year	139 67
Tax received from collector pursuant to sections 90 and 91	576 60
Total receipts for repair and construction of bridges	696 27
EXPENDITURES.	
Labor and Team Work for repair and maintenance of bridges	\$ 66 00
Materials for repair and maintenance of bridges	22 50
Construction of new bridges	309 45
Total expenditures for repair and maintenance of bridges	\$ 497 95
Balance unexpended Oct. 31, 1910,	202 72
MACHINERY FUND—RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand from previous year	\$ 22 40
Tax received from collector pursuant to sections 90 and 91	\$ 300 00
Total receipts	\$ 322 40
EXPENDITURES.	
For purchase of machinery, tools and implements	\$ 174 31
Total expenditures	\$ 174 31
Balance unexpended Oct. 31, 1910,	48 09
SNOW AND MISCELLANEOUS FUND—RECEIPTS.	
Tax collected pursuant to Sections 90 and 91	111 27
Received from assessments for cutting and removing weeds and brush	18 13
Received by transfer from dog fund	100 00
Total receipts	229 40
EXPENDITURES.	
For removing obstructions caused by snow	\$ 228 87
For allowances for watering troughs	3 00
Total expenditures	\$ 231 87
Balance unexpended Oct. 31, 1910	97 53
COMMISSIONER TO TOWN SUPERINTENDENT AND DEPUTY TOWN SUPERINTENDENT.	
30 days at \$5 per day equals	\$417 00
Amount allowed for expenses	49 50
SUPERVISOR AND TOWN CLERK'S ALLOWANCE.	
How much is allowed the supervisor pursuant to section 110 of the highway law?	50 00
How much is allowed the town clerk pursuant to section 110 of the highway law?	5 00
STATE OF NEW YORK.	
COUNTY OF CAYUGA, 18	

Florence Sullivan, Supervisor of the town of Genoa, being duly sworn deposes and says that she is the person mentioned as submitting the foregoing reports and that the amounts stated therein to have been received by her as supervisor of such town are all that has been received as such officer by the purposes and to the persons indicated; that all of such expenditures were made in good faith, for value received and in the manner required by the Highway Law; that the balances heretofore specified are all the moneys remaining in his hands of the moneys received by him as provided by law on account of the highways and bridges of such town.

FLORENCE SULLIVAN,
Supervisor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of November, 1911.

HERBERT GAY, Justice of Peace.

BILLBOARD IS OBJECTIONABLE.

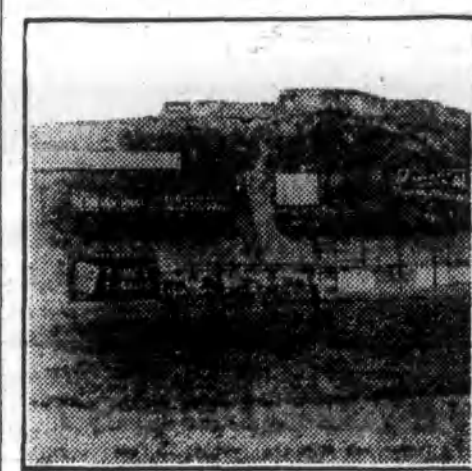
Dangerous to People's Health and Town's Beauty.

DISFIGURES THE LANDSCAPE.

New Hampshire Lawyer Says Such "Uglifiers" Destroy the View and Render Commonplace Otherwise Wondrous Scenic Beauty.

The billboard is being attacked on every side by the public official, by the sanitarian, by the legislator and by the lover of civic beauty, says a New Hampshire lawyer in the American City Magazine, for as some one has said:

"More and more undoubtedly the movement against the billboard will have the sympathetic approval of all citizens, whether or not they are lovers of civic beauty. This contest is as much in the interest of material business prosperity as in the interest of disfigured landscape.



FACING A BEAUTIFUL PARK.
[From American City.]

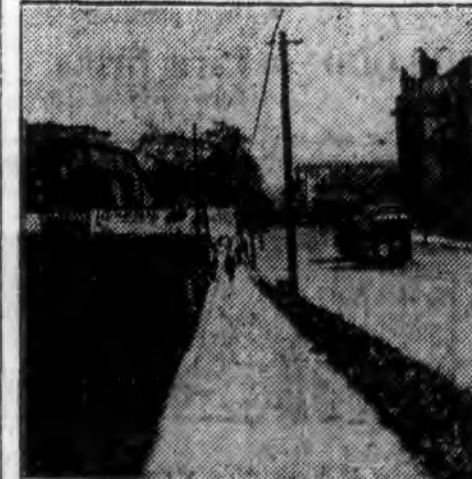
"The great body of the public is beginning to appreciate that whatever makes for the beauty of the streets of a city will also make for a greater power in all branches of business activity."

The billboard is frequently dangerous to health. It has been found in many cities that the spaces behind billboards have become unpleasant nuisances since many careless people have used these spaces as a common dumping ground, where enormous amounts of filth have been deposited for the reason that such spaces are well screened from the streets.

There is one very forcible objection to billboards, and that is the objection to them as, to use an expression coined by Dr. Elliot of Harvard, "uglifiers of landscape."

Now, the great objection to the erection and maintenance of billboards in the places suggested in the minds of many people is the fact that they disfigure the landscape, destroy the view, render commonplace otherwise wondrous scenic beauty. But if there are found those who make but light of such objections and care not themselves for beautiful things in nature then there is that other objection which never yet has failed to hold its grip the American people—viz, the objection that such disfigurements destroy money values.

What may be fairly claimed is the landscape in the country and the open spaces in the city do not belong to



ON A PRINCIPAL STREET.
[From American City.]

man who chooses to pay a few dollars for them, but is an asset of the community at large, and one of these days the people of a commercial community will appreciate the fact that, to put it in terms of trade, beauty is a valuable asset as well as a "joy forever."

How offensive to the lover of beauty such advertising means must be well illustrated by something I chanced to see only a little while ago. If you are near the head of Newfound lake, in New Hampshire, it may be that you will pause near a turn in the road on the north shore at a place where you have the waters of the lake on your right hand and a huge overtopping hill on the left.

You look across the waters of the lake ten miles and then up to the hills beyond upon a scene that is almost incomparable in its beauty, but if you change the angle of your vision a derogatory eye meet the huge advertisement of a Bristol druggist painted on the bare rock. Few men can stand in such scenery unmoved, and as one turns from it to the unescapable advice on the rock one feels that such a perpetration is not only a nuisance, but it is an outrage on the public and in such a presence an insult to the Creator.

A Humble Hero.

Every student of history remembers Captain Perry's dispatch after the battle of Lake Erie, a sentence terse and yet glowing. "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

Every one remembers the great and significant result of the fight, but few perhaps have heard of one humble worker who served his country just as truly there as if he had been on deck amid shot and shell, earning glory as well as the reward of a good conscience.

Just as the ships were going into action the mate of the Lawrence said to Wilson Mays, who was ill and unfit for service:

"Go below, Mays; you are too weak to be here."
"I can do something, sir," was the stout reply.

"What can you do?"
"I can sound the pump, sir, and let a strong man go to the guns."

Then he sat down by the pump and thus released for active service a man who had more muscle, and when the fight was over there he was found with a bullet through his heart.

Barred the Red Heels.

Once actors used to say that they were going "to study a part for performance;" now the saying is that one "gets up in a part," which may be one of the reasons why there were once more studied performances than there are now. As an example of how much can be safely left to the intelligence of even tried actors is the case of the Napoleonic play that Charles Frohman was once rehearsing. In the midst of the dress rehearsal an actress of supposed all around experience, cast for one of the Paris street denizens, one of the mob of revolutionists, was discovered guying decked out in patent leather shoes with jolly red heels. "No, my child," said Mr. Frohman, "not red heels and a revolutionist too." "But they look ever so much prettier and give color to the scene," persisted the actress. "That may be," continued Mr. Frohman, "but the mob did not wear red heeled shoes; get your color with a red handkerchief or from your makeup table, but not with red heels."

Successful Trap Shooting.

Alm your gun a little above the shed protecting the traps. Give the call "Pull." Do not get rattled. Get your bird as it is going up or at its maximum height and then fire, aiming about six or eight inches ahead and a trifle below it. The tendency is always to shoot too high, not allowing for the speed of the descent. Above all things fire, even if you know you are going to miss. There is nothing so disconcerting or fatal to the police as to allow a fairly thrown target to get altogether away without shooting at it at all. When calling "Pull" put some ginger into it. "Bark it," an old trap shot used to say. Don't falter if, as though apologizing for being alive, it burts your confidence and rattles the trap pullers. If you stand with your gun ready and mumble "Pull" three or four times before the target is thrown the chances are overwhelming that you will miss.—C. Q. Peters in Outing.

Justice at All Hours.

Despite their preference for a republican form of government, the French are in some respects a conservative nation. A Paris contemporary discovered that one of the doors of the palace de justice is left ajar throughout the night. This door has never been shut since March 4, 1618, when Louis XIII. ordained that it should remain perpetually open "so that my subjects may be able to seek justice at all hours of the day and night." However, an enterprising journalist who presented himself at the door in the small hours of the morning was promptly ejected by a watchman. And when he quoted the ordinance of 1618 the reply was, "If you don't clear off you'll find yourself coming in by the prisoners' door tomorrow."

A Financial Deadlock.

"Who is that man who has been sitting behind the bar day after day?" inquired the stranger in Crimmon Gulch.
"That's Stagecoach Charley. He's in a peculiar predicament. He went to town last week an' got his teeth fixed. Then he come here an' bein' broke, ran up a bill on the strength of his \$7 worth of gold fillin'. Charley won't submit to havin' the nuggets pried out, an' the proprietor won't let him git away with the collateral, an' there you are."—Washington Star.

The Trouble.

"Have you explained the germ system to your children? Everything should be on a practical basis these days."
"No," replied the old fashioned citizen. "It seems inconsistent to tell 'em not to believe in fairies and then try to get 'em to believe in microbes."—Pittsburg Post.

A Useful Reflection.

The optimist was reciting some of the numerous articles in his creed. Finally he came to the end. "Oh, there is one more, after all," he said. "On the days when I reflect how little I really amount to I cheer myself by remembering how much I expect of others."

Her Age.

"I understand that heiress Jobbins married was rather old. What was her age?"
"I guess as far as Jobbins was concerned it was heritage."—Baltimore American.

Heart Trouble.

"Faint heart never won fair lady."
"Faint heart has no business to try to win anything; faint heart ought to see a doctor."—New York Press.

SCENIC BEAUTY DELIGHTFUL.

Supreme Court Decision on Preserving Town's Natural Attractions.

Natural beauties of your town must be preserved. It is nature that suggests and we who follow. Therefore we must keep intact any beautiful natural scenes which may seem to get in the way of a town's growth, but which really have been the means of making a town what it is. Don't rob a town of its old landmarks—perhaps dear to the memories of many of the inhabitants. Just this inspired the beautiful lines:

Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough.
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.

It may seem foolish for a person to think of a tree in this way. It is not. Just these trifles may be the means of keeping many of your townpeople who have been born and raised in your community at home—yes, because of fond memories. If landmarks are ugly get to work and make them presentable, but preserve them.

In Colorado recently the United States circuit court handed down a decision which forbade the spoiling of a piece of natural scenery for business purposes.

The canyon and falls of a stream flowing from Pike's peak and the luxuriant arboreal and floral growth promoted by the moisture of the spray from the falls constitute one of the chief charms of the adjacent town. A commercial company purposed to take for its uses the stream above the falls, making the latter dry and transforming consequently the now verdurous canyon into an arid and sterile waste. The town brought suit to prevent this and won.

The town argued that, while the defendant company had under the state constitution "the right to divert the unappropriated waters of any natural stream to beneficial uses," it could not divert the waters of this stream because they had already been appropriated to beneficial uses by the town and were therefore no longer "unappropriated waters." The question was whether the use of the stream to maintain the falls, the verdure and the beautiful scenery was a "beneficial use" in the intent of the constitution, and this happily the court answered in the affirmative. It held that "beneficial use" was not necessarily agricultural, industrial or commercial use. Said the judge:

Public health is a beneficial use. Rest and recreation is a beneficial use, and for that purpose water is used to make beautiful lawns, shady avenues, attractive homes and public parks with lakelets and streams and artificial scenic beauty. Parks and playgrounds and grass are benefits and their uses beneficial, although there is no profit derived from them. The world delights in scenic beauty, but must scenic beauty disappear because it has no appraised cash value? It is therefore held that the maintenance of the vegetation in Cascade creek by the flow and seepage and mist and spray of the stream and its falls as it passes through the canyon is a beneficial use of such waters within the meaning of the constitution.

Accordingly the waters of the stream were adjudged to have been already fully appropriated for beneficial uses, and an injunction was issued against the intended diversion of them for industrial purposes. That enlightened view of the subject is to be commended as a precedent wherever a spot of scenic beauty is threatened with destruction for sordid purposes. The United States circuit court in Colorado has adjudged beauty to be useful and lovely scenery to be beneficial and therefore to be entitled to the full protection of the law, the same as any other valuable asset. In that judgment there is cause for lovers of the beautiful to "thank God and take courage."

Hartford Planting Trees.

The city of Hartford, Conn., has begun a systematic planting of trees on its public thoroughfares. The matter is in charge of the city forester, who first inspected the streets to find out where trees are most needed. A city nursery will be opened soon.

THE TOWN NEWSPAPER.

Stand by your town newspaper. If there is anything in your town worth talking about, ten chances to one your little town paper had a hand in putting it there, and if there exists any unsightly or unsavory nuisance twenty chances to one it will stay there until your town editor sees it or smells it and wipes his pen on the town board's breeches. If anybody beyond the walls of your little burg ever learns that there is such a place as Peaseville it will be through the town oracle.

Every village gets its money's worth in the village newspaper. It's the wagon that carries all your good things to market. It ought to be kept in good repair. In many cases it would pay to grease it, paint it, keep its running gear in shape and shelter it at the public expense.

Stand by your town newspaper. It's the guardian and defender of every interest, the forerunner and pioneer of every advance movement and the sturdy advocate of law and order. Take it away and it would not be six months before the town would look as if it had been doped. Business would drag, society would yawn, and grass would grow between the cobles.

Long live the town newspaper—Virginia Industrial Magazine.

WHAT IS CIVIC BEAUTY?

What is civic beauty? Not fine streets, parks, fountains and public buildings. "Handsome is as handsome does" also applies to a town. If a town be full of lawlessness, racket, noises, bickering, scandal, contention, it is not the town beautiful—it is the town ugly. Order is heaven's first law everywhere, and a town is no exception. Letting things go better skelter is a losing business. Let a man deface his own property and it depreciates all property. Let the town do an ill piece of work or permit another to do it and the welfare of the whole community is weakened. Civic life is the main thing. It is for that fine streets and structures are encouraged. The true civic life implies things that are positive—purity, honor, cleanliness, decency, order, quiet. Behavior is the first thing a town needs to take care of if it wants to guard its own honor or welfare. Respectability is not in money, houses nor lands—it is in conduct, and right conduct is a utility, an advantage to a community. When that is not rightly prized a community is very unfortunate.

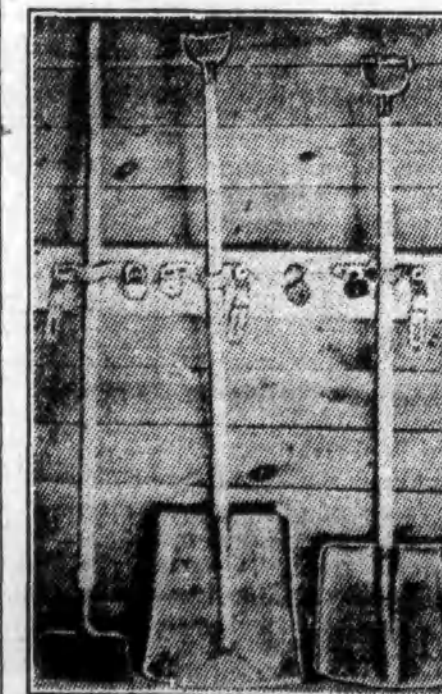
STREET CLEANING METHOD EMPLOYED BY LACROSSE.

Commissioner's Talk Explains System Used by Municipality.

In cleaning the streets of Lacrosse, Wis., George Folk, street commissioner, carefully studied the various methods which seemed adaptable to that city and from these has reached several conclusions as to the most desirable practice under the conditions obtaining there, which may be of use to other enterprising towns.

He believes that a machine macadam scraper, requiring but one team and a driver, who also operates the machine, can accomplish in a day more than twice as much work as twenty-five men using the old fashioned hoe. The latter method required five or six weeks for each of the semiannual cleanings, but with the machine this is now done within two or three weeks. Macadam streets in residence portions of the city are given but two cleanings a year, in spring and fall.

In cleaning the business districts hand sweepers are employed to take up the heavier refuse, such as broken glass, hoops, stones and other materials, many of which are dropped by careless drivers, these being kept constantly removed. Sand and dust are removed by machine sweepers in the morning or evening, the frequency



LOCKING BACK FOR SHOVELS, ETC.

with which this is required on any given street being determined by observation. The machines leave this dirt in piles, which are removed by the day force a few hours later. Hand sweepers are instructed when going on their routes in the morning first to clean the center of the street and to clean the gutters later after the shopkeepers are through sweeping the stores and sidewalks. Waste paper cans at the street corners be finds to be of considerable assistance in keeping the streets clean.

For cleaning brick or block pavements in the spring after a winter's accumulation of dirt he finds the quickest and cheapest method to be by the use of iron snow shovels in the place of old fashioned hoes. Each of the cleaning crew is required to furnish his own shovel, which is kept at headquarters in locking racks provided by the city.

These racks are made of ordinary straight hasps such as are kept in stock at any hardware store, which have been heated and bent in a half circle so as to fit closely around the handle. One end of the hasp is fastened permanently to the wall by a staple, while the other end may be fastened to another staple by padlock. These racks are arranged around the room in the men's quarters. In this way each man is sure always to obtain his own shovel or other tool. It being the practice to have the men furnish the locks also and thus be the sole possessors of the keys to the same.

Town Criers' Club.

A club to be known as the Town Criers was organized at an enthusiastic meeting of the leading business men of Fargo, N. D., recently. This organization is the outcome of the unusual interest in advertising which has been felt in the town for some time.

A Few Leaders

In Feed Corn at the Lake \$1.10
At King Ferry Mill \$1.15
At Genoa \$1.20
Corn Meal at the Mill and Genoa at \$1.30

All other feeds in same proportion. Our stock is large. Come in and ask for what you want

We are still selling the flour that makes good bread



Also good pastry at \$1.30
We have some exceptionally good bargains to offer in harness. Call and see them.

J. G. ATWATER & SON, Clear View and Genoa, N. Y.

Dealers in Lumber, Coal, Feed, Farm Implements

Incubators.

Banta Incubators and Brooders have stood the test for over 18 years. On sales made last season not one complaint was reported, results being from 75 to 98 per cent. hatches.

Call and look them over. We have in stock all size machines and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Remember we will be at the Poultry Show Jan. 30. We have early Tomato and Cabbage Seed.

Smith Bros. Seed Co.

34 Water Street, AUBURN, N. Y.

Collector's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the town of Genoa Cayuga county, N. Y., that I, the undersigned, collector of taxes in and for said town, have received the warrant for the collection of taxes for the present year, and that I will attend from nine o'clock in the forenoon until four o'clock in the afternoon for thirty days from the date hereof, for the purpose of receiving payment of taxes at the following places in said town, viz:

At Smith's store, Genoa, Jan 18 and 26; at Jump's store, Five Corners, Jan. 19 and 30; T. C. McCormick's store, King Ferry, 20 and 31. Taxes will be received at my residence the remainder of the 30 days at one per cent. All taxes not paid in by Feb. 5, will be charged 5 per cent.

SEYMOUR WEAVER, Collector
Dated Jan. 5, 1911.

Postponed Meeting.

A business meeting of the Baptist church and society will be held at Mastin's store, Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 2:30 p. m. Trustees, officers, and all who are interested are urged to be present.
BY ORDER OF CLERK.

Durno at King Ferry.

I have arranged with J. H. Durno and company, the sleight-of-hand man, to give an entertainment in McCormick's hall, King Ferry, on Friday night, Feb 10, 1911. Mr. Durno was here five years ago and gave a high class entertainment which was enjoyed by all who saw him. He has a high class entertainer with him. All who like a good clean entertainment, should come.
DR. FORTNEY DAYE.