

# The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XXII. No. 1

GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1912.

EMMA A. WALDO

## From Nearby Towns.

### North Lansing.

July 30—James Bothwell of Albany visited his brother David a short time ago.

Mrs. Rosegarten and children of Nassau are visiting her mother, Mrs. George Willis.

Dana Bower and wife of Greenville Mich. are making a short visit among relatives here.

David Bothwell's sisters of Groton called on him last Sunday.

Olin Sellen and wife of California visited at Charles Lobdell's on Sunday.

Mrs. Dorothy Wilcox who has been visiting in Genoa, returned home to-day.

Mrs. Gertrude Stowell and Paul spent Sunday at Frank Singer's.

On Monday Mrs. Olive DeCamp entertained Dana Bower and wife.

Mrs. Ruth Morton is at her home here.

Herbert Gay and wife with Mr. Gay's mother were among Lansing friends on Sunday.

Dana Bower and wife visited at Benton Brown's on Tuesday.

Andrew Brink not only enjoys his new automobile but lets many others enjoy it.

Mrs. Catherine Lobdell is visiting in Canandaigua.

The L. T. L. will meet at the church on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

The W. O. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Laura and Miss Ida Haring next Tuesday afternoon. This will be the annual election of officers.

### Ellsworth.

July 30—The Cayuga Lake Grange held their meeting last Thursday at the home of Arthur Close with a full attendance. The Grange picnic will be held on August 29 at Willet's station.

Mr. Allen and wife and Rev. Ketchum, wife and son, of New York city, who are traveling in their touring car were callers at M. L. Winn's Friday last.

Mrs. Shurger and Mrs. Henry Anthony of Elmira visited Mrs. Elijah Anthony the past week.

Wm. Tilton and wife spent the past week in King Ferry as the guests of his mother, Mrs. Mary Tilton.

Miss Mary Smith of King Ferry is a guest of Miss Alleine Winn.

Theodore Dillon and wife, E. L. Dillon, wife, and family took a trip to Auburn Sunday to visit friends.

Miss Pearl Dillon is spending some time with friends in Waterloo.

Frank Corey and wife drove to Merrifield Sunday evening.

Supervisor Streeter and wife, Burdette Streeter and wife were Sunday guests at Carter Husted's.

The funeral of Mrs. Melissa Mosher was held Thursday last at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. B. Locke. Prayer at the house at 10 o'clock and further services were held in Fleming church at 2 o'clock and interment made in Fleming.

### Forks of the Creek.

July 31—The much needed rain has come.

The farmers are nearly through with their haying and wheat harvest.

Geo. Bower and family of the Lake road also Elmer Starnor and family of Ithaca visited at Wm. Starnor's Sunday.

S. C. Boyer spent Sunday and Monday with Geo. Boyer's on the Lake road.

Walter Bartlett of Aurora called on relatives and spent Saturday night with Geo. Austin's. On Sunday in company with Charles Kratzer they visited at Wm. Boyer's. Mrs. Lucy Snashall and son and Pearl Boyer visited there the same day.

Miss Battra Stevens of Groton is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Calvin Kratzer.

Addie Saxton of Venice Center was a Sunday guest of her parents, David Snyder and wife.

Gertrude Hand is visiting her friend Edith Boyer for a few days.

Geo. Ellison and wife visited Sunday with their cousin, Carrie Bethel of Ashery.

A. B. Reeves and wife visited Harry Powers and family Sunday.

Wm. Starnor's are entertaining company from Corning.

### King Ferry.

July 31—Miss Maude Ivey and sister of New York are guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Robert Ivey.

G. E. Bloum was in Auburn Saturday.

Misses Lillian and Marian Tandy of Syracuse will occupy rooms in G. H. Mitchell's house for a time.

Miss Effie Allen was in Ithaca last week.

Workmen have just completed painting the Presbyterian church and Masonic hall.

Richard Wauastall is spending a few weeks at White Plains.

Mrs. Jay Shaw and son of Syracuse are at G. W. Shaw's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Stephenson of Union Springs visited friends in town last week.

Miss Jennie Avery, who has been critically ill, is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Olive Smith of Ithaca is at the home of Mrs. Thomas Smith.

Mrs. Anna Mulvaney was in Moravia this week.

### Lansingville.

July 29—Mr. and Mrs. Wm Linderman of Cortland are spending a few weeks at Charles Bower's.

Mr. and Mrs. Minor Emmons, who have been visiting at Wm Tai's, return this week to their home in Port Huron, Mich.

Miss Buby Dakin of Ithaca is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Breese.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana Bower of Michigan are guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Glenn Smith. Mrs. Ives of Genoa is also visiting her sister, Mrs. Smith.

Purley Minturn and family and Miss Nola Haynes of Locke were week-end guests at A. B. Smith's.

Miss Leona Smith of Ithaca has been visiting relatives and friends in this place.

Marion Minturn is spending a few weeks with friends who are camping at Lake Ontario.

Ernest Buchanan and family of Ludlowville were guests at Tracy Buchanan's Sunday.

The L. A. S. will meet with Mrs. Mary Dates Thursday afternoon, Aug. 8.

Rev. W. W. Ketchum and family of New York City, and Frank Allen and wife of Slaterville have been guests of Clayton Bower and family. Mrs. Bower returned to New York with them this week for a few days, making the trip by automobile.

### East Venice.

July 29—Miss Eima Stanton of Seneca Falls is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Ernest Farmley is gaining slowly.

Mrs. Gordon, who fell from a cherry tree recently and received several injuries, has returned home from Genoa where she was cared for at Mrs. Allen's.

Frank Hunter has sold his farm and farming tools and stock to a man from Kansas. He gives possession Aug. 1.

### Sage.

July 24—Henry Kelley of Lansingville spent the week-end with his friend, Lew Huguenin.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Hudson and little son are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Emma Collins spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Collins.

Mrs. Yula Hudson spent Saturday with her aunt, Mrs. Chas. Pierson.

Miss Myrtle Grow recently visited her brother, George Armstrong and family.

### To Assign Institutes.

The director of Farmers' Institutes, Edward VanAlstyne, will be at the Osborne House, Auburn, on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of assigning institutes to Cayuga county for the season of 1912-3, and will be glad to meet all who are interested in the Farmers Institute work of this county.

### Todd Reunion.

The thirteenth annual reunion of the Todd family will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Bradley, Willet, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1912. All relatives of the family are cordially invited. w2

### Five Corners.

July 30—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Corwin and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Will Ferris motored Sunday to Farley's and spent the day with R. B. Ferris and wife at their cottage.

Mrs. John Morey spent last week with Mrs. Geo. Ferris.

Mrs. John Barnes and daughter Mabel of Auburn are spending a few days with her brother, Herman Ferris.

Fred Mann, the delivery carrier, is again at his post with the mail.

Laverne Morey spent last Sunday with friends at Bean Hill.

Miss Iva Barger of near Ludlowville and Florence Knox spent last Sunday with the former's grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Barger. H. E. Labar spent several days last week at the same place.

Mrs. Hannah Stevenson and grand daughter, Esther Stevenson, are spending some time with Charles Ogden and wife near Groton.

Letters from Miss Cora Goodyear at Indiana states she is enjoying her visit and so far is very well. The trip will we hope be a benefit to her physically.

Miss Jennie Ellison entertained her sister and other relatives recently. Laselle Palmer spent last Saturday in Groton.

It is prophesied that we are going to have very hard thunder and electrical showers after August 1 until about the 15th.

Mrs. Claude Palmer and son Gordon returned from Ithaca last Saturday.

Will Knox is doing some threshing of wheat. It hardly seems possible that it is time to commence the threshing.

Daniel DeBemer spent a few days last week with relatives here.

Miss Florence Stevenson spent last Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stevenson.

Andrew Brink, Howard Beardsley, Frank Beardsley and Benton Brown motored from North Lansing to C. G. Barger's last Sunday and from there to King Ferry and Aurora—a nice trip.

The many friends of Mrs. Francis Hollister are pleased to know she was able with the aid of her crutches to walk to her son's, Clarence Hollister, one day last week. Mrs. Maria Kelly who is staying there was with her.

G. W. Atwater is suffering from rheumatism. His broadcloth coat was thick and warm and in taking it off for a thinner one he consequently took cold. Moral—Don't put on summer clothing until danger of frosts is over.

Harry Curtis of Genoa and Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis and Leon motored to Groton last Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Clark.

Mrs. Emeline Hunt of Groton is a guest at the home of H. B. Hunt.

The rink will not be open this week Saturday evening. On Saturday evening, Aug. 10, it will be open and ice cream will be served.

The W. O. T. U. parlor meeting at the home of J. G. Barger Wednesday afternoon was largely attended, about 70 being present. The county president, Mrs. Miller, gave a good talk and the program arranged by Mrs. Esther Hunt, superintendent of Mothers' meetings, was very fine. The music by Mrs. Jay Atwater and daughter was excellent, and the recitation by Grace Wilbur much enjoyed. Rev. Robert Ivey of King Ferry made some excellent remarks, and altogether a most profitable and enjoyable afternoon was spent. A bountiful supper was served.

### The Pear State.

While California is supreme in quality of pears, it stands second of the state of the Union in the number of trees of bearing age; it is exceeded only by New York state. This state has 2,142,000 trees; California 1,141,000, and only one other state reaches the million mark, and that is Michigan.

Ohio comes in a poor fourth, with 899,000. The other two Pacific coast states, Oregon and Washington, both report less than 300,000. But in trees not of bearing age they are far beyond California. California's non-bearing trees number slightly less than 395,000; Oregon, 796,000, Washington 618,900.

### Wheeler Corners.

July 29—Allen Landon had the misfortune to break his leg one day last week. He was driving a load of hay to the barn, when it tipped over causing his injury. He is resting comfortably, only the break is rather close to the knee. Drs. Cuddeback and Hoxie were called and reduced the fracture.

Mrs. David Nolan left two weeks ago for Chicago, where she will visit relatives and friends for an indefinite length of time.

Henry Wheeler improves very slowly. A nurse has been engaged to assist in caring for him.

Miss Louise Sullivan and Frank Kirkland called on friends at Ledyard Sunday.

Mrs. Arthur Shiels and Mrs. Hugh Shiels were at Auburn one day last week.

Paul Ward and family left last Saturday for a week's camping on Cayuga lake.

### Class Reunion.

The members of the Training Class of 1909 of the Moravia High school met at Lakeside Park Thursday of last week for their annual reunion. Several members of the class were unable to attend, but a dozen enjoyed the outing. There were present: The instructor, Miss Myra R. Chandler, Mrs. C. J. Hawley, Miss Daisy Matson, Addie Vosburg of Moravia; Mrs. Leslie L. Luther of Syracuse; Miss Susie Simons of Union Springs; Mrs. Halliday, Groton; Miss Nina Churchill, Borodino; Miss Mary Ranney of Summerhill; Mrs. Edward Harris of Locke; Misses Myra Reynolds and Augusta Connell of Genoa. The class presented Miss Chandler with a handsome silver berry spoon as a souvenir of the occasion. A reunion will be held in 1913 and dinner will be served in the Osborne House Grill.

### Renewed Old Times.

County Sealer of Weights and Measures Thomas McDermott has returned home from a trip through towns in the south part of the county. The places visited included Venice, Scipio, Merrifield, Scipioville, Sherwood, Aurora, Poplar Ridge, Ledyard, King Ferry and Genoa. Along the route taken several meat and produce peddlers were held up and their weights and measures given a thorough testing.

While in the town of Genoa Mr. McDermott visited former Assemblyman Frederick A. Dudley who is in feeble health. Doctor Dudley was much pleased to see "Tommy" and they had a nice chat over old times in the Board of Supervisors.—Auburn Citizen.

### Try This for Mosquitoes.

If a day or evening is to be spent in the open air where mosquitoes abound, try this: Get ten cents worth of the dried leaves of vervain at any drug store; steep the leaves until a strong tea is made, strain the tea and rub a little on the hands and face; where the sting or bite has already occurred, use a few drops of a solution of equal parts of ammonia and camphor, or menthol and camphor to rub the wound. If a toilet vinegar or aromatic spirits have been used, mosquitoes, gnats and small black flies will seldom trouble. Spirits of camphor is said to be good. A freshly pulled onion, cut in half and rubbed on the sting of bee or wasp is usually effective.

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

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

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

A. W. GLEASON,  
(SEAL) NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

### Miss Williamson Dies.

Miss Edith Williamson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oron Williamson of Solvay, died at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, July 26, after an illness of three weeks of cerebro meningitis. Although seriously ill from the beginning, it was thought up to the day before her death that she would recover. Miss Williamson had been a clerk in the Hunter, Tuppen Company store, Syracuse, but gave up her place in November last.

With her mother, she came to Genoa the latter part of June, to visit relatives, and returned home July 4, feeling too ill to remain longer. She grew worse rapidly and her suffering was intense. Her cousin, Miss Isabel Norman of Genoa, who is a trained nurse, cared for her and everything possible was done by her and the parents to relieve the terrible suffering. The physicians who were called thought that the patient would recover until Wednesday, when there was a decided change.

Miss Williamson was 20 years old, and besides her parents, leaves one brother, Lewis Williamson. The sorrowing family have the sympathy of many friends.

Private funeral services were held at the home, 103 Palmer ave., on Sunday at noon, and further services in the West Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was a member, at 1 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Hitchcock officiating. Burial at Myrtle Hill cemetery.

Among the relatives who were present at the funeral were Mrs. W. D. Norman, the Misses Pearl, Isabel, Kathleen and Florence Norman, Russell and Evans Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Mead Underwood and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Underwood, all of Genoa.

### Automobiles Collide.

Water Commissioner William J. Henry and Deputy Sheriff Fay Teeter of East Venice, while driving automobiles in Genesee street last night at about 9 o'clock, collided at the corner of Genesee and Exchange streets. Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Teeter were both bruised, Mrs. Henry being thrown from the car by the force of the collision. Neither was seriously injured.

The accident happened when Mr. Teeter, who was driving L. A. Taylor's Ford automobile, turned from Genesee street to Exchange. As he did so, he slowed up to avoid hitting some people who were crossing the sidewalk. His machine was then hit by Henry's machine which had been coming east on the right side of Genesee street. The running board, radiator and a wheel on the Ford were broken and the headlight on Henry's Franklin was smashed. Mrs. Henry was thrown from the car and was carried to the Sagar drug store where she was attended by Dr. McCrea of the Auburn City hospital who was in the store.

Mrs. Henry's injuries were not serious and she was later taken to the Henry summer home on Owasco Lake. In the car which Mr. Teeter was driving were Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Teeter of East Venice. The Ford was taken to Neece Brothers garage where it is now undergoing repairs.—Auburn Citizen, July 29.

### Cortland Fair.

Remember the dates and make your plans to attend the Cortland County Fair, Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23. Positively more for your money than ever before offered at any fair. Special new free attractions every day both on the track and in front of the grand stand. Many other new and attractive exhibits of educational character never before seen at any fair.

The big 166 page premium list with extra premiums in several departments and alterations in others is now being distributed. Drop a card to W. J. Greenman, Sec'y., Cortland, and a copy will be sent you.

Plan to come early as special features will make Tuesday and Wednesday big days. Family tickets good for all four days, \$1.00 as usual.

If you have anything to sell, if you want anything, have lost or found an article, make it known through a Special Notice in THE TRIBUNE.

## Dr. J. W. Whitbeck,

### DENTIST

Genoa, N. Y.  
Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 4 to 8 p. m.  
Dentistry done in all branches; use of modernest work; satisfaction guaranteed.  
Teeth Extracted Without Pain by Special Vapor administered by a special machine, also the best hypodermic charges reasonable in structure, condition with good work.  
No Extracting of Teeth after dark.  
M. KEMPER, WILCOX, N. Y.  
Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 4 to 8 p. m.  
7 to 9 p. m.  
Miles' Phone.  
Special attention given to diseases of the eye and fitting of glasses.

M. E. ANTHONY, N. Y.  
Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 4 to 8 p. m.  
7 to 9 p. m.  
Miles' Phone.  
Special attention given to diseases of the eye and fitting of glasses.

M. E. ANTHONY, N. Y.  
Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 4 to 8 p. m.  
7 to 9 p. m.  
Miles' Phone.  
Special attention given to diseases of the eye and fitting of glasses.

**PAINT SHOP**  
Repairing Carriages,  
Cutters, etc., also Repairing.  
Best of material used.  
A. T. Van Marter,  
Genoa, N. Y.

R. W. HURLBUT,  
Real Estate, Loans, &c. Finance and  
Village Property.  
P. O. Locke, N. Y.

**FIRE!**  
E. C. HILLMAN,  
GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE  
Lewiston, N. Y.  
Agent for the following companies:  
Glenn Falls, The Home, Fire Association of Philadelphia, The Sun of London, The Queen, and The Spring Garden.  
Regular trip every thirty days.

J. WILL TREE,  
BOOK BINDING  
ITHACA.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,**  
Genoa, N. Y.  
Rev. T. J. Smith, Pastor.  
SUNDAY SERVICES.  
11 a. m., Morning service.  
12:45 p. m., Sunday school.  
Y. P. S. C. E. at 4:30 p. m.  
7:30 p. m., Evening worship.  
Mid-week service, Thursday evening, at 7:30.  
A Cordial Welcome Extended to all.

**A Moral Fee.**  
A story in full of a certain lawyer who practiced in the police courts of his city a number of years ago. He was very unscrupulous in obtaining business and was not only driven to use every artifice to get clients, but was compelled to accept any fee, however small. On one occasion he was retained by a young man to defend him from a charge of burglary. The prothonotary was insufficient to obtain a conviction and the prisoner was discharged.

"What fine did you get?" the lawyer was asked by a friend upon the dismissal of the man.  
"Two dollars, a fine, a pocket knife and a comb," was the reply.  
"And did you take as fee for that?" persisted the investigator with a sneer.  
"Well, it was everything the fellow had!" was the apologetic explanation.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
The greatest of all cod liver oil emulsions. It is the only one that is pure and contains no sugar. It is the only one that is easy to take and does not cause indigestion. It is the only one that is guaranteed to cure all cases of weakness, consumption, and all other ailments of the lungs and throat. It is the only one that is sold in every part of the world. It is the only one that is made in England. It is the only one that is sold in every part of the world. It is the only one that is made in England. It is the only one that is sold in every part of the world. It is the only one that is made in England.

**THE GENOA TRIBUNE**

ESTABLISHED 1890  
A LOCAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Published every Friday.  
McIntosh Building, Genoa, N. Y. E. A. Waldo.

Subscription:

One Year \$1.00  
Six months .50  
Three months .25  
Single copies .05

Advertisements are received to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the time paid for, the publisher assumes that the subscriber desires the paper and intends to pay for it. No subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Friday Morning, Aug. 2, 1912

Cement floors are best.

Cowpeas improve the soil.

Poultry need much attention.

Plant trees in the poultry yard.

The dairy sire is half the future herd.

Bran is a good feed to make muscle in calves.

Ground for asparagus and rhubarb can't be too rich.

It is not always the largest hen that is the best layer.

The demand for good draft horses is greatly on the increase.

If the garden is not well drained don't expect much from it.

Alfalfa is a great feed for a brood sow in summer and winter.

Cleanliness is next to godliness—and ahead of it with the milk inspector.

Paint costs little, and adds much to the beauty and sale value of the home.

Large yields make cheaper feed. Therefrom arise the easiest profits of farming.

The modern home needs the electric light, and the modern home-maker deserves it.

Cowpeas, as well as clover, is a very common crop to grow for soil improvement.

Mate up the teams intended for farm work at least a few days before they are needed.

If the fetlocks are clipped and the horse's legs are kept clean, scratching will never bother.

It is easier to hatch chickens than to raise them, but both are easy if you go at it right.

The development of the young horse requires the exercise of the best judgment in handling him.

The sheep quarters, at lambing time especially, should be kept well bedded and very clean.

Seed potatoes are high in price. Make them go as far as possible. Two eyes to a piece are enough.

For two or three days after freshening, a light bran mash, a little silage and some hay, are good for the cow.

A blockish-built mare with a large barrel on short legs is likely to produce a better foal than the tall leggy kind.

Four hundred head of good draft horses were eagerly snapped up at good prices at a recent horse sale in Illinois.

The difficulty of disposing of common grades of horses is as much in finding buyers for them as in getting respectable prices.

No matter how highly bred and carefully cultured a colt may be if it is not carefully trained and properly developed it loses its value.

It makes some horses ugly to work them with horses that do not travel up with them. Match them as to gait as well as to other things.

Horse bleeding requires more capital, is more profitable, if successful, and involves larger losses if not, than any other kind of stock breeding.

There is money in dairying in spite of a prevalent notion to the contrary, but it needs a combination of good cows and good management to get it out.

Ducks are frequently afflicted with rheumatism. It comes from roosting on damp ground. Give them a good fry house with plenty of straw for bedding, and keep them in it at sight.

Don't try to economize by buying seeds that are cheap. Get the best, and don't complain if the price seems high. It costs money to grow and save high-grade seeds, and it doesn't pay to use any other.

A dry ground floor is better than a cold, damp cement floor, but it must be remembered that the hogs will soon work the ground floor into a dust which is injurious to their lungs. Better have a good cement floor covered with boards and plenty of bedding.

**Temperance**

**VICE IS CAUSE OF INEBRIETY**

One of Effects of Excessive Use of Alcohol is Loss of Self-Control—Analogous to Insanity.

In an article on "Inebriety," published in the Outlook, the writer has this to say:

"Inebriety, though a disease, has been produced by vice and leads to crime. The appetites and passions should be under the control of the will, and so guided and directed by the reason as to promote physical, mental and moral health. When they are not thus under the control of the will and are not thus guided by the reason, the result is intemperance. There may be an intemperate eating, as well as an intemperate drinking; an intemperate use of coffee, as well as an intemperate use of beer or wine. Such yielding to the appetites, such allowing of them to escape from the control of the will and the reason, is a vice. Gluttony is as truly a vice as drunkenness, though not a vice which produces anything like as seriously injurious results either to the individual or to society. Gluttony is a sin and the glutton is a sinner. He is not to pity himself as a victim, but to condemn himself as a sinner. This self-condemnation is the first step toward reform. So drunkenness is a sin and the drunkard is a sinner. He also is not to pity himself as a victim, but to condemn himself as a sinner. This self-condemnation in his case, as in the case of the glutton, is the first step, and an indispensable step, toward real reform.

"But while intemperance in all its forms is a sin, the disease which it produces is not a sin. Gluttony may produce dyspepsia; dyspepsia is not a sin, though it may be a result of sin. Excessive drinking of tea may, and often does, produce serious nervous disease; nervous disease is not a sin, though it may be a result of sin. Excessive drinking of alcohol produces a disease known as inebriety; that disease is not a sin, although it is always a result of sin. One of the effects of this disease is a loss of self-control. He who is afflicted with this in its most serious form is as unable to control his appetites as a man afflicted with locomotor ataxia is to control his muscles. To put a man afflicted with this disease in jail until he has recovered from the immediate intoxication, and then send him out again into temptations which he is powerless to resist, is inexcusable folly. If a man has brought insanity upon himself by vice, we do not punish the insanity. We set ourselves to cure it. Inebriety is, in this respect, analogous to insanity. It is not to be punished; it is to be cured. This is none the less true because inebriety is almost always, as insanity is frequently, the result of vice. Society should distinguish between these three—vice, disease, crime—which it often confounds. The remedy for the vice of intemperance is largely moral and intellectual, or, in the broad sense of the term, character building. The remedy for the disease which that vice produces is partly moral and partly physical. For the crimes into which the vice often leads the intemperate person, society must, in self-protection, provide some form of punishment.

"But, in our judgment, punishment, whether for the vice which produces the disease or for the crime which follows, should always be reformatory, not vindictive, in its character. The distinction between sin and disease is not easy to draw. Jesus Christ habitually treated sin as a disease which he had come to cure. When he was condemned for associating with publicans and sinners, he replied that they which were whole needed not a physician, but they which were sick. It has been well said that, if drunkenness produces poverty, it is equally true that poverty produces drunkenness. How far the boy who has grown up in a family where there is no control of the appetites, who has inherited from the father and mother a diseased appetite, who lives in an atmosphere which intensifies the craving for stimulants, whose inadequate or improper food further intensifies that craving—how far he is a guilty person to be punished, how far a diseased person to be cured, is a question to which no definite and final answer can be given.

"What is true of drunkenness is true of other sins. They are partly the result of deliberate, intentional violation of law. They are partly the result of ignorance, ill-breeding, bad inheritance and almost irresistible social forces. Society has tried for many years the experiment of curing sin by punishing it. It is high time that society tried the experiment of curing crime by removing the causes which produce it and by treating the criminal as a diseased or insane person, to be sent to a hospital for remedial measures.

"We can put our whole philosophy on this subject in a sentence, thus: It should be the object of society, not to fit the punishment to the offense, but to the offender. Or, in another sentence, thus: The object of all punishment should be curative, not punitive; its object should be to punish crime only that it may cure crime, first in the individual, next in society.

"There is no offense to which this principle can be and should be more immediately and constantly applied than to the offense of drunkenness."

**NEW CATTLE BUILDING AT THE STATE FAIR**

Palatial Structure Just Completed Cost \$200,000.

**HAS 928 STEEL STALLS**

Big Show of Prize Cattle Will Have Adequate Accommodations This Year—New Building is Largest and Best Equipped in the World.

The Cattle Show at the New York State Fair of 1911 had a record entry in all classes and considerable difficulty was experienced in providing accommodations for the valuable animals sent to Syracuse for the week. The dairy cattle were entirely worthy of the state's reputation as the leading dairy state in the Union, and nowhere east of the Mississippi could be found a better beef cattle show. Over 800 cattle were entered and judged.

To provide adequate accommodations against the demands of another year became a serious proposition for the consideration of the State Fair commission. The problem was happily solved when the commission went before the state legislature and asked for an appropriation sufficiently large to cover the cost of erecting and equipping a building and show rings commensurate with the worth and value of the annual exhibit of prize cattle and noted herds. The request was honored by the legislature and an appropriation of \$200,000 was set

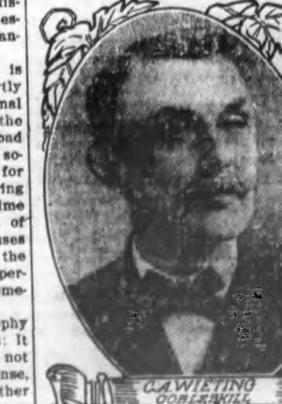


W. J. GREENMAN. Cortland man who has been appointed acting superintendent of the New York State Fair.

aside for the erection of a mammoth brick and steel structure which would not only satisfy the space demands of years to come, but would be the handsomest, best equipped and most conveniently arranged show building in the world.

Such a building has just been completed and turned over to the equipment contractors, who are now installing the steel walls made after designs and specifications furnished by the commission. Commissioner C. A. Wieting of Catskill, who has charge of the Cattle Show and who has much to do with perfecting the plans and directing the erection of the new building, is confident that the 1912 show will surpass the exhibits of all other years and will be in every way worthy of the palatial structure provided for its use. The valuable cattle entrusted to the State Fair management for the week of September 9-14 will be well cared for.

**A Modern Building.**  
The new cattle building is 346 feet long by 268 wide, and contains 90,200 square feet of floor space. The foundations are of concrete, side walls of brick with stone trimmings and roof of steel and wood construction, supported on steel trusses and pillars. It harmonizes in detail with



**VETERAN MEMBERS STATE FAIR COMMISSION.**  
Charles A. Wieting, former Commissioner of Agriculture, has been a member of the State Fair Commission since 1900. His departments include the cattle, sheep, and swine shows. Commissioner Ira Sharp was appointed in 1905. He has charge of the machinery exhibit in the great Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts building, the Domestic department and privileges and transportation.

the other permanent buildings on the grounds and will be connected by a covered pergola with the Dairy and Orange building, which stands about 30 feet to the east.

**Hospital Stalls and Shower Baths.**

The interior columns are spaced so as to give large unobstructed spaces or the stalls and aisles, the roof trusses in the central portion having a clear span of 91 feet, while the trusses at either side of the building have a span of 56 feet. Above the central trusses there is a skylight extending almost the full width of the building, thus insuring plenty of light to the spaces below, although at some distance from the outside walls.

A cement floor has been placed over the entire interior of the building, and his space will be divided into 928 single stalls and wide aisles. The partitions are three feet six inches high, so as to allow the public to have a good view of the cattle.

The building also contains hospital stalls, lavatories, store rooms and offices for the superintendent and veterinary.

An innovation is planned in the way of providing in the cattle building sleeping rooms for the herdsmen, 60 in number, in the gallery space, so that each owner may have a herdsman looking at all times, day and night, after his stock, thus giving the utmost care against personal injury.

A second innovation is planned by providing two hospital rooms, so that an animal injured in transportation or otherwise may be under the special care of a veterinary. A third innovation is the provision for showers in connection with the lavatories for the herdsmen and caretakers of the building.

Entries already received justify Commissioner Wieting's prediction that the 1912 show would surpass in every way the shows of other years. The exhibit last year was the best in the eastern states. Of the five herds of Red Polls shown the three best herds in the United States were included. There were five herds each of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus and four each of Devon and Shorthorn. Two herds of milking Shorthorns were also shown. In the dairy classes the Holstein and Guernsey breeds were represented by seven herds each, Jersey by six, Brown Swiss and Ayrshire, four each; French Canadian and Dutch Belted, three each; Galloway, Dexter and Kerry, one each. The quality generally was higher than in any previous year.

**Special Prizes Offered.**  
The premiums in the cattle classes this year aggregate more than \$9,000, and in addition to this amount certain cash prizes are offered by the commission and cups and special prizes are offered by a number of cattle associations. The special prizes will be given in the classes of Shorthorns, Holstein-Friesian, Jersey and Guernsey cattle.

**STATE FAIR PRIZES**

Premium Lists Show \$53,500 Offered in All Classes.

The New York State Fair prize lists show premiums aggregating \$53,500. These lists are issued in book form and supplement the advance lists of the various departments which were sent out some time ago. The book will be of unusual interest this year because of the new arrangement of classes in several of the departments and the creation of additional classes for amateurs and for boys and girls. The lists will be sent to all who make application to the secretary of the commission at Syracuse.

The entries last year were larger than at any previous fair and accommodation has been provided this year for a further increase. The general excellence of the agricultural and industrial exhibits and of the horse and cattle shows in recent years, has ranked the New York State Fair as the best all around exposition in the country. The merit of the individual exhibits and the value and number of the prizes offered attracts the attention of every high-class farmer, breeder, horticulturist and manufacturer.

Entries close on the following dates: Farm and draft horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry on August 12; dairy products on August 24; fruits, flowers, farm produce and domestic on August 31; farm implements and machinery on September 9.

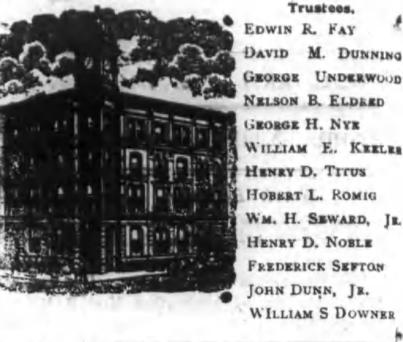
**1849 Auburn Savings Bank 1912**

ASSETS \$6,044,258.01. SURPLUS \$531,431.05.  
DAVID M. DUNNING, President. NELSON B. ELDRD, 1st Vice-President.  
GEORGE UNDERWOOD, 2d Vice-President. WILLIAM S. DOWNER, Treas. & Sec'y.  
ADOLPH KEEL, Assistant Treasurer.

**PAYS 3-1-2 per cent. on Deposits**

**One Dollar will open an Account in This Bank**

**Loans Money on good farms at 5 per cent.**



ORGANIZED 1865  
**Cayuga County Savings Bank**  
CORNER OF CORNHILL & STATE STS.  
AUBURN, N. Y.  
W. F. WAIT, President. D. WADSWORTH, Jr., Vice-President.  
W. H. MEAKER, Treasurer. E. D. METCALF, Vice-President.  
**INTERESTS PAID ON DEPOSIT**  
Loans made on approved mortgages  
All Business Strictly Confidential.

**Lightning!**

Have your buildings protected by PURE COPPER CABLE before they are destroyed. I am prepared to do first class work on short notice. Don't wait as delays are dangerous.

**S. S. Goodyear,**  
Miller Phone. Goodyears, N. Y.

Place your Insurance with the  
**VENICE TOWN INSURANCE CO.**  
**\$1,150,000 IN FARM RISKS!**  
**WM. H. SHARPSTEEN, Secretary,**  
Office, Genoa, N. Y.

**French's Market? Yes!**  
We will grind your Sausage on short notice.  
Choice, Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats  
Cash paid for Hides and Poultry.  
Also fresh ground bone for poultry always on hand.  
**S. C. FRENCH Genoa, N. Y.**

**Lightning Strikes.**  
Do you realize that this means over 75 per cent of all fire losses are caused by lightning. Can you afford to take chances on losing your home, your property and the lives of your family. Get protection, get it now. I will furnish you with  
**Dodd & Struthers Pure Copper Cable Lightning Rods.**  
**G. N. COON, King Ferry, N. Y.**  
Call, phone or write for prices.

**Ideal Short Tours**  
Excursion tickets are now on sale for tours embracing the  
**Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, Montreal, Quebec, Adirondack and White Mountains, Lakes George and Champlain, Boston and the Hudson River, at**  
**VERY LOW FARES**  
For Railroad tickets or additional information, consult local New York Central Ticket Agents.



# THE TRUTH ABOUT THOSE DELEGATES

## Roosevelt Contests Instigated to Deceive the Public.

### ALL BUT 74 WERE ABANDONED

An Examination of the Facts Shows That the Tribunals Which Decided These Contests in Favor of Mr. Taft Were Right in Every Instance—The Remaining 164 Contests Were Frivolous, and Their Prompt Abandonment Reflects Upon the Genuineness and Validity of the Remainder.

Washington, July 29.—Here are the facts in relation to the contested seats in the Republican national convention. It is a summary of a detailed statement going carefully into all of the cases, a statement so thorough that it takes up 150 pages of printed matter. This statement is signed by Mr. Victor Roosevelt, chairman of the former Republican national committee; by Mr. J. H. Devine of Colorado, chairman of the committee on credentials of the Republican national convention, and by Mr. Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the present Republican national committee.

The total number of delegates summoned to the convention under its call was 1,078, with 540 necessary to a choice. Mr. Taft had 561 votes on the first and only ballot and was declared the nominee. There were instituted against 238 of the delegates regularly elected for Taft contests on behalf of Roosevelt. These contests were avowedly instigated not for the purpose of really securing seats in the convention, not for the purpose of adducing evidence which would lead any respectable court to entertain the contests, but for the purpose of deceiving the public into the belief that Mr. Roosevelt had more votes than he really had, as the conventions and primaries were in progress for the selection of delegates. This is not only a necessary inference from the character of the contests, but it was boldly avowed by the chief editor of the newspapers owned by Mr. Munsey, who has been Mr. Roosevelt's chief financial and newspaper supporter. The 238 contests were reduced by abandonment to seventy-four.

The very fact of these 164 frivolous contests itself reflects upon the genuineness and validity of the remainder. The seventy-four delegates include six at large from Arizona, four at large from Kentucky, four at large from Indiana, six at large from Michigan, eight at large from Texas and eight at large from Washington, and also two district delegates each from the Ninth Alabama, the Fifth Arkansas, the Thirteenth Indiana, the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Kentucky, the Third Oklahoma, the Second Tennessee and from each of nine districts, the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth of Texas.

#### CONTESTED DELEGATES AT LARGE.

**Arizona.**  
In the Arizona convention there were ninety-three votes. All the delegates—six in number—were to be selected at large. The counties were entitled to select their delegates through their county committee or by primary. In one county, Maricopa, a majority of the committee decided to select its delegates and a minority to have a primary. In other counties there were some contests, and the state committee, following the usage of the national committee, gave a hearing to all contestants in order to make up the temporary roll. There was a clear majority of the Taft delegates among the uncontested delegates. The committee made up the temporary roll and then there was a bolt, sixty-four remaining in the hall and twenty-five withdrawing therefrom. The case of the Taft majority was so clear that it is difficult to understand why a contest was made.

**Indiana.**  
In Indiana the four Taft delegates at large were elected in a state convention to which Marion county, in which Indianapolis is situated, was entitled to 128 votes. A primary was held in Indianapolis, at which Taft polled 6,000 and Roosevelt 1,400 votes. This gave Taft 106 delegates in the state convention from Marion county, and if they were properly seated the control of the convention by a large majority was conceded to Taft. Attempt was made to impeach the returns from Marion county by charges of fraud and repeating. These charges were of a general character, without specification except as to one ward out of fifteen wards, and then the impeaching witness admitted he could not claim fraud enough to change the result in that ward. The national committee, upon which there were fifteen anti-Taft men, rejected the Roosevelt contestants and gave the Taft delegates their seats by a unanimous vote. Senator Borah and Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, both Roosevelt men, made speeches in explaining the votes in which they said that the case turned wholly on the Marion county primary, and as there was no evidence to impeach the result certified, the title of the Taft delegates was clear. This is the convention whose proceedings called forth such loud charges of theft and fraud from Mr. Roosevelt.

**Kentucky.**  
In Kentucky a contest was filed against only three of the four delegates

at large. The fourth Taft delegate's seat was uncontested. The three contestants admitted they were not elected by the convention which sent the Taft delegates or by any other. They only contended that if the Roosevelt forces had had a majority they would have been elected. There were 2,356 delegates summoned to the convention by its call. There were 449 of these whose seats were contested. If all of these had been conceded to Roosevelt it would have made the Roosevelt vote 297 votes less than a majority. The appeal to the committee on credentials from the decision of the national committee was abandoned, as it ought to have been.

**Michigan.**  
In Michigan the state convention had in it about 1,200 delegates. There were only two counties in dispute or contest. One was Wayne county, in which Detroit is situated, and the other was Calhoun county. The evidence left no doubt that the Taft men carried by a very large majority Wayne county, but it was immaterial whether this was true or not, because, leaving out both Wayne county and Calhoun county, the only counties in contest, the Taft delegates outnumbered by several hundred the Roosevelt delegates, and they had a clear majority out of the total number of votes that should have been in the convention. The contest was so weak as to hardly merit recital.

**Texas.**  
In Texas there were 249 counties, of which four have no county government. The 245 counties under the call of the convention were allowed to have something over 1,000 delegates, representing them, who were given authority to cast 248 votes. Of the 245 counties there were ninety-nine counties in which the total Republican vote was but 2,000, in fourteen of which there were no Republican voters, in twenty-seven of which there were less than ten each and in none of which was there any Republican organization and in none of which had a primary or convention been held. It was shown that Colonel Cecil Lyon, to whom had been assigned as referee the disposition of the patronage of the national Republican administration for ten years in the state, had been in the habit of controlling the Republican state convention by securing from two federal stockholders in each of these ninety-nine counties a certificate granting a proxy to Colonel Lyon or a friend of his to represent the county as if regularly conferred by a Republican county organization. The national committee and the committee on credentials and the convention after the fullest investigation decided that these ninety-nine counties in which the Republican vote was so small and in which there was no Republican party, no convention, no primary, no organization, was not the proper source for a proxy to give a vote equal to that to be cast by the other 146 counties in which there was a Republican organization and in which primaries or conventions were held. The two committees therefore held such ninety-nine proxies to be illegal and not the basis of proper representation. The two tribunals who heard the case decided that they should deduct the ninety-nine votes from the total of 248 and give the representation to those who controlled the majority of the remainder. The remainder was 152 votes, and out of that the Taft men had carried eighty-nine counties, having ninety votes. This gave to the Taft men a clear majority in the state convention and with it eight delegates at large.

**WASHINGTON.**  
The contest in Washington turned on the question whether the Taft delegates appointed by the county committee in King county, in which Seattle is situated, were duly elected to the convention or whether a primary, which was subsequently held and at which Roosevelt delegates were elected, was properly called, so that its result was legal. Under the law the county committee had the power to decide whether it would select the delegates directly or should call a primary. In some counties of the state one course was pursued and in other counties the other. In King county the committee consisted of 250 men, the majority of whom were for Taft, and that majority, acting through its executive committee, selected the Taft delegates to the state convention. Meantime the city council of Seattle had redistricted the city. It before had 250 precincts. Now substantially the same territory was divided up into 381 precincts. The chairman of the county committee was a Roosevelt man. He had been given authority by general resolution to fill vacancies occurring in the committee. A general meeting of the committee had been held after the city council had directed the redistricting of the city, in which it was resolved, the chairman not dissenting, that representatives could not be selected to fill the 381 new precincts until an election was held in September, 1912. Thereafter and in spite of this conclusion the chairman assumed the right by his appointment to add to the existing committee 131 precinct committeemen, and with these voting in the committee it is claimed that a primary was ordered. There was so much confusion in the meeting that this is doubtful. However, the fact is that the Taft men protested against any action by a committee so constituted on the ground that the chairman had no authority to appoint the 131 new committeemen. They refused to take part in the primary, and so did the La Follette men. The newspapers reported the number of votes in the primary to be something over 3,000. The Roosevelt committee showed by affidavit the number to be 6,000 out of a usual total Republican vote of 75,000. The action of the chairman of the committee in

attempting to add 131 precinct men to the old committee was, of course, beyond his power. The resolution authorizing him to fill vacancies, of course, applied only to those places which became vacant after they had been filled and clearly did not apply to 131 new precincts. It could not in the nature of things apply to a change from the old system to a complete new system of precincts created by the city council, because if they were to be filled the entire number of 331 new precincts different from the old must be filled. One system could not be made into the other by a mere additional appointment of 131 committeemen. No lawyer will say that such action by the committee thus constituted was legal. Therefore the action which the lawful committee of 250 took in electing Taft delegates who made a majority in the state convention was the only one which could be recognized as valid.

#### CONTESTED DISTRICT DELEGATES.

**ALABAMA.**  
**Ninth District.**  
The Ninth Alabama contest turned on the question whether the chairman of a district committee had power to fill vacancies, whether a committeeman who had sent his resignation to take effect only in case he was not present, being present, should be prevented from acting as committeeman, and, third, on the identity of another committeeman. The written resolution under which the right of the chairman to appoint to vacancies was claimed showed on its face that the specific authority was written in no different writing and different colored pencil between the lines. A number of affidavits were filed by committeemen who were present when the resolution was passed to show that the resolution contained no such authority. This gave rise to a question of fact upon which a very large majority of both the national committee and the committee on credentials held that the lead pencil insertion was a forgery, that the chairman did not have the authority therefore to appoint to the vacancies, and therefore the action of his committee was not valid. This made it necessary to reject the contestants. The committee decided the two other issues of fact before them in favor of the Taft contention, although the first decision was conclusive.

**ARKANSAS.**  
**Fifth District.**  
In the Fifth Arkansas the question was one of the identity of one faction or the other as the Republican party. This convention followed the example of the convention of 1908 in holding that what was known as the Redding faction was not the Republican party, that it was a defunct organization and had only acquired life at the end of each four years for the purpose of using it in the national convention. The contestants were therefore rejected. It was shown that the other or Taft had been in active existence as the Republican party, had nominated a local ticket and had run a congressman.

#### CALIFORNIA.

**Fourth District.**  
The Fourth California presented this question: Under the state law the delegation, two from each district, was elected on a general ticket, in a group of twenty-six. Each delegate might either express his presidential preference or agree to vote for the presidential candidate receiving the highest number in the state. In the Fourth district the two candidates from that district on the Taft ticket expressed a preference for Taft, but did not agree to vote for the candidates having the highest state vote. These Taft delegates in the Fourth district received a majority of 200 more than the Roosevelt delegates in that district. The national call forbade any law or the acceptance of any law which prevented the election of delegates by districts. In other words, the call of the national convention was at variance with the state law. The state law sought to enforce the state unit rule and required the whole twenty-six delegates to be voted for all over the state, assigning two to each district on the ticket to abide the state wide election, while the Republican national convention has insisted upon the unit of the district since 1880. That has been the party law. This convention recognized the party law and held it to be more binding than that of the state law and allowed the two delegates who had received in the Fourth district a vote larger than their two opponents assigned to that district, to become delegates in the convention. This was clearly lawful, for a state has no power to limit or control the basis of representation of a voluntary national party in a national convention. The fact that President Taft by telegram approved all the twenty-six delegates as representing him is said to be an estoppel against his claiming the election of two of those delegates in their Fourth district. What is there inconsistent in his approving the candidacy of all his delegates and the election of two of them? Why should he be thus estopped to claim that part of the law was inoperative because in conflict with the call of the convention?

**INDIANA.**  
**Thirteenth District.**  
In the Thirteenth Indiana there was no question about the victory of the Taft men, because the temporary chairman representing the Taft side was conceded to have been elected by one-half a vote more than the Roosevelt candidate. This one-half vote extended through the riotous proceedings, and although it was not as wide as a barn door it was enough. The chairman put the question as to electing the Taft delegates, and after continuous objection lasting three hours declared the

vote carried. The Roosevelt men thus prevented a roll call and then bolted.

#### KENTUCKY.

**Seventh District.**  
In the Seventh Kentucky district the total vote of the convention was 135. There were contests from four counties, involving ninety-five votes. According to the rules of the party in Kentucky, where two seats of credentials whose credentials are approved by the county chairman are entitled to participate in the temporary organization. On the temporary roll the Taft chairman was elected by ninety-eight votes and forty-seven votes were cast for the Roosevelt candidate. The committee on credentials was then appointed, consisting of one member named by each county delegation. The majority report of the committee was adopted unanimously by the convention, no delegation whose seats were contested being permitted to vote on its own issue. As soon as the majority report of the credentials committee had been adopted, the Roosevelt adherents bolted. There was not the slightest reason for sustaining the contest for Roosevelt delegates.

**Eighth District.**  
The Eighth Kentucky district was composed of ten counties having 163 votes, of which eighty-two were necessary to a choice. There was no contest in five of the counties, and although the Roosevelt men claimed that there was one in Spencer county no contest was presented against the seating of the regularly elected Taft delegates from that county. This gave the Taft delegates eighty-four votes, or two more than were necessary for a choice. In other words, assuming that the Roosevelt men were entitled to all the delegates from the counties in which they filed contests in the district convention there remained a clear majority of uncontested delegates who voted for the Taft delegates to Chicago.

#### OKLAHOMA.

**Third District.**  
In the Third Oklahoma district the question of the validity of the seats of the delegates turned on the constitution of the congressional committee, which was made up of twelve Taft men and seven Roosevelt men. The chairman, Cochran, was a Roosevelt man and attempted to prevent the majority of the committee from taking action. The chairman was removed and another substituted, and thereupon the convention was duly called to order on the temporary roll prepared by the congressional committee, which was made the permanent roll, and the two Taft delegates to Chicago were duly selected. Every county in the district had its representation and vote in the regular convention, and no person properly accredited as a delegate was excluded or debarred from participating in its proceedings. Cochran and his followers bolted after his deposition. Assuming that all the committee who went out with him had the right to act on the committee, it left the committee standing twelve for Taft and seven for Roosevelt, so it was simply a question whether a majority of the committee had the right to control its action or a minority. The bolting convention which Cochran held was not attended by a majority of the duly elected delegates to the convention. It did not have the credentials from the various counties, and its membership was largely made up of bystanders who had not been duly accredited by any county in the district. Its action was entirely without authority.

#### TENNESSEE.

**Second District.**  
In the Second Tennessee district there were fifty-nine delegates uncontested out of a possible total of 108 in the convention. There were forty-nine contested. The Roosevelt contestants in the forty-nine refused to abide the decision of the committee on credentials and withdrew, leaving fifty-nine uncontested delegates. These fifty-nine delegates, part of whom were Roosevelt men, remained in the convention, appointed the proper committees, settled contests and proceeded to select Taft delegates. There can be no question about the validity therefore of their title.

#### TEXAS.

**First District.**  
The only remaining districts are the nine districts from Texas. Of these the First district was composed of eleven counties, each county having one vote, except Cass county, which had two. The executive committee, composed of one representative from each county, made up the temporary roll, and in the contests filed from two counties seated both delegates with one-half vote each. The convention elected the two Taft delegates, giving them ten and one-quarter votes. Each county was represented in this vote. A minority representing one and three-quarters votes bolted the regular convention and held a rump meeting. The national committee by unanimous vote decided the contest in favor of the Taft delegate.

**Second District.**  
In the Second Texas district there were fourteen counties. Two counties were found not to have held conventions and one county to have no delegates present. The convention was then constituted by the delegations that held regular credentials. The report of the committee on credentials was accepted upon roll call, and then the representatives of five counties withdrew from the hall. The representatives of four of these counties held a rump meeting. The regular convention remained in session several hours, appointed the usual committees, which retired and made their reports, which were accepted, and elected two Taft delegates to the national convention and certified their election in due

form to the national committee, which without division asked for, held them properly elected.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Fourth Texas district consists of five counties, each having one vote in the district convention under the call. One county, Rains, chose an uncontested delegation, and that one was for Taft. The other four counties sent contesting delegations. The contesting delegations appeared before the congressional executive committee to present their claims, but the committee arbitrarily refused to hear anybody. Having exhausted every effort to secure a hearing, the four contesting delegations, together with the only uncontested delegation of the convention, withdrew to another place and held a convention and elected Taft delegates to the Chicago convention. The congressional convention which elected the Taft delegates was composed of more than a majority, and, indeed, of practically all the regularly elected delegates. The national committee held the title of the Taft delegates to their seats valid by viva voce vote without calling for a division.

#### FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Fifth district of Texas is composed of Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Bosque and Rockwall counties. Dallas county cast more Republican votes than all the other counties of the district put together. The call for the congressional convention allowed each county to send not to exceed four delegates, but made no reference to the basis of representation of the respective counties composing the district. There was a contest from Dallas county, but the Taft delegates were seated. Taft delegates were seated on the temporary roll from two counties, and Roosevelt delegates from the three counties, and the representation in the convention was fixed at one vote for each county without regard to the number of delegates in the convention or the number of Republican votes cast in such county. A minority report of the district committee was presented, protesting against the ratio of representation adopted. The chairman of the convention objected to the presentation of this minority report. Falling in this he abandoned the platform and left the hall.

The convention thereupon elected a new chairman and a new secretary, appointed a committee on credentials, which recommended the seating of the Taft delegates from Hill county and the adoption of the minority report of the district committee as to the basis of the representation in the convention. Both these recommendations were adopted, and Taft delegates to the national convention were thereupon elected by a vote of eight to three. The Roosevelt men thereafter retired to the south end of the hall, where they organized a meeting at which it was claimed the Roosevelt delegates to the national convention were elected. The Republican vote for the district for 1908 was as follows: Dallas county, 2,069; Ellis, 594; Hill, 414; Bosque, 291; Rockwall, 38. Both the national committee and the committee on credentials sustained the Taft delegates.

#### SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Seventh congressional district of Texas is composed of the following counties: Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity. Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity were without proper party organization. In Texas county chairmen must be elected by the voters in each party. No such election was held in any of these three counties. In two of them Colonel Lyon assumed to appoint chairmen, which he had no right to do. Lyon himself had classed these three counties as unorganized and without party organization.

The convention met in Galveston. The executive committee met prior to the meeting of the convention to make up the temporary roll of delegates. The executive committee had before it the question of having the three unorganized counties represented in the convention. The executive committee refused to recognize them. When this action was taken by the executive committee a delegate from Houston county and the alleged representatives from the three unorganized counties withdrew from the meeting and proceeded to organize another convention, and upon this is based the contest, which was rejected by both committees, the national committee and the credentials committee.

#### EIGHTH DISTRICT.

In the Eighth congressional convention a split occurred over the majority and minority reports of the executive committee as to the temporary roll. The Roosevelt followers controlled the executive committee, but did not have a majority in the convention, which adopted the minority report and gave Taft five and one-half votes and Roosevelt two and one-half votes. This resulted in the election of the Taft delegates, who were seated by both the national committee and the credentials committee.

#### NINTH DISTRICT.

In the Ninth district the district committee was called by Mr. Speaker, a member of the committee, and not by the chairman. The chairman refused to convene the committee because he claimed that all the delegates from Texas to the national convention must be elected in the state convention, that Colonel Lyon, his superior, had thus directed him. The district committee was called. Seven members attended the meeting. The district convention was called on May 15. Eleven counties out of the fifteen responded to the call and took part in the convention. Three counties were not represented, and in one of these there was no election. After this convention had been called the chairman of the district committee

changed his mind and called a meeting of the committee for April 27. This committee called a congressional convention to be held on May 18. But there was no publication of the call, which had to be thirty days before the convention, until April 21. The Taft convention seems therefore to have been duly and regularly convened, while the Roosevelt convention was not. The Taft delegates were seated.

#### TENTH DISTRICT.

In the Tenth district the decision turned largely upon the bad faith with which two members of the district committee voted in the seating of delegates and upon the bad faith with which one of them used the proxy entrusted to him. The Taft delegates in this case bolted and left the hall and immediately in the same building organized another convention which consisted of delegates from six counties. Proceedings were regularly held; a permanent organization effected; the report of the committee on resolutions adopted and delegates pledged to Taft were elected. The undisputed evidence indicated that a flagrant attempt had been made to deprive Taft of this district, to which he was justly entitled. The national committee sustained the title of the Taft delegates and alternates by a practically unanimous vote.

#### FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

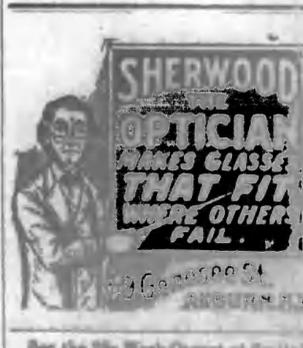
In the Fourteenth district there were fifteen counties in the district. When the executive committee met at San Antonio to make up the temporary roll there were ten members of the committee present whose right to act was undisputed, of whom six were for Taft and four for Roosevelt. There were four other Roosevelt men present whose right to vote was disputed and who were clearly not entitled to represent their county at that meeting. One of them held the proxy of the committeeman from Kendall county, who was dead, and the proxies from three other counties were held, two by postmasters and one by an assistant postmaster, while under the election law of Texas no one who holds an office of profit or trust under the United States shall act as a member of an executive committee either for the state or for any district or county. The temporary roll was made up by Taft members, having a clear majority without permitting these men to act under their proxies. There was a contest over the delegation from Bexar county, which contains the city of San Antonio. Full consideration was given to this contest, but the testimony was overwhelming that Taft carried the county by a vote of four or five to one. On the proper basis the total vote in the district convention was sixty-seven, of which the number instructed or voting for Taft was thirty-seven and one-half, the number voting or instructed for Roosevelt twenty-eight and one-half, not voting one. The Taft delegation was therefore seated at Chicago.

#### CONCLUSION.

The purpose of this resume of the contests in which there was any shadow of substance has been to inform those who have not time or inclination to read the longer and more detailed account of them contained in the larger pamphlet. It is not essential to make Mr. Taft's title indisputable that all men agree on every one of the issues raised. They were decided by the tribunals which uniform party usage had made the proper tribunals to decide such contests. If those tribunals acted in good faith mistaken judgment would not invalidate their decisions. As a matter of fact, an examination of the facts show that the tribunals were right in every instance. There is not the slightest evidence that they were moved by other than a mere desire to reach a right conclusion. On the other hand, the action of the Roosevelt men in bringing 160 contests that they promptly abandoned strongly tended to show the lack of good faith in the prosecution of all of them. Those who support President Taft can well afford to stand on the record in this case and to asseverate without fear of successful contradiction that the delegates whose seats were contested were fairly seated in this convention as in any in the history of the party.

#### Mail Carriers Will Fly.

This is an age of great discoveries. Progress rides on the air. Soon we may see Uncle Sam's mail carriers flying in all directions, transporting mail. People take a wonderful interest in a discovery that benefits them. That's why Dr. King's New Discovery for Coughs, Colds and other throat and lung diseases is the most popular medicine in America. "It cured me of a dreadful cough," writes Mrs. J. F. Davis, Shiloh Corner, Me., "after doctor's treatment and all other remedies had failed." For coughs, colds or any bronchial affection is unequalled. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at J. S. Banker's, Genoa, and F. T. Atwater's, King Ferry.



# GREAT AVIATION MEET PLANNED

Four Aeroplanes Already Entered for State Fair Races.

## 30 MILE RACE FEATURE

Events Open to Licensed Aviators of State and Foreign Countries. As Arrangements for Aeroplane Races and Maneuvers Daily.

of Syracuse, who has direct charge of the attractions at the state's annual exposition, has entered into a contract with Glen Curtiss, the famous aviator of Hammondsport, this state, now head of the Curtiss Exposition Company, for aeroplane maneuvers and races for each day of the fair. These will comprise four exhibition flights daily with two Curtiss machines, the program to be completed by a five mile race. Beckwith Havens and Charles Hemstrought, both New York State men, and regarded as two of the most sensational flyers before the public, are to man the machine, and an iron-clad contract calls for the performance of the latest spectacular acts known to aviation. These will include the "glide for life" from an altitude of 2,000 feet with motor shut off; the ocean roll, the spirit dip, quick-starting and accuracy in landing tests and a bomb-dropping demonstration, showing the efficacy of the airship in time of war.

The aviation meet on Saturday will be conducted on a scale never before attempted except at the annual meets of the federated aero clubs of the country. The events so far scheduled include a thirty mile race without handicap, altitude contests against

time, target shooting from different altitude levels, accuracy in bomb dropping and a passenger carrying contest.

### Military Gymkana.

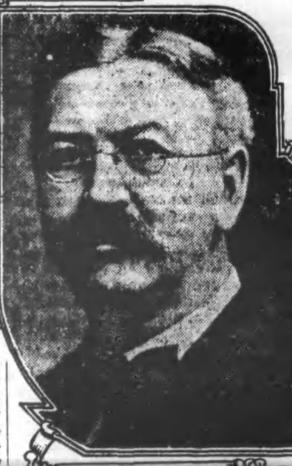
In addition to the aviation events for Saturday, Commissioner Driscoll and Commissioner Huson have arranged with Adjutant General William Verbeck for a military tournament and gymkana in which the members of the National Guard and the State Naval Militia will participate. Every arm of the service will be represented by several companies and the program will include a mimic war showing the troops in action and a series of athletic contests in which a number of the American team which carried off the honors at the Olympiad at Stockholm will take part.

The military features of the day will include besides the ordinary drills and maneuvers, a series of cavalry races, motorcycle races with riders equipped in heavy marching order, rescue races, ring and ball and head chopping contests participated in by squads of cavalry, hurdle and obstacle races also for mounted men, and tugs of war and tent pitching contests for the infantry. The crowning feature of the day will be the appearance of the aviators in four biplanes, carrying sharpshooters and bombs. These will endeavor to cast explosives into a fort erected on one side of the grounds, while the infantry, cavalry and artillery attempt a land attack.

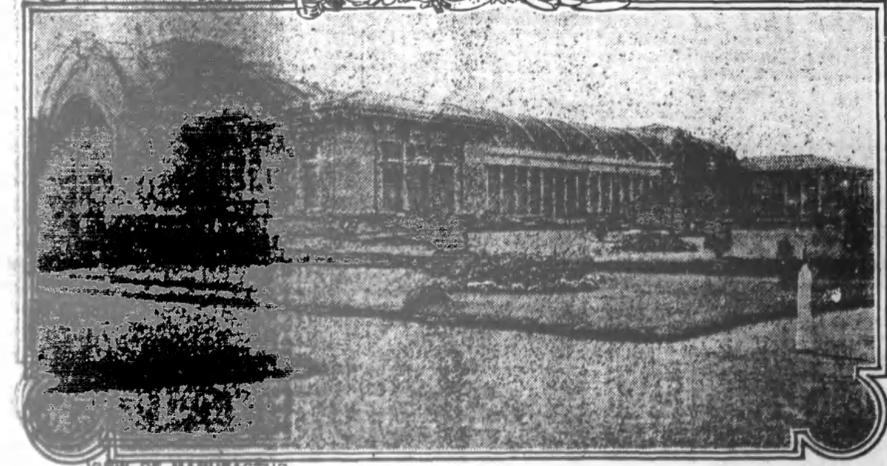
The thirty mile airship race open to all licensed aviators will immediately precede this event.



Four aeroplanes have already been entered for the State Fair races, which will be held on Saturday. The races will be held on the New York State Fair grounds in Syracuse on Saturday. The races will be held on the New York State Fair grounds in Syracuse on Saturday. The races will be held on the New York State Fair grounds in Syracuse on Saturday.



GOVERNOR DIX'S APPOINTMENTS TO THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR COMMISSION.



VIEW OF MANUFACTURERS' AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, NEW YORK STATE FAIR. The group of buildings shown in the photograph was taken at the 1911 Fair, and comprises Governor Dix's Commission. Thomas F. Conway, president of the State Fair Commission; Adjutant-General William Verbeck, who directs the military pageant and games this year; Donald Day, president of the Mystic Kravus of Ka-Noo-No, whose evening Carnival spectacles during Fair week have won international fame.



PARADE OF PRIZE WINNERS AND VIEW OF STEEL GRANDSTAND, CAPACITY, 8,000, AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

# Wm. B. Hislop & Co.

91-93 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

## Our Big Annual Clearance Sale Ends Saturday, Aug. 3.

Wonderful bargains during these last days. Original cost and selling prices have been completely lost and special bargain prices prevail in every department.

This will be your last opportunity to share in such savings.

## Remember the Sale Ends August 3.

A Little Out of the Way But it Pays to Walk.

Saturday Morning, August 3rd

We Open Our Doors to the Semi-Annual

# Clean :- Sweep

## of Our Entire Stock of Fine Clothing Hats and Furnishing Goods

There is more satisfaction and profit in this Clean Sweep Sale which we announce in this advertisement—the satisfaction that will come from the knowledge that all summer goods are out of the store and our decks cleared for action for fall business. Our store policy prohibits us from carrying goods over into the next season and that is why these almost frantic efforts are made to sell clothing.

We take our medicine in the form of sharp losses, a bigger dose than most stores care to take, but our business health we feel requires it. In these great sales we create new friendships and continuous patronage, for once a customer realizes the fairness of our prices and our ability to undersell, he becomes a permanent patron. So in reality we count a future profit from a present loss. Genuine bargains too are found in furnishing goods as well as clothing and hardly an item in the entire stock but what is affected. We shall welcome you with pleasure at this Clean Sweep Sale, and hope to demonstrate to you the immense benefits which can come to you by trading at the Saperstein Store.

\$10 and \$11 Suits, now	\$6.85	\$20 and \$21 Suits, now	\$15.85	Boys' \$4.75 Suits, now	\$3.48
\$13 and \$14 Suits, now	\$9.45	\$22 and \$24 Suits, now	\$16.95	Boys' \$5.75 Suits, now	\$4.45
\$15.00 Suits, now	\$10.85	\$25 and \$28 Suits, now	\$18.45	Boys' 75c Pants	59c
\$16 and \$17 Suits, now	\$12.85	Boys' \$2.75 Suits, now	\$1.79	50 and 75c Caps	43c
\$18 and \$19 Suits, now	\$14.25	Boys' \$3.75 Suits, now	\$2.69	15c Arm Bands	7c
10 cent Socks	5c	10c Handkerchiefs	3c		

# Saperstein, the Clothier

56 State Street, AUBURN, N. Y.

Away From High Rent.

Our Minds Are as Children. I think that we should treat our minds as innocent and ingenious children whose guardians we are, be careful what objects and subjects we thrust on their attention.—Thoreau.

Be Moderate in Speech. "Say what you will, it is wise not to say too much."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Spoons. Young Man (dining with his own set own)—"Oh, waiter, may we have a spoon here?" Walter—"No objection, sir, if you don't mind the other guests."

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

Paid your Subscription Yet?

## Village and Vicinity News.

—Edith Stevenson of Auburn is the guest of Gladys Decker.

—Dey Sellen of Homer called on his brother, N. R. Sellen, Sunday.

—Mrs. Reuben Lane has been suffering from summer grip this week.

—Miss Cicely and Clare Allen of Rochester are visiting at John Connell's.

—Luis F. Cianchini of Cornell was a week-end guest at D. C. Hunter's.

—Dr. and Mrs. M. K. Willoughby have been enjoying a short vacation this week.

—Mrs. Franc Minturn of Binghamton is visiting relatives in Locke and this vicinity.

—James Palmer of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting his sister, Mrs. D. G. Ellison, near Five Corners Trunks and Suit Cases at Smith's.

—Mrs. Emma Gay, Mrs. DeForest Gay and Miss Curtis of Chenango are visiting at Herbert Gay's.

—Mr. and Mrs. Speich of Marcellus were guests of their daughter, Mrs. Joseph Mosher, Saturday and Sunday.

—Rev. and Mrs. T. J. Searls are spending their vacation with their children at Newark Valley, Auburn and Ontario.

—As the pastor is away for his vacation, there will be no services in the Presbyterian church for the next two Sundays.

—The steam engine at the Genoa mill is nearly ready for use. The smokestack, forty feet high, is being put in position.

Our feed mill at the Genoa elevator is now ready for custom business. We can handle grain or ear corn; Will grind Tuesday and Friday of each week.

J. G. ATWATER & SON.

—The Misses Sara Exton and Caro Conger of Groton were week-end visitors at the homes of Misses Ruth Haskins and Bessie Hahn.

—Mrs. J. F. Brown and two grandsons, Frank and William Scott, are guests this week at W. A. Counsell's at Union Springs.

—Mrs. F. S. Young, who has been spending several months in Genoa, is now at the home of her brother, N. G. Arnold, in Venice.

—Miss Isabel Norman returned from Syracuse Tuesday and went at once to Groton to care for a friend who has just had an operation for appendicitis. Kathleen and Florence Norman remained in Syracuse this week.

—Fred Adolph, Genoa's fine gunmaker, is to have the honor of making a gun for Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The Colonel is a little too busy at present to talk over the details of the gun, but it is to be made within a year.

—Eugene A. Seymour will finish his engagement in Smith's store Saturday night. He leaves next week for Geneva where he has a position in the New York Central freight office. His wife and son go with him at once, but they will not move their household goods until Sept. 1.

—Wellington Mapes, wife and two children of Rochester motored to Genoa Thursday and were guests at J. S. Banker's until Sunday. With Mr. and Mrs. Banker and daughter, they took several trips during their stay, visiting Aurora, Auburn, Cortland, Ithaca, Watkins Glen and Geneva.

Big line Fancy Cakes at Smith's.

—Yesterday, at Troy, before Supreme Court Justice Howard, the questions involved as to which route between Auburn and Ithaca over State Road Trunk Line, No. 11, would serve the greatest number and be most advantageous, were argued. Residents along the east route which passes through Genoa were represented by Attorneys A. J. Parker, John Taber and Benjamin Kenyon of Auburn. Willard Wilcox, Frank Tarbell and John Bruton from this vicinity were in attendance at the hearing.

—The Singer building is being newly painted.

—Mrs. DeForest of Cato is visiting her son, Henry DeForest, and family.

—Creamery Inspector A. W. Baker was in town a few days this week.

—Mrs. F. B. Conger and daughter Lillian returned to Owego on Wednesday.

Fresh fruits, vegetables and groceries always found at Hagin's.

—N. R. Sellen has a fine new garage, which has just been finished by Geo. Phillips.

—Mrs. Arthur Sisson of Venice Center visited her sister, Mrs. F. Gillespie, the first of the week.

—Jas. Myer and son Clifton went to Interlaken Sunday, where the latter will spend a few weeks.

—Mrs. Cora Green returned last Friday to her home in Genoa. Pauline Law is spending some time with her.

—Mrs. Robert Bush and son of Auburn are visiting among Genoa relatives. Mr. Bush was also here over Sunday.

—Frank Miller and wife, who have been spending some time at North Fair Haven, returned home Wednesday.

A lot of new books at Hagin's.

—The new gasoline lights in Banker's hardware are a great improvement. The drug store will soon be equipped in the same way.

—Robert Mastin and wife, and Miss Ida Mastin, with Jas. Young and wife of Atwater spent Sunday at Farley's, making the trip in the Young auto.

—Dr. J. W. Skinner and daughter June left Saturday last for Pontiac, Mich., to spend a week. Dr. Scott Skinner of LeRoy is in charge during their absence.

—The corner stone of the new M. E. church at Locke was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Thursday of last week. Rev. P. H. Riegel preached the sermon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Hawley of Moravia came to Genoa Sunday for a few days' visit. He returned home Wednesday but Mrs. Hawley remained for the week.

All the new Drinks and Sundaes at Smith's Fountain.

—Rev. Stephen Hancock of Watertown, a former pastor of Moravia Baptist church, has accepted a call to the Baptist church of Union Springs and will begin his pastorate Sept. 1.

Visit Smith's Soda Fountain.

—Mrs. L. B. Norman and daughter Blanche are taking a carriage trip to Cortland, Cincinnatus, and other places in that vicinity. Miss Blanche was a guest at Chas. Gibson's in Groton last week.

—The Chaffee reunion was held at the home of Albert Chaffee in Genoa Saturday last. There was a good attendance of relatives and a pleasant day was spent by all. No report of the day's program has been given us.

Celery direct from the celery fields fresh every week at Hagin's.

—Dana Bower and wife of Greenville, Mich., and Glenn Smith and wife of Lansingville were guests at the home of their niece, Mrs. A. L. Loomis Wednesday. Mrs. E. Ives who has been spending some time at Lansingville, returned Wednesday.

—Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Rodger and daughter have gone to Clifton Springs, where the former will take treatment at the Sanitarium. Mr. Rodger, who the last two months has been ill, has shown considerable improvement since the cool weather came in.—Skaneateles Democrat.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian society of Genoa will have an afternoon social and supper at the home of Mrs. Seymour Weaver on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 7. Supper will be served from 5 o'clock on. The ladies announce that the proceeds of the afternoon will be used to pay for improving the yard of the Presbyterian church. There should be a large attendance, as quite a sum could be expended for this work to good advantage.

—Delwin Decker has been visiting relatives at West Groton this week.

—Mrs. John Welty and son returned to their home in Auburn Friday evening last.

—Mr. Davis Walker of the New York Custom House, was a guest of F. Adolph Wednesday.

—Miss Florence Foster is at the home of Harvey Smith and family at King Ferry, assisting with the household work.

—Emma and Virginia Bush returned home Wednesday. Their sister Anna came with them for a visit.

—Mr. and Mrs. John G. Law were Sunday guests in town. In the afternoon a party of seven took a trip to Farley's Point in their large car.

—Mrs. Wm. Steele, Mrs. Lena Fulmer, D. L. Strickland and wife and Chas. Carson took a trip to Ithaca, last week Thursday, in the Sill automobile.

—A meeting of the Genoa Fire Association will be held at Academy hall on Friday evening, Aug. 9. Important business will be discussed. C. J. MILLER, president.

—On Friday evening, Aug. 9, the young people of East Genoa church will hold an ice cream social at the home of Clarence Allbut, for the purpose of purchasing new lights for the church.

—H. N. Marks, who is connected with the U. S. Weather Bureau at Cornell, was a guest at F. C. Hagin's Sunday afternoon. Mr. Marks was principal of Genoa school during the year of '99-'00.

—The East Genoa Ladies' Aid society will meet at the home of Wm. Sill on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 7. Supper will be served. The ladies are asked to take dark or light calico or gingham, as piecing will be the order of the day.

—Locke is agitating the question of water supply for the village. The erection of a dam in the gorge west of the milk station is contemplated, to make a reservoir high enough to furnish sufficient pressure for all purposes. The cost is estimated at \$8,000.

—Mrs. Frances Upson returned Tuesday to the home of her niece, Mrs. Tighe, from Groton where she had been spending several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Toan and Mr. Cummings, all of Groton came with her by auto and returned at once.

—The State Agricultural Department reports that through its efforts 446 single men and 11 families were sent to the farmers of the State during the month of June. At the present time there is a great call for help due to the harvesting of crops and the supply is hardly equal to the demand.

—Mrs. Addie Miller entertained the following guests on Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Bascom and son, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway and Mrs. C. Douglas of New York, Mrs. Flora Fields and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Robertson of Ithaca, Mrs. Emma Robertson of Groton, George Bryant and son, and Mrs. Maquis of Auburn.

**Report Not Correct.**

The press dispatch concerning the death of Wm. T. Morrison of Amsterdam, which we published last week, was rather misleading as to the cause of the accident. The facts are simply these: On Friday evening, July 19, Mr. Morrison and his wife went for an auto ride with their neighbor, Mr. Shuttleworth and his family, the car containing eight people. On the return, in coming down Tribe's hill, which is not long or steep, when near the foot of the hill, the left front tire of the machine burst, and all the occupants were thrown out. All were bruised more or less, but Mr. Morrison was the only one who was seriously injured. His right knee was injured and there was a serious dislocation of the hip, which the physicians succeeding in putting in place. A specialist was called from Albany and it was thought he would recover, but on Sunday his heart showed signs of weakness and there were evidences of serious internal injuries. Death resulted at midnight. No blame is attached to any one for the accident.

## When You Buy a Watch From Us

There is one main advantage to you over getting it away from home. This is it—if the watch doesn't come up to your expectations, why, you always know where to come to have the trouble adjusted. If we guarantee a watch that guarantee is binding. Buying away from home it's different—very different—you'll find out if you have to have the experience.

Our watches are better, our prices are lower than anywhere in the land.

**A. T. HOYT,**  
Leading Jeweler & Optometrist,  
HOYT BLOCK. MORAVIA, N. Y.

—Lenta Myer is visiting in Marcellus. She also spent a few days with Anna Bassett at her home in Skaneateles.

New Gingham at Smith's.

—The annual reunion of the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery will be held at Lyons Sept. 12. Over 300 survivors are expected to be present. The date of the reunion is the anniversary of the date on which they marched from Auburn to the front in 1862.

Smith serves the best Ice Cream to had.

**Born.**

COOMBER—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Coomber, of Venice, July 28, 1912, a daughter.

WEEKS—To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Weeks of East Genoa, July 20, 1912, a daughter.

Wall Paper in stock at Smith's.

## HOW'D YOU LIKE TO BE



There's no question about the **COLD FACT** that we do the best printing in this town.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE—Farm of 20 acres, 1/2 mile north of North Lansing; good buildings, two orchards, 2 acres alfalfa, living water. Inquire of H. B. SHAW, Locke, N. Y., R. D. Miller phone. 1w4

Milch cows for sale. Inquire of Elmer B. Hitchcock, Aurora, N. Y. 1w3

FOR SALE—The farm owned by G. H. Blue, located one mile east of Lake Ridge, consisting of 100 acres. For particulars, inquire of or address H. D. BLOD, Ludlowville, N. Y. 52tf

FOR SALE—Gentleman's driving horse, 6 years old. Inquire of 52tf J. H. CRUTCHER, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Steinway piano 52tf G. W. SHAW, King Ferry.

FOR SALE—Pierce Arrow motor car, 5 passenger, 4 cylinder, 24 horse power, in good working order. Price \$350. Address H. A. Clarke, Ithaca, N. Y. 50w3

FOR SALE—Two story house, lot 57x200 ft., good sized garden, pleasantly situated on Main St., Genoa, N. Y. LOUISA G. BENEDICT, Adm'r. 49tf

FOR SERVICE—Thoroughbred Holstein bull; also Danish ballhead cabbage plants \$1 per thousand, 25c per hundred. W. D. YOUNG. 48tf R. D. Locke, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Piano, couch suitable for porch, dishes, feather beds, pillows, etc. LOUISA G. BENEDICT, Adm'r. 45tf Genoa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Indian Field road. Inquire C. B. Kenyon, King Ferry, N. Y. 26tf

Seventy-five farms and other pieces of real estate for sale, mostly in Cayuga county, N. Y. Write for new catalogue. 17tf O. G. PARKER, Moravia, N. Y.

### Ithaca Auburn Short Line

New York, Auburn & Lansing R. R.  
In Effect July 20, 1912.

SOUTH BOUND—Read Down				STATIONS		NORTH BOUND—Read Up			
27	23	21	201			200	22	24	28
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily			Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
				except Sun.		except Sun.			
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6 20	1 45	8 30	6 40	AUBURN	9 23	11 09	4 59	8 59	
6 35	2 00	8 45	6 55	Mapleton	9 08	10 54	4 44	8 44	
6 46	2 11	8 56	7 06	Merrifield	8 56	10 43	4 33	8 33	
6 54	2 20	9 05	7 15	Venice Center	8 44	10 34	4 24	8 24	
				GENOA	8 29	10 19	4 09	8 09	
7 10	2 35	9 20	7 30	North Lansing	8 18	10 08	3 58	7 58	
7 21	2 46	9 31	7 41	South Lansing	8 05	9 55	3 45	7 45	
7 40	3 00	9 50	8 05	ITHACA	7 30	9 20	3 15	7 10	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.						

Additional Trains between Ithaca and Rogues Harbor leave Ithaca 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday; 9:20, 11:15, (daily except Sunday) 12:15, (Sunday only) 2:00, 3:15, 5:20 7:10 p. m. daily, and 9:30 p. m. Saturday only.

Returning leave South Lansing for Ithaca 8:05 a. m. daily except Sunday, 9:50 a. m., 3:00 p. m., 3:45, 7:40 p. m.

Also leave Rogues Harbor at 11:50 (daily except Sunday) 12:50, (Sunday only) 5:55 p. m., daily, and 10:05 p. m. Saturday only.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK of GENOA

GENOA, N. Y.

The July Interest on Savings Department Accounts has been credited.

Bring in your books and have the Interest entered.

J. D. Atwater, Pres. Fox Holden, Vice-Pres.  
Arthur H. Knapp, Cashier.

## Just Arrived

A carload of McCormick Machinery, Binders, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Side Delivery Rakes, Manure Spreaders and Cultivators; we also carry in stock Hay Cars, Slings, Binding Twine, Machine Extras of all kinds, the largest assortment of Wagons and Harness ever carried in stock in Genoa.

Feed of all kinds, Corn and Oats, Corn Meal, Bran, Midds, Dairy Feed, Chick Feed, Grit and Shell, Pillsbury and Gold Medal Flour at

## ATWATER'S WARE HOUSE.

## I Have Opened

a shop next to Central Market and am prepared to furnish camera supplies, do picture framing and take pictures. On account of there being no gallery in Genoa it will be necessary to do mostly outdoor work.

## L. O. WARNER,

Watch the window.

## REDUCED PRICES.

For the next few days commencing Aug. 5th and continuing until Aug. 17, there will be reduced prices on the following:

Lawn and Gingham Dresses,  
Children's Dresses,  
Muslin Underwear,  
Knit Underwear, etc.

## Mrs. DeForest Davis,

King Ferry, N. Y.



## This Store Will Interest You

Because we carry goods that are needed in every home and because we sell guaranteed merchandise at the smallest margin of profit

### Piano Headquarters

Five different makes in stock, all full copper strung with the maker's name cast in the iron plate, and guaranteed for 10 years.

### 7 Varieties of Piano Stools;

16 Patterns in Piano Scarfs

### Banjos, Guitars, Violins, Mandolins

Cases and Strings for all Instruments.

## COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPHS

\$10 \$20 \$30

Disc Records 32 1-2c each

4 Minute Records for all machines, 26c

2 Minute Records for all machines, 21c

### Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry

No matter what you want, you will find it here and at a price you can pay.

## Largest Line of Optical Goods

A complete stock of Spectacles.

Large lenses at the right price.

### SILVERWARE

Everything in silver—sterling and plated and pearl handled goods. Great variety of designs.

### Our Sewing Machines

We sell 5 different makes and from them you can select just the kind you want. All machines fully equipped and guaranteed.

Drop head Sewing Machine, \$10. Warranted 10 years.

Wagons and Harnesses—all kinds

**F. B. PARKER,**

Main Street,

Moravia, N. Y.

## View of New \$200,000 Cattle Building, State Fair



MAGNIFICENT BRICK AND STONE BUILDING, 342 X 286 IN DIMENSION WITH ACCOMMODATION FOR 325 ANIMALS TO BE COMPLETED AUGUST 13th, 1912. LOWER PICTURE SHOWS STREET OF FAIR-GOINGERS PARADE, 1911.

## THE RETURN OF THE BIG FAIR

What These Great Expositions Mean to the Progressive Farmer—An Impressive Example.

Condensed from an article by Edward Hungerford in the Country Gentleman.

FOR twenty years the agricultural fair, as a national institution, has had a hard row to hoe. Once a distinctive and interesting institution of American farm life, powerful in its own way, it has not only failed to keep progress but has actually declined. You can find abandoned fair grounds all the way across the land—given over to building lots and obliterated by trim rows of suburban dwellings when in the neighborhood of growing towns; in other cases left to go to weeds or returned to workaday agriculture along with their neighbors. Yet that there are big fairs no one can deny who has been to St. Paul, Dallas, Springfield (Illinois), Indianapolis, Syracuse or Toronto. That they are successful, not merely in point of bigness, but in giving inspiration to a nation-wide revival of agriculture, becomes apparent to their visitors who look behind the noise and the gay trappings and see the definite and serious purpose of the men who stand behind them.

That, after all, is the main thing. Toronto may abandon her horse races during the fair and give her great grand stand to evening spectacles, and the Nassau County fair at Mineola, Long Island, absolutely barring side-shows and "fakes" of every sort, may in its own way also be judged tremendously successful; but it is not because these representative agricultural exhibitions have parted from attractions supposed to be absolutely essential to country fairs that they have won. Mineola has won, as Toronto won, by a show that was so big in itself that it could afford to part from features that other fair managers believe essential. On the other hand there are fairs, successful from the

standpoint of attendance, that have come to be mere aggregations of side-shows and "fakes," and from the agricultural point of view are not worth their salt. The other day, coming up from Washington to Baltimore on a fast train, I saw the new plant of the Maryland Agricultural Society—cleverly located half way between those two big cities so as to draw attendance from both. The two big buildings on the new grounds were the grand stand, facing the immaculate track, and its companion betting pavilion. The exhibit buildings were modest beside these. A quick glimpse at the grounds from a train will give an instant idea as to the keynote of that particular fair and, with those two great Eastern cities within thirty minutes' ride, it should have a notable attendance record.

### Agriculture vs. Sideshow.

That is the thing that fills the mind of your fair manager—attendance. He will tell you proudly of his "big Thursday," when the attendance runs from twenty-five to fifty thousand, except in an occasional sad year when it rains unbrokenly from dawn to dusk. He will show you his hopeful figures from the beginning and ending days and even attempt to bewilder you with his stupendous totals of paid admissions at his gates. But that will not convince you, if you are devoted to the country fair as an active means for the rebirth of American farming. You will know that the twenty years of hard times for the country fairs—the lean years when so many of them have passed out of existence forever, the years of competition of street fairs and electric railroad parks, the decade when farming in so many parts of the country was at the bottom of the hol-

low—are past years. In their severest test was a true survival of the fittest. The fairs that came through them deserved to exist—and in many cases they have been the fairs that have been giving intelligent study to imparting real benefit to the farmer.

To some of these fairs much aid has been given. The states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois or New York or big cities like Dallas, Indianapolis, Winnipeg or Toronto have not hesitated to come to practical dollars-and-cents assistance to the shows that have been so great stimulators of local pride and industry. Yet it has always been not merely dollars or attendance but management that has made them successful in the full sense of the word.

To talk about all the successful country fairs of the land is impossible in a single article. For the sake of coming within ordinary limitations suppose we choose two fairs in the United States—one in the West, one in the East, and take a glimpse at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. For our Western show we will consider briefly the Minnesota state fair, on the city line between St. Paul and Minneapolis; for our Eastern, the New York state fair at Syracuse. These fairs are typical of the new sort of agricultural show—the sort that is steadily coming forward with the growth of the land and its food production.

### The New Sort of Show.

The history of the New York state fair is almost the contemporaneous history of farming in the Empire state. In the first half of the nineteenth century, while agriculture thrived and grew apace between the Hudson river and Lakes Erie and Ontario, while the Country Gentleman, at the old Dutch town of Albany, was first becoming known as a direct influence for better farming, the New York State Agricultural society was born. It was nine years before it essayed a fair; but finally, at Syracuse, in September, 1841, it gave its first exhibition. It has shown each year since then. For a long time it was an itinerant fair, going here and there over the Empire state, while growing and ambitious towns fought for the honor of extending their hospitality to it for a few brief autumn days. It was a famous institution, going from New York to Buffalo, stopping a year at Rochester or Watertown or Utica or Elmira, with an occasional exhibition at the capital town. There are still old gentlemen at Utica who can remember as boys going into a crowded hall to see there a pale-faced and nervous man bending over a clattering instrument, which, their fathers informed them, was the telegraph—for it was at the New York state fair, frankly given to the encouragement of the sciences as well as of agriculture, that S. F. B. Morse first showed his invention to a large public.

Then came the days when New York state farming began to wane from its great glory. It could hardly compete with the virgin lands of the west, the land to which it had given some of the best of its blood. It fell back for a time. The state fair fell back, too, although it was a long time before many folk noticed that the ambitious towns no longer struggled for the honor of its fall visit. The fair grounds at Albany and Elmira and Rochester were falling into gentle decay, and there came a day—some twenty years ago—when no town seemed willing to take the fair. Then, when the very fate of the institution wavered, a group of merchants from Syracuse stepped forward and offered it a free permanent site on the outskirts of that city. Their offer was gratefully accepted by the State Agricultural society and the fair seemed to take another lease of life. But before another decade had passed it was again on the brink of failure.

The state of New York some years ago decided not to give up agriculturally—not without a stiff fight, at any rate. Luckily she possessed great money resources, and the way that she has turned these toward the battle for a rebirth of her farming industry is an epic not to be told just here.

So it was that the state fair at

years of the most honorable sort of career, was taken under state control. A board of commissioners, who at first received no salaries, was created, and under its direction the fair has been brought round into a decided success. An architectural scheme for the harmonious development of a group of permanent buildings was adopted, and each year has seen some of the old wooden structures that were hastily erected in 1880 torn down and replaced by really magnificent creations of steel and stone and concrete. The Syracuse fair when it is completed, about six years hence, will represent an expenditure for buildings alone of more than \$3,000,000, and these will be as effective as any one at the smaller temporary expositions that have been held across the land. The manufactures building boasts a larger floor space than the famous Madison Square garden, in New York city, while the great new cattle building, which is to be ready in the fall of 1912, will be the largest of its sort in the world—fireproof, sanitary, modern, with 928 steel stalls upon its great floor.

Syracuse believes that a fair should have the elements of real beauty. It does not believe that the New York state farmer will derive great inspiration from going to a big show grouped in an ugly and somewhat incongruous barn-like timber structure. It believes that the influence of the really splendid architecture of the fair buildings will gradually spread from one end of the state to the other, that its reflection will be in a better taste in the design of country homes, country schools, country churches, as well as in the buildings that line the streets of the little towns and the villages.

But back of the fine setting of the New York state fair are plenty of evidences of a serious purpose. The four agricultural colleges of the state have been brought into an active harmony with the educational side of that purpose, and it is partly under their direction that the demonstration tests, particularly in butter and cheese making, are conducted. These last are held in an amphitheater in the new fire-proof dairy building. The room, built something like the theater of a medical college, seats 400 persons, and there is not an hour while the competitive demonstrations are in progress when those seats are not in demand.

But possibly no one thing that the New York fair has attempted has ever won it greater popularity within its own territory than the scheme, first put into effect last year, of bringing from one to four boys from each of the 61 counties of the state up for the big week at Syracuse. Inasmuch as the fair is a state institution, the railroads were enabled to give these boys, carefully selected in each case, free transportation to the grounds, where they were housed in a tent city. Their meals were furnished by the fair and their scheme of sight-seeing was carefully organized, bringing them for a part of each day, at least, into the exhibits that would be of real benefit to them. Their notebooks were to be taken home and from them they were to make reports to their own county farming organizations.

Such a scheme was good boy-training in the first place. It brought the new state fair into close touch with the far corners of a wide-spreading state, and it gave a good many country boys who had never been more than a very few miles away from home before an opportunity to see something of their great state. The benefits to the fair were manifold.

### Entertainment as Well.

The managers of the Syracuse fair do not believe that a big show can thrive very long without keen attention being given to the problem of amusement. The smaller acts—the so-called vaudeville attractions to be shown in front of the grandstand between the heats of the Grand Circuit races—are not difficult to obtain. The so-called "booking offices" in New York City make this the easiest problem for the eastern shows. The governor is always present at the Syracuse fair, the president occasionally. The presence of a squad of a hundred perfectly drilled and mounted policemen from New York City last year was not only an interesting but an attendance-drawing feature—many hundreds of New Yorkers having been lured by it three hundred miles up from the metropolis. One thing the Syracuse fair will not attempt again: the frightful tragedy attending the automobile racing last year has convinced it that fair managers, with their slightly banked race-tracks, run a great risk in racing automobiles upon their crowded grounds. For the same reason a great many fair managers are growing chary about permitting aviators to fly over great banks of congested humanity.

The New York state fair has not yet attempted evening diversion for the ten or twelve thousand persons whom Syracuse must house each night during the week of the fair. This is due partly to the fact that that progressive town took that particular problem upon its own shoulders. It has a perfectly organized entertainment each year in the form of the Mystic Krews, maintaining a permanent membership, and each fair week the Krews prepares its Ka-Noo-No festival—a series of evening street pageants of great beauty and originality. These shows are great fun. Even in the somewhat austere northeastern corner of the land they breathe much of the spirit of old New Orleans. And despite that spirit of carnival the absence of any rowdiness at Syracuse during fair week has been a matter of comment by visitors from afar.

## Take the "Kiddies" to the Sea Coast

Put them in their bathing suits or rompers and let them dig in the sands or splash along the water's edge, until the salt air brings the sleepy feeling, and the tired little body demands a nap.



## New England

seashores offer splendid, healthful play grounds for the "kiddies"—the kind they enjoy.

**\$10 Round Trip to BOSTON**

with stop-over in either direction at Pittsfield, Palmer, South Framingham, Springfield or Worcester.

Tickets will be on sale FROM AUBURN

**Friday, August 9th**

Final Return Limit, 15 Days



For information on stop-over privileges, routes, railroad tickets and sleeping-car accommodations, consult local ticket agents.

## Our Semi-Annual Sale

closes July 27th on the general stock, but on most of the following goods prices will be still further reduced to close all out.

Wool Coats and Suits, Black Silk and Pongee Coats, White Serge Suits and Skirts, White and Colored Wash Dresses and Skirts, Some lines of wash Dress Goods, Linen Dusters, Silk and Wash Walsts, remnants and broken assortments, many very desirable garments to choose from at one fourth to one half price.

**BUSH & DEAN,**

ITHACA, NEW YORK.

Closed Wednesday afternoons until September.

## Reductions for Mid-Summer Sale.

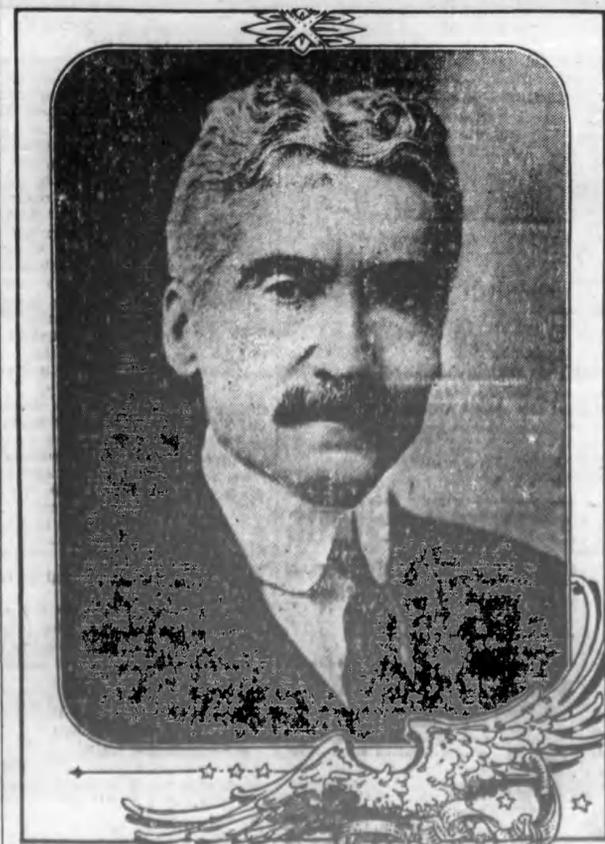
All tailored suits left in stock will now be offered at half price. Navy blue, black and colored suits, all styles; these are bargains you cannot afford to miss.

### SUMMER DRESSES.

White and colored summer dresses at greatly reduced prices. Some slightly soiled, also a lot of waists at much less than the regular value.

**JOHN W. RICE CO.,**

103 Genesee Street, AUBURN, N. Y.



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR THOMAS F. CONWAY, President of the New York State Fair Commission.





OLD CURIOSITY SHOP LONDON

1912		AUGUST							1912	
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.				
				1	2	3				
4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
25	26	27	28	29	30	31				

## We Close Wednesdays at One o'clock.

In order to allow our store force a little relief from the steady routine of the year, a slight respite from the warm weather, and that they may enjoy the pleasures of the season, we will close our store Wednesdays at 1 o'clock, beginning July 31st and all through the month of August.

We ask you to kindly remember this and solicit your early patronage on Wednesdays, that our clerks, helpers, our assistants in every branch of our service may enjoy these few hours of leisure during the hottest season of the year. The merchants of Ithaca in attempting to unite in this effort solicit the co-operation of everyone in Ithaca, and the success or failures of this display of the broader spirit generally shown by the Ithaca merchants depends upon you. Low prices on warm weather merchandise. Hammocks, refrigerators, ice chests, oil stoves, ice cream freezers, lawn mowers, etc.



### Near Side and Off Side.

When horses were first hitched to vehicles the driver never thought of riding himself, but walked by the side of the road as he held the lines. So as to have his right hand always ready he walked on the left side, and consequently the horse on the left side came to be known as the "near" horse and the one on the right side was called the "off" horse. In that manner the terms "near horse" and "off horse" became general and still pertain to horses hitched as a team.

### Various Kinds of Storms.

"The most sarcastic dramatic criticism I ever read appeared in a Texas newspaper several years ago the morning after we made our debut," said a theatrical man. "It was in short paragraphs, bearing this headline, 'Current News Items.' They read as follows: 'Rainstorm in Galveston lasting twenty-eight minutes.' 'Hailstorm in Langtry, ten minutes.' 'Windstorm in Houston, two days.' 'Barnstorm in Austin Opera House, one night.'—Chicago Examiner.

### Saved by the Soloist.

An old lady who at the best was certainly not very musical attended church one morning a little while ago. During the service an anthem was sung by the choir, during which a certain Mr. Wood rendered a solo. When returning home the old lady remarked to a friend: "Dear, dear! What a mess they made of that anthem, to be sure. Why, if it had not been for Mr. Wood they would have broken down entirely in one part!"—London Standard.

### Leap Year's Names.

Leap year. It has been complained by some one, seems to have been named on the same principle as the "Meeting of the Waters" at Killarney, which is a place where two streams do not meet, but part. A leap year ought to be a year in which we jump over a day, a 364 day year. One explanation is that all the days after Feb. 26 jump forward one day in the week more than usual. The Romans used to call it a bissextile year, and the French still do so.

### THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

To James Whitmore, Sennett, N. Y., Luther Sheppard, whose residence is unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, Frances S. Cooper, Auburn, N. Y., Henry Campbell, Danville, Va., Annie M. Campbell, Danville, Va., Lottie G. E. Campbell, Danville, Va., Herby L. Campbell, Danville, Va., Martha S. Campbell, Danville, Va., Elva M. Campbell, Danville, Va., Mary M. Campbell, Danville, Va., Iris L. Campbell, Danville, Va., J. Warren Mead, Auburn, N. Y., Chas. G. Adams, Auburn, N. Y., United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md., G. Earle Treat, Auburn, N. Y., Chas. S. Gross, Auburn, N. Y., M. S. Goss, Auburn, N. Y., Dr. G. B. Mack, Auburn, N. Y., Maud Chaffin, Auburn, N. Y., Charles T. Whelan, Auburn, N. Y., Benjamin C. Mead, Auburn, N. Y.

Whereas, Benjamin C. Mead has presented to the Surrogate's Court, County of Cayuga, his petition and account as administrator c. b. a. of the Goods, Chattels and credits of Elizabeth Whitmore, deceased, praying that said account may be judicially settled and that you be cited to appear herein.

Therefore, you and each of you are hereby cited to appear before our Surrogate at a Surrogate's Court to be held in and for the County of Cayuga, at the Court House, in the City of Auburn, in said County, on the 13th day of September, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the said account.

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

Witness, Hon. Walter E. Woodin, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of Auburn, on the 30th day of July, 1912.

FREDERICK B. WILLS, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. Benjamin C. Mead, Attorney for Petitioner. Office and P. O. Address, Auburn, N. Y.

### Willie's Proof.

Teacher—"Willie, give three proofs that the world actually is round." Willie—"The book says so, you say so, and ma says so."—Puck.

### Not Sufficient Explanation.

The theory that our sins are simply the survival of certain animal instincts is plausible, but it will not work.

## KODAKS



Add largely to the attractiveness of the vacation time. The pictures they make please at the time, while months and even years after

serve to revive memories of the good times, of the companions and of the places visited.

The modern Kodak is simple in construction and easily operated. We have the entire series.

Brownies from \$1 to \$12  
Folding Kodaks from \$6 to \$67  
Premier and Hawkeyes. Let us show you. Catalogue by mail upon request.

### Developing and Printing

We maintain a complete Finishing Department for those who do not wish to do their own developing. Our work is strictly high class and owing to our complex equipment prices are low and service is prompt.

### PRICE LIST

#### DEVELOPING

3 1/4 x 3 1/4 6 exp	10c
2 1/4 x 3 1/4 12 exp	15c
3 1/4 x 4 1/4 6 exp	15c
3 1/4 x 4 1/4 12 exp	20c
3 1/4 x 5 1/4 6 exp	20c
3 1/4 x 5 1/4 10 exp	25c

#### PRINTING

2 1/4 x 3 1/4 each	3c
2 1/4 x 4 1/4 each	4c
3 1/4 x 4 1/4 each	4c
3 1/4 x 3 1/4 each	4c
3 1/4 x 5 1/4 each	5c
Post Cards	5c

### Everything for Photographers

Films, Plates, Paper and all the materials required by amateur or professional photographers.

## Sagar Drug Store

109-111 Genesee St. Auburn

Founded 1838

## Mosher, Griswold & Co.

### Hats, Clothing, Furnishing Goods.

#### REDUCED PRICES

On Boys' New Spring and Summer Suits.

Outing Trousers and Straw Hats

1-3 Off  
No blue Suits in this sale.

## Mosher, Griswold & Co.

87 & 89 Genesee St., Auburn.

Hats, Clothing, Furnishing Goods.

## Danger Signs

Of Kidney and Liver Disorders—Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy The Best Treatment.

Your health and life depend upon the Kidneys and Liver working properly. When out of order you have pains in the back, brick dust deposits, scalding pains, swelling around eyes, constipated bowels, drowsiness, fever, rheumatic pains, skin and blood troubles. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy removes the uric acid from the system, the cause of most Kidney, Liver and Blood troubles. No better remedy. 35 years successful. Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondont, N. Y., U. S. A., for free sample. All druggists, \$1.00 a bottle.



### LIQUORS AS FORM OF POISON

Produce Abnormal Conditions of Circulatory System and Destroy Functions by Subtle Paralysis.

If reports are to be trusted Professor Whitney, of Wesleyan university, proves that liquors are poisonous after all the alcohol has been extracted from them. The "old nick" seems to remain in liquors when nothing but the odor is left. The Scotchman's verdict is that "whisky is good in its place. If you want to preserve a dead man put him in whisky. If you want to kill a live man, put whisky in him." Professor Whitney, like Professor Atwater, contends that alcohol is "food," that it raises the temperature of the body. He might have added it raises Cain at the same time. We prefer to believe that alcohol is a miserable deceiver, and whoever is deceived thereby is not wise. Professor Jordan says liquors make you feel warm when you are not warm, seem to yourself wise when you really are quite simple. The experiments in Russia, where liquors are used as a supposed substitute for food, have proved that liquor has the direct effect of releasing the blood from the heart and arteries and flushing the surface of the body, producing the temporary effect of bodily warmth but in reality weakens by a form of paralysis the whole circulatory system. We think the government tests not only of the United States but of the leading nations of Europe can be relied upon. These experts agree that liquors are a form of poison, producing abnormal conditions in the circulatory system and in a comparatively short time destroying the functions of the smaller, finer vessels of the circulatory system by a form of subtle paralysis. The man who takes even one drink can never be the perfect physical man. The physical effects are matters of observation. The mental prospective is changed. The finer restraints, the self-inspection, the self-judgment, the bashfulness, a real quality of growing manhood and growing womanhood, are broken down. The flush of liquor sweeps away these fine spiritual barriers, and the young man finds himself without moral harness and under the hallucination of this paralysis of his higher, truer, better impulses, he "enjoys" making a wild fool of himself. It is not due to the stimulus of liquor but to the release from the self-controlling apparatus of his system. Liquor does not really stimulate, but really paralyzes restraint. It is primarily a form of physical death, incipient death to the circulatory system in and around the nerves. This, we believe, is the consensus of scientific scholarship as reached by government experts in this country and in Europe. This view has the authority of experiment and observation. The effect is not temporary and recoverable. The effect is absolute death to a percentage of the circulatory system. One drink of liquor absolutely changes the physical equipment. Touch not!—California Christian Advocate.

### NATIONAL MENACE IN FRANCE

Country is in Danger of Death from Drink—Army Corps is Lost Each Year Through Alcohol.

The French National league against alcoholism declares that France is in danger of death from drink: "Alcohol desolates our most beautiful provinces, Normandy, Brittany, the Vosges, Picardy, Maine. In Orne the decrease of population has been 80,000 in twenty-five years, in Manche 75,000, in Normandy 200,000. Infant mortality is appalling, and conscripts by scores are found unfit for service." In Orne, one report states, 57 per cent. of those summoned to the colors were rejected, in March, 50 per cent., in the Valle des Vosges, 60 per cent., and the drink evil is largely responsible. The military authorities calculate that France loses an army corps each year through alcohol.

Dr. Jaques Bertillon, the famous criminologist, who has made astonishing researches into the relation of alcohol to tuberculosis, estimates, in the Revue de Tuberculosis, that a successful fight against alcohol in France would reduce the number of deaths from consumption yearly by some 16,000 more. What steps can be taken are being discussed by the authorities in some localities, but widespread scientific education on the subject of the baneful effects of alcohol must be promoted before a radical change for the better can be looked for in France.

#### But It Pays.

Because it pays, the social cesspool is kept open.

It pollutes the people, but it pays. It burns out human life, but it pays. It turns energy and intelligence into worthlessness and vice, but it pays. It forces children into the factories, but it pays.

It forces women into the sweatshop and the brothels, but it pays. It beclouds the brains of men, and makes them easy prey for industrial oppression, but it pays.

It blinds and cripples and dementes the second and third generation, but it pays.

It makes justice a joke, government a farce, civilization a mockery, but it pays.

## HADSELLE'S

### Going Out Of Business Sale

You know that money will not buy better footwear than Hadselle's and you also know that he always does just as he advertises.

Therefore if you think that you will ever need any new footwear now is the time to get it, for Hadselle is going to close out his entire stock, nothing reserved, every pair must go. Fixtures for sale. We would advise you not to wait too long, but hike to Hadselle's and get a pair or better yet several pairs of shoes or oxfords at cost price.

No goods sent out on approval.

Goods sold only for cash.

A prompt settlement of all outstanding accounts will be greatly appreciated.

## HADSELLE SHOE STORE

69 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Next Door to North St.

## Exactly as Represented.

Misrepresentation on the part of the merchant is the sole cause for a lack of confidence in Cut Price Sales, but what other merchants may do is no concern of ours, we are satisfied that we have enough to do to attend to our own business and just now we are busy selling the best clothing on earth at prices that are exactly as represented.

We do not pretend that we have cut prices on all of our clothing, but we have on the greater part of it.

Present prices mean that the usual profit has been eliminated.

## C. R. EGBERT,

The People's Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.

75 Genesee St., AUBURN, N. Y.

## Signor Mfg. Co.

Opposite Court House, Auburn.

### Our Annual Sale.

At this time each year we put on this sale to close out on our ready-to-wear garments and all surplus stock of materials. The greatest bargains ever offered in Auburn on high grade goods, all going at manufacturers' cost. Come when the assortment is at its best.

### Free! Can You Solve It?



Take any number from one to fifteen inclusive. Do not use any number more than twice. Place one number in each of nine squares so that when they are added perpendicularly or horizontally the total of each column will be 21.

Send in your answer on this or a separate piece of paper. For the 3 easiest answers sent to THORPE he will give each a fifty dollar complete course at THORPE'S Day-Night or Home Study. Second two prizes each 50c. We do this to test this advertising medium. Send answer now to

THORPE'S BIG NATIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOL, Auburn, N. Y. Floors 2 and 3. Cor. North and Genesee.