

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XXII. No. 8

GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1912.

EMMA A. WALDO

From Nearby Towns.

Five Corners.

Sept. 17—The prophet who said September would be a very hot and dry month, didn't get it exactly right either.

Mrs. Edith Lee, state W O T U organizer, will give an address in the church at Five Corners next Sunday morning, Sept. 22, and at the Belltown church in the evening of the same day. A large attendance is anticipated.

A L Palmer and wife of Ithaca spent last Sunday with his parents, M A Palmer and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Dannie Moore with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Geo A Swan, Jr., and little daughter of Auburn motored to Trumansburg and Interlaken, Sunday. The trip was made in Mr. Moore's new 1913 Model, E M F. touring car.

Geo. A Swan, Jr., wife and little daughter Norma of Auburn are spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ferris and other friends. They accompanied their grandfather, S S. Close, to Ithaca Tuesday. Mr. Close was returning to his home at Marathon after spending three weeks with friends here.

Mrs. C. G. Barger spent a few days last week with her son Henry near Ludlowville.

Lee Swartwood of Trumansburg spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, making the trip on his bicycle.

Howell Mosher commenced to attend Sherwood Select School on Tuesday of this week.

Frank Algard is at Ithaca doing carpenter work.

Mrs. Maria Kelley left Francis Hollister's last Friday. We are pleased to know that Mrs. Hollister is able to do her work alone.

Leon Curtis attended the State fair last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Algard and daughter Veda and Mrs. Margaret Algard attended the State fair on Thursday, also Oscar Hunt and his sons DeAlton and Leslie.

George Hunt is slowly recovering. He is with his parents, H B. Hunt and wife, where he keeps very quiet and he thinks the rest from his hard work at home will be a benefit to him. His many friends wish him a speedy and permanent recovery.

The patrons of this telephone line are saddened to hear of the death of the president, Rodolphus Miller, at North Lansing.

Poplar Ridge.

Sept. 17—Mrs. Mary Jane Culver attained her ninetieth birthday Sunday, Sept. 15. Mrs. Culver has retained her faculties exceptionally and enjoyed the several calls received in honor of the occasion.

Poplar Ridge and vicinity was well represented at the State fair, both by visitors and exhibitors.

Jerome Aldrich is ill in the Auburn City Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Landon are enjoying a trip to Richmond, Va., and intermediate points.

Mrs. John Brown of Prospect visited her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Shiels, Thursday last.

Mrs. Phebe Peckham of Moravia is spending several days at Mrs. Claude Peckham's.

Sidney Mosher is teaching school near Owasco lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Seaman Haines of California are in the vicinity for a few weeks.

Leland H. Landon is attending Crumb's Business School in Auburn.

Mrs. Helen Hussey is the guest of Mrs. Coral Ely for the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Culver of Aurora were calling on friends here last Friday.

Mr. Montgomery, general agent for the Atlantic Blaugas Co., of New York was in town yesterday. Several lighting plants are being installed in the vicinity.

A burglar who had entered a minister's house at midnight was disturbed by the wakening of the occupant of the room he was in. Drawing his knife he said: "If you stir you are a dead man. I'm hunting for money."

"Let me get up and strike a light," said the minister, "and I'll hunt with you."

King Ferry.

Sept 18—School commenced Monday with Miss Dates and Miss Atwater for teachers.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs W L Franklin Sept. 27 to make articles for the annual fair. A 10-cent supper will be served.

The Ladies' Aid society are collecting old papers, magazines and books to be sold for old paper. Those who have any please leave at Mrs. Ryder's barn.

Mrs. C. F. Weyant of Cortland is visiting her son Fred.

Several from this place attended the State fair.

John M Tillotson of Los Angeles, Cal., called on friends in this place on Tuesday.

E. A. Bradley and family have returned home from Albion where they have been spending some time.

Arthur O'Hara and family of Auburn visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Edmon, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L S Atwater of Scipioville called on his brother, Atlas Atwater and family on Sunday last.

Mrs. Frank Holland entertained a number of friends Saturday afternoon.

Bert Rapp who was seriously ill last week, is able to be out again.

Miss Anice Drake of Ithaca called on friends in this place on Sunday last.

Mrs. Ward of Sherwood spent last week with her son, G W. Ward and family.

G. W. Shaw spent Sunday with his son in Syracuse.

Mrs. Mary Tilton is visiting friends in Auburn.

Leslie Ford has purchased a fine carriage horse of Herbert Bradley.

Miss Mary E Purtell returned Saturday night from spending a week in Trumansburg. Miss Purtell was accompanied by her friend, Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, to spend her vacation at the home of Miss Partell.

Scipioville.

Sept 17—Rev Mr. DeKay of Auburn Seminary preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

Several from this place attended the State fair in Syracuse last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ham from Long Island are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pattington.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller of Cortland are visiting their cousin, Mrs. Snushall.

There is to be a dance held in McCormick's hall on Friday evening, Sept 20.

E. Kind visited his daughter in Syracuse a few days last week.

Miss Anice Drake of Ithaca visited Mrs Atwater over Sunday.

Mrs. Miller visited her niece, Mrs. Buckhout, a few days last week.

Mrs. Holt is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Giles at Lyons.

Ellsworth.

Sept 17—Mrs L. Conuse spent the past week with friends in Savannah.

Albert Gould and William Beard attended the State fair. On their return they missed the train in Auburn and were obliged to remain over night.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Corey attended the fair Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Burdette Streeter were at the hop in Sherwood Saturday evening.

Mrs Burdette Streeter has been spending a few days at the home of her parents in Ludlowville.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Lansingville.

Sept 14—The L. A. S. will meet with Mrs Glen Smith Thursday afternoon, Sept. 26.

The schools have opened for the fall term with Mrs. Milton J. Boyer as teacher in the German Dist., Miss Abbie Dates at Lansingville, and Miss Mae Ames in the Dean Dist.

Mrs. Mary Brong has returned to her home in Philadelphia, after spending a week with her brother, Wm Tucker and family.

Mrs. W S Buchanan of Lake Ridge is spending a few weeks with her son, Tracy Buchanan and wife.

Mr and Mrs. Wm Brice visited friends in Auburn last week.

Mr and Mrs. Chas Lewis and daughter Edna of Greenwich have been guests of their cousins, Mr and Mrs Parke Minerva.

Miss Jessie Boles has returned to her year's work in Auburn Business school. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L A Boles, visited her last week one day.

Miss Jennie Norris of Ithaca was an over-Sunday guest of Mrs. Wm Tait.

North Lansing.

Sept 17—There will be an ice cream social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ross on Wednesday evening, Sept. 25.

Little Irene Edsall is thought to be better.

Mrs. Benton Brown, Mrs. Andrew Brink and Mrs. Frank Beardsley were guests of Lewis Barger and family in Geneva recently.

Not as large a number from here attended the State fair as usual.

Miss Mae Miller is teaching at Scipioville.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Smith went to Syracuse in their auto.

Miss Lulu Hare has commenced her school here.

Mr. and Mrs. Noble Keeney have been entertaining Mr. Keeney's parents.

Mrs. Ann Miner of New York is visiting Mrs Sarah French.

The W O T U of this place was well represented at the convention in Ithaca last week.

Some broken machinery caused quite a delay at the creamery on Monday.

The death of Rodolphus Miller which occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 15, has cast a gloom over the community. Mr. Miller was president of our Telephone Co. He it was who brought it to our homes. He was a kind neighbor, a good friend, a good citizen, and will be greatly missed.

His sickness and death seemed so sudden, and of such a peculiar nature as to baffle all the physicians who were called. Mr. Miller buried his wife two years ago; that left him alone in the home, but he continued his business, saying but little about the burden of sorrow he carried. He leaves to mourn his loss his aged father, one brother and one sister, and an only child, Ivan Miller of Moravia, who within two short years has lost both father and mother.

The remains of Smith Mathews were brought from his home in Ithaca for burial one day last week.

East Venice.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCormick of Scipio were guests at Francis Rafferty's this week. Thomas Rafferty and family were also guests at the same place over Sunday last.

DeCamp Reunion.

The eighth annual reunion of the DeCamp family was held at the home of George DeCamp south of Locke on Saturday, Sept 7 over 70 attended. Those present were from Auburn, East Lansing, Groton, Ithaca, Kansas, Locke, Moravia, North Lansing, and Venice.

At 1 o'clock a bountiful dinner was served after which Mr. and Mrs. House entertained the company with several vocal selections which all enjoyed very much. Later, Clarence Miner took a picture of the group.

All had an excellent time and hope to meet again next year at the home of Perry Ross.—Locke Courier.

If it's money you want, we have plenty to loan on good security. The People's Agency, 93 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Tornado Near Syracuse.

A fearful storm, unlike anything ever experienced in New York state, struck the vicinity of Onondaga lake, near Syracuse, late Sunday afternoon. Four persons were killed, about fifty injured, and 60 buildings more or less damaged. The property loss is estimated at more than \$500,000. The dead are R H Eit of Collamer, G W Dopp of Fulton, Charles Chapman of Cicero, Wilson Mathewson of Salina.

The tornado struck the lower end of Onondaga lake just before 5 o'clock. It appeared in the form of an inky black cloud in the shape of a funnel. Its duration was only a minute long, but its force was terrific. The storm came out of the west, swept across Onondaga lake, struck the village of Liverpool, and then continuing in a northeasterly course, kept on until it spent itself at South Bay, Onondaga lake, a distance of about 15 miles.

Besides the many buildings that were either completely destroyed by the force of the wind or were carried in some instances hundreds of feet away from their locations, there was great damage to standing crops.

Whole fields of corn and late grain were swept from the ground by their roots. Trees were uprooted or broken off. Many acres of timberland in the path of the tornado were leveled.

Two interurban cars running between Syracuse and Rochester and Oswego, were turned upside down. Dopp was a motorman on one of these cars and was killed when his car was overturned.

At Long Branch, there were about 400 people, and panic reigned when building after building toppled over. A number fled into the dance hall for safety, but this building was directly in the path of the storm and was demolished, injuring many people.

The wind, thunder, lightning and rain were terrific.

Rushing westward, the tornado wrecked the boathouse of the Syracuse University navy, in which was stored the entire crew equipment. Loss to the university is more than \$8,000.

North of Syracuse the devastation continued. Pitcher Hill was next visited and that settlement was practically wiped out, 15 residences, a number of barns, and the schoolhouse falling before the whirlwind.

The farmhouse occupied by H. U. Wendell and family was lifted from its foundation and turned completely over. The gables of the roof were in the mud. The family escaped through the attic window. This house attracted many sight seers, and many photos were taken of this and other damaged buildings. The Post-Standard published more than two full pages of cuts, showing the havoc wrought by the storm.

Judgment by Default.

In the case of Charles A. Morgan against Frank Kenyon, judgment on failure to answer was entered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of \$102.35 damages and \$17.48 costs.

The defendant was one of those who subscribed \$75 in 1904 for the securing of the right-of-way of the New York, Auburn & Lansing railroad, agreeing to pay the amount to Bowens H. Leonard, M. W. Murdock and Charles A. Morgan. Payment was to be made when the road was built from Auburn to Merrifield. Leonard and Murdock assigned their claims to Morgan, who brought the action to recover the amount of the subscription.—Auburn Citizen.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the West Genesee Cemetery Association will be held at the session house of the Presbyterian church, at King Ferry, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct 1, 1912, at 2 p. m. Election of three trustees and other important business. All lot owners are requested to be present.

Dated Sept 16, 1912
J. G. BARBER, Secy.

We have city homes to exchange for farms. What have you to offer? The People's Agency, 93 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Old newspapers for sale at this office. You will need them when you clean house. 5 cents a bundle.

Death of Rodolphus Miller.

Rodolphus Miller, one of the best known men in northern Tompkins and southern Cayuga counties, and president of the Farm and Village Telephone Co., which he organized twelve years ago, with exchanges at North Lansing, Moravia and Groton, died about 8 o'clock Sunday evening at his home at North Lansing, after an illness extending over many weeks. Death was due to a gradual breakdown, during which Mr. Miller lost the use of one of his limbs.

The deceased was born in the town of Lansing 60 years ago, and had always lived in that town, except two years when he lived in Moravia. His wife died two years ago.

He is survived by an only son, Ivan Miller of Moravia, a sister, Mrs. John D. Camp of North Lansing, a brother, Orrin Miller and his aged father, Van Rensselaer Miller, of East Lansing.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the home and at 2 o'clock at the M E church at North Lansing. Rev F J Allington officiated. Interment at North Lansing.

Groton Physician Marries.

Dr. James Howard Van Marter of Groton and Miss Jane B MacDaniels of Newfield were married at noon on Wednesday in the presence of a few immediate relatives and friends, at the home of the bride's parents, in Newfield. Rev C F Van Marter, a brother of the groom, performed the ceremony, using the ring service.

The bride was gowned in white marquette and shadow lace over white satin, and carried white asters. The couple were unattended.

A wedding luncheon was served, after which the bride and groom left for a wedding trip to New York and other places. They will reside in the Atwood block in Groton after Oct 1.

Dr. Van Marter is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Marter of Newfield, at one time residents of Genoa.

Suicides While Despondent.

Mrs. Daniel W Beckley committed suicide at her home near Taughanock Falls on Tuesday afternoon. Despondency, due to ill health, is stated as the cause of the act.

Mrs. Beckley, who was about 45 years old, had been in ill health for some time. She was alone in the house with her daughter, Miss Mabel Beckley, and her father, S C. Bradley of King Ferry, who was visiting her. The daughter, missing her mother, went in search of her, and found her lifeless body hanging from a rafter in an upper room.

Besides her husband, she leaves three daughters and three sons, her father and several brothers and sisters.

The funeral was held at the home on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Knocker vs. the Booster.

Elbert Hubbard, editor of the Philistine, when not engaged telling the retail merchant, Edison, Rockefeller, the U S Government and the Lord Almighty where they are all making grievous and inexcusable blunders, sometimes hits upon an idea of real practical worth. In a recent editorial he stated that "God made the country, man the city, and the devil the small town." This statement summed up a description of the altogether too characteristic condition of the American town of from five hundred to two thousand population, in which mention was made of pull-hauling, the political, religious and social cliques, merchants fighting each other tooth and nail, interminable gossip with slander and falsehood, public spirit dead, selfishness, jealousy and envy rampant. Each individual or division of the population belittling, discouraging if not actually knifing the enterprise of every one else. Right here, perhaps, we have stumbled upon one of the causes of the decline of the small town. Look up any dead town and nine times out of ten you will find it is largely a community of "knockers."

—National Hardware Bulletin.

Farms bought, sold and exchanged. Inquire of The People's Agency, 93 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Dr. J. W. Whitbeck,

DENTIST

Genoa, N. Y.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
Corner of Main and Maple Streets.

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

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

No Extracting of Teeth after dark.

M. KEMPER, WILLOUGHBY, M. D.
GENOA, N. Y.

Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Miller 'Phone.
Special attention given to diseases of digestion and kidneys.

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

Office hours 7 to 8:30 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

Miller 'Phone. Bell 'Phone.
Special attention given to diseases of Eye and

FITTING OF GLASSES.

DR. J. W. SKINNER,
Homeopathic and Surgeon, Genoa, N. Y.

Special attention given to diseases of men and children. Cancer removed without pain by escharotic. Office at residence.

PAINT SHOP
Repainting Carriages,
Cutters, etc., also Repairing.
Best of material used.

A. T. Van Marter,
Genoa, N. Y.

R. W. HURLBUT,
Real Estate, Loans, &c. Farms and
Village Property.

P. O. Locke, N. Y.

FIRE!
E. C. HILLMAN,
GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE
Levanna, N. Y.

Agent for the following companies:
Glens 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. Searis, Pastor.

SUNDAY SERVICES.
11 a. m., Preaching service.
12:05 p. m., Sunday school.
Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.
7:30 p. m., Evening worship.

Mid-week Service, Thursday evening,
at 7:30.

A Cordial Welcome Extended to all.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Prevents a junction of the hair.
Keeps the scalp cool and moist.
Prevents hair falling out.
Sole and 212 at Genoa.

Remember that you can print calling cards, program and bills, circulars, stationery, etc., and all kinds of fine job work. Also, orders taken for engraved cards and invitations.

SHERWOOD THE OPTICIAN
MAKES GLASSES THAT
WHILE THEY
ARE THE BEST,
ARE THE CHEAPEST.
AUBURN, N. Y.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
The highly concentrated cod liver oil
with the purest vitamin and
physical sustenance found in
nature.

Farms bought, sold and exchanged. Inquire of The People's Agency, 93 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Old newspapers for sale at this office. You will need them when you clean house. 5 cents a bundle.

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

SENTIMENT IN ADVERTISING

Human Interest Real Power in Merchandising, Says J. R. Hamilton.

The history of retail advertising was the subject of an address delivered by J. R. Hamilton before the Chicago Association of Commerce at a luncheon in that city the other day.

Mr. Hamilton, who was formerly manager of advertising of Wanamaker's department store in Philadelphia, began his address with some interesting anecdotes of the first retail department store advertising known to history.

"The best brains of America are being diverted into trade," said Mr. Hamilton. "The colleges are pouring in their youth. We have found that it requires as much brains to merchandise a dishpan as it does to write a prescription or prepare a brief.

"What does all this mean to advertising? It means that business is being morally standardized, and that it means that when the business has adopted a standard, the advertising manager has got to live up to it or get out.

"We are putting the best brains into business; therefore, we have got to get the best brains out of business. "What does all this mean to advertising? It means that business is being morally standardized, and that it means that when the business has adopted a standard, the advertising manager has got to live up to it or get out.

"We know that 90 per cent. of the people are predisposed each day to read the news. Therefore, it is plainly logical that if you want the greatest number of readers you must seek to find the news value in your merchandise. This I shall take up concretely later on. Suffice it now that the most interesting news in the paper should be advertising news, because it tells of money to be saved, or advantages to be gained by better or different merchandise, or by labor or time-saving devices, and it tells of pleasures to be had from new ideas in styles in fashions.

"Frankly, I have always been at a loss to know why merchandising of human nature and human interests is so little understood and so slightly appreciated. It isn't the merchandise we sell in any case. It is the idea behind the merchandise.

"I remember standing in a piano store and listening to a working woman as she talked to a salesman. The thing that she was saying was that she had had to work all of her life since she was sixteen years old and her husband had had to work all of his life, and they hadn't had any advantages. They themselves had missed, but they had a daughter Mary, and Mary was sixteen years old now. Times were better—they had money in the bank, and they were just going to buy a piano to make Mary a lady.

"There was my fundamental for 150,000 workmen and women in that city, and I went back to my desk and wrote till my fingers ached and the gist of it all was 'to make Mary a lady,' to give her the opportunities they had missed. I think I even forgot to mention the price, but we sold pianos from one end of that working district to the other, sold them as we had never dreamed pianos could be sold, because we were merchandising heartbeats and not so many pounds of ivory and wire.

"I could tell you a hundred instances of human interest versus commercial interest, where we animated the merchandise through the fundamental behind the merchandise. I could tell you of how we sold ostrich plumes and artificial flowers and pianos and washbats and shoes and clothes and a score of other things, not through a catalogue description and a price, but through some big, warm, almost tangible feeling behind the merchandise."

Spurious advertising, like spurious money, never goes far without detection.

A Fortune for Advertising.

When President Theodore Vill of the American Telephone and Telegraph company announced that he intended to spend \$250,000 in advertising, some of the directors objected and said:

"Why, everybody knows about the telephone." To which Mr. Vill replied:

"Everybody knows about it, yes; but everybody doesn't think about it." He spent the money and the company's gross business increased \$750,000 that year.

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

J. G. Arwartz & Son.

The KITCHEN CABINET



HOSE who live on the mountain have a longer day than those who live in the valley. Sometimes all we need to brighten our day is to rise a little higher.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

Small pieces of toilet soap, too small to use, should be kept in a small jar, and when a sufficient amount is collected boil with water until dissolved. Use this liquid soap for the shampoo, and there never will be the possibility of having small particles left in the hair.

Milk that is slightly scorched may be redeemed by putting it into a clean dish and letting it stand in cold water.

A good way to warm rolls or muffins: Lay a cloth in a colander or a sieve, and place the rolls in it over the teakettle; the water can be boiling for the tea or coffee and the rolls heating at the same time.

Every cellar should have a partition or closet shut off from the rest, where the potatoes, fruit and perishable foods may be kept at a temperature below fifty.

A most dainty dessert and one which, if the materials are at hand, may be prepared in a short time is the following: Peel and cut in halves sufficient peaches for the number to serve. Whip cream, sweeten and flavor and a few marshmallows cut into quarters.

Another unusual peach dessert is this: Place the halves of very ripe peaches on slices of angel cake and pour over sweetened whipped cream. Do not tax the brain after a hearty meal, as the blood is all needed in the digestion of the food; if both functions are at work, one must suffer.

Grape fruit sealed with a French dressing is an excellent digester at the end of a heavy meal, and makes an appropriate dessert.

Asparagus is said to be an excellent remedy for rheumatism; it is at least a pleasant one, and leaves no such after effects as many of the rheumatism medicines do.

When cooking beans for Boston baked beans, always soak them overnight, and a little soda added while they are parboiling will soften the skins.

Beans should be baked at least eight hours in a moderate oven. Keep them covered until the last hour. A little mustard added to the molasses gives a good flavor to a pot of beans. Many like an onion baked with them for flavor.

Nellie Maxwell.

The KITCHEN CABINET



ESCAPE a blue Monday. You must spend well your Sunday.

We shall be so kind in the afterwhile, But what have we been today? We shall bring to each lonely life a smile, But what have you brought today?

A FEW TIME SAVERS.

Any stove blacking will stay on longer and be free from dust if a few drops of molasses are added to the blacking before using.

Teach the children to open beds and windows wide before leaving their rooms in the morning, and when it is time to make up the beds the room will be well aired.

Kerosene is a magic cleaner. Wipe out the boiler with a damp cloth dipped in kerosene. The sink will be kept free from grease and streaks if wiped with a kerosene cloth.

When food has burned on in a kettle or saucepan, remove at once and add a little soda and cold water and boil. It will then be easy to clean the dish.

China should be packed in barrels with the edge of each plate and saucer down. Excelsior or hay is a good medium for packing. Glasses should have an additional wrapping of paper or cotton batting.

If the rugs are rolled on poles they are easily moved and as easily placed.

Once a week put salsoda or some equally good grease remover in the sinks and drains and follow with a good flushing of hot water.

When putting anything very hot into glass dishes set the dish on a wet cloth and the danger of cracking is lessened.

When dusting a sick room, use batting that has been moistened in a steamer over hot water, then burn the batting after using, and all danger from germs will be avoided.

A bottle of glue that has been opened will be kept free from stinking if a little lard or fat of any kind is rubbed around the edge of the bottle before the cork is replaced.

Use salt water and a brush to clean bamboo furniture, then rub very dry with soft cloths.

Nellie Maxwell.

The KITCHEN CABINET



IF YOU have gracious words to say Oh, give them to our hearts today. But if your words will cause us sorrow Pray keep them to the last tomorrow. —Burton.

SOME FAVORITE DISHES.

A cake that can be put together in a hurry and still be delicate is one that appeals to the busy housekeeper.

Lightning Cake.—Put into a cup two eggs, unbeaten, four tablespoonfuls of melted butter (not hot), fill up the cup with milk, add a teaspoonful of vanilla and turn into a bowl. Into the flour sifter put a cup of flour and a cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder and a little salt; sift all together and stir into the other ingredients. Beat well and bake in a loaf or in layer tins.

Citron and raisins, with spice, may be added to change the flavor. The children enjoy brown sugar sandwiches. Spread bread with butter and sprinkle generously with light brown sugar; put together in sandwich form, and they may be eaten without soiling the fingers.

Coffee and Caramel Frosting.—When making a caramel frosting, coffee is sometimes used instead of water. It imparts an unusual flavor which is very enjoyable if one likes coffee. Brown two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and when a reddish brown but not burned add three tablespoonfuls of boiling hot coffee. When the coffee has dissolved the caramel, pour the mixture over powdered sugar until a smooth paste is formed which will not run off the cake.

Curried Eggs.—Fry two small onions in butter until a golden brown, add a pint of good stock and one tablespoonful of curry powder. Stew until the onions are tender, then add a cup of cream, thicken with rice flour and simmer a few minutes. Cut eight hard-cooked eggs in halves, arrange in a deep dish and pour the sauce over them. Serve with a plain lettuce salad or shredded lettuce with stuffed olives adds to the dish.

Lettuce Salad.—Rub a salad bowl with a cut clove of garlic. Place the lettuce in the bowl and add the chopped white of a hard cooked egg. Mash the yolk with a fork, season with salt, pepper and mustard, add olive oil and vinegar and pour over the salad.

Nellie Maxwell.

The KITCHEN CABINET



USKIN says: "I am no advocate of meanness of private habitation. I would fain introduce into it all magnificence, care and beauty; where they are possible; but I would not have that useless expense in unnoticed dainties or formalities.

NUTS AS FOOD.

Nuts may be served as a natural or in croquettes, salads, desserts or soups; in fact they may be used in such a variety of ways that space will not permit of the list. Think of nuts as meat and they will not be served after a hearty meal as dessert.

Peanut Purée.—Take a pint of peanuts, shelled and the brown skin removed, and pound to a paste. Peanut butter may be used in place of the paste. Scald a pint of milk, add the peanuts to a pint of white stock, thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour and a little of the milk mixed; add seasonings and the milk. Serve hot after the flour is well cooked.

Walnut Croquettes.—Cook together a cup of milk and a cup of crumbs to a paste; add three-fourths of a cup of walnuts, the yolks of two eggs and seasonings. Shape in balls and fry in deep fat.

Peanut Candy.—Shell and remove the brown husks from a pound of peanuts. Roll with the rolling pin until like coarse crumbs. Put on to the stove a pound of light brown sugar and twelve level tablespoonfuls of butter; stir constantly, and after the mixture begins to bubble cook ten minutes, then stir in the nuts and pat out into a pan to cool. Mark off immediately, as it hardens very quickly.

Apple, nuts and oysters with a boiled salad dressing is a salad universally liked.

Walnuts added to a baking powder bread is a nice sandwich bread to serve with tea or chocolate.

Ice cream may be made into a very fancy dish if served in stem glasses, sprinkled with chopped nuts and garnished with a fresh cherry or strawberry.

Nut and Raisin Filling.—Chop fine a cup of raisins, add a cup of chopped nuts. Beat an egg white stiff, add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and a half cup of powdered sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix all together and use as filling in layer cake.

This combination of nuts and fruit may be added to a boiled frosting and is even more palatable.

Nellie Maxwell.

NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM



By William Pitt

Train the colt early.

Train the horse carefully.

Files cut down the milk supply.

You cannot begin to feed and train a colt too early.

The cow that gives much milk must have plenty to drink.

Climate is an element in the difficult art of turkey raising.

Continue the spraying of grapes with bordeaux mixture to prevent rot.

It's an ill wind that chills a newborn animal. Time of year cuts no figure.

When chicks stand around listlessly and peep, lice are very often to blame.

In hard times or prosperous years the man with a few good cows is well insured.

A good cream separator with several good cows will soon abolish a mortgage.

Be patient with the cows. They can't help giving you a swat in the face with their tails.

Wet mashes are better for fattening fowls because they are more easily digested than dry feeds.

Strips of cane sown at intervals, near the cow lot, will come in handy when pastures fail in early fall.

No land is so rich that its owner can afford to waste the manure that is made by his farm stock.

The work of lice is often mistaken for disease. When a fowl seems to be alling look for lice first.

When cultivated cowpeas are to be cut for hay, the ground does not want to be ridged up very much.

Move the colony houses and brood coops on to fresh ground every day or two and the chicks will grow faster.

Feeding the chicks too much is worse than waste, as feeding about will soon sour, and then comes trouble.

Chickens at ten weeks old are ready for the broiler market and they ought to weigh two pounds by that time.

Crops must be gathered in proper condition and sent to the market fresh and clean. Careful grading is essential.

It costs a good deal of money to buy a satisfactory team. In most cases this can be avoided by the farmer raising his own.

Two pounds of mixed shorts and bran per cow per day is not sufficient for cows that are expected to give liberal flows of milk.

The breast of the Indian game is very much like that of the pheasant or the prairie chicken. The heft of the meat lies on the breast.

Veal calves in hot weather will grow better if kept during the day in a dark, cool stable, but the stable must be cleaned out and well ventilated.

Unless the little turkeys are allowed free range all the time, they should be kept shut in on rainy days and mornings when there is a heavy dew.

If the peas are obstinate about using the supports provided for them, give them a start up to the brush or wire, and they will cause no more trouble.

In order to get the greatest profit from the pigs on the farm, it is necessary to encourage them to consume as much of the cheap feeds as possible early in life.

Don't expect the hired man to work in hay and harvest till dark, and then milk a dozen cows after dark, and be very gentle about it. He isn't built that way.

Clover should be cut for hay when in first bloom. If left much longer than this, the seeds form and weaken the plant, and there is also a loss, due to the shattering of dry leaves.

To insure the highest per cent. of fertility in the eggs, stock ducks need bathing water, but this does not necessarily mean that they must have a stream or lake on which to disport themselves.

The peanut is becoming more important as a feed for stock, especially in the southern states. The vines with the nuts attached are often cured and they make a palatable hay for all kinds of farm stock.

One of the safe things to tie to on the farm is a good brood sow—pure bred. In a few years she and her offspring, if properly cared for, will put many dollars into the pockets of the farmers of the country.

The silo will supply the animals with succulent food during winter or in times of severe drought when pastures fail. Every farm where a few animals are kept should have a silo to save the entire corn plant for feeding purposes. Why not build a silo and plant corn to fill it?

Goats are very little trouble if given plenty of range, plenty of water and green feed. The little birds will make rapid growth on water, grass and a little cracked corn. For the first few days the goats should be fed nothing but grass and water.

Grain raising robs the soil.

Never overfed an idle horse.

Filthy houses encourage vermin.

Keep the old and young pigs separate.

Kerosene is an excellent remedy for scaly leg.

The silo is the cheapest farm building we can erect.

Better too much working of butter than not enough.

It requires a keen sight to detect signs of falling pasture.

It is absolutely necessary to keep your fertility on your farm.

Wheat and oats make one of the best general diets for fowls.

In mixed farming the income from the dairy is the most reliable.

Comfortable shelter goes a long way towards making dairying pay.

Cultivate vegetables and flowers when the weather is hot and the soil dry.

It is not uncommon for a Bermuda lily grower to plant 15,000 bulbs at one time.

An old boot-leg makes an effective device for keeping bottles off horses' noses.

The horse cannot rest while fighting flies. Better shade or screen the barn windows.

For aphids on sweet peas, use insect powder or tobacco dust, applying with a small bellows.

To secure a good brood cow, an even development is required from pig breed to full maturity.

Hay stacked in the open loses 20 per cent. of its value by spoiling on the sides and bottom.

Five or six pounds of corn are usually required to produce a pound of pork in dry-lot feeding.

As soon as the corn is up, or even before, go over the field with a weeder or smoothing harrow.

Some gardeners make the mistake of laying-by such crops as early potatoes and tomatoes too soon.

Celery delights in a low, rich, heavy, moist soil and is usually grown upon the same land year after year.

It does not pay to devote high-priced land, for long periods, to pasturage and the production of hay.

Time to get the mower in shape for the haying season which is so rapidly approaching. Sharpen up the knives.

Don't push the fat horse on hot days either in the fields or on road. Once overheated he loses half his value.

Prime fat lambs cannot be produced by alternate grass and grain. They must be pushed to lay on fat from start to finish.

The little chicks do best on corn bread made of sour milk, soda and cracked corn. They should be fed on something clean.

Unlike other poultry, the turkey has never been thoroughly domesticated, but has remained practically a wild bird in its requirements.

Fence posts of wood that lasts only four or five years can be made to last 20 years by standing two hours in a tank of boiling creosote.

The large tomato worms can be destroyed quickest by hand picking. They can be easily killed by throwing with force to the ground.

Insect pests that destroy or injure the fruit crop may be controlled in a large measure with timely applications of the various spray mixtures.

There is many a dairy farmer who is working hard to feed 20 cows when 10 of them would give him just as much milk and possibly more profit. The testing association is the index that points to prosperity along this line.

Goats are very little trouble if given plenty of range, plenty of water and green feed. The little birds will make rapid growth on water, grass and a little cracked corn. For the first few days the goats should be fed nothing but grass and water.



Rochester

Rochester Industrial Exhibition. One and a half fare for round trip. Tickets on sale Sept. 16, 18, 24, 26. Good returning two days after date of sale.

Consult local ticket agent for time of trains and other information.

ATTENTION!

If you want style and quality rolled into one and tagged at a moderate sensible price get your clothes made to measure here. Taylor service protects you in every way. Every suit carries a guarantee of satisfaction—assuring you thus of perfect tailoring—and all that the word implies.

New sample book for Fall is here. We have received a full line of ready-to-wear clothes for Men, Boys and Children for Fall. Also Men's, Boys' and Children's Rubbers and Rubber Boots—the kind that wears. M. G. SHAPERO, Genoa, N. Y.

FREE!

Take nine figures, arrange in three rows three figures, each make each row total fifteen. Three nearest answers will be given each complete \$50 course at THORPE'S Day—Night or Home Study. Second two prizes each one dollar. Send now to

Thorpe's Big National Business School, Auburn—N. Y., Floors 2 and 3, Corner North and Genesee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want to buy, sell or rent a farm, consult The People's Agency, 93 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y. 7th

FOR SALE—The farm owned by C. H. Blue, located one mile east of Lake Ridge, consisting of 100 acres. For particulars, inquire of or address H. D. BLUE, Ludlowville, N. Y. 8th R D 9.

FOR SALE—Three upright hay presses. Address J. F. KROGER, 8w1 Union Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two Shropshire rams. 8w2 Geo L. FERRIS, Atwater.

Cucumbers for pickling—30c per hundred. E. KIND, Merrifield, N. Y. 8w3

FOR SALE—The Ford house and lot in Genoa village. For particulars inquire at 1 Park ave., Auburn, N. Y. 7w3

FOR SALE—Two cheap horses, or will exchange for cows. 7th S. WRIGHT, Genoa.

We are now running every day by steam at Genoa Roller Mills and can grind your wheat and feed grists promptly. 4th

FOR SALE—100 White Leghorn yearling hens, also 75 Black Minorca yearling hens. Wm. WARREN, Genoa. 6w3

FOR SALE—Steinway piano. 53th G. W. SHAW, King Ferry. Yearling colt for sale. 4th B. J. BRIGHTMAN, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Gray mare, 6 years old, sound, kind, safe for lady to drive; work horse, weight 1,200; cheap 4th J. G. ATWATER & SON.

WANTED—Good homes wanted for boys and girls under 14 years of age, where they will be received as members of the family; apply to Children's Department, State Charities Aid Association, 289 Fourth Ave., New York City.

We pay the highest market price for poultry, Mondays and Tuesdays. 2th WEAVER & BROGAN, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Two story house, lot 57x200 ft., good sized garden, pleasantly situated on Main St., Genoa, N. Y. LOUISE G. BREDENOT, Adm. 49th Genoa.

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

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

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.

Village and Vicinity News.

—J. H. Smith of Ithaca has been in town this week.

—Albert Stark of Cheboygan, Mich., is visiting his mother, Mrs. H. M. Shaw.

—Mrs. L. B. Norman and Miss Blanche Norman are spending this week in Ithaca.

—Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Mosher have been spending the past two weeks with relatives at Marcellus.

—Mrs. Olivia Miller Jones of Ithaca was a guest of Mrs. E. H. Sharp last week Thursday and Friday.

—L. O. Warner, who has been in Genoa during the summer, returned to his home in Candor, Saturday evening.

—Remember the meeting of the Genoa Ladies' Aid society this afternoon at Mrs. Lucy Mead's. Supper at 5:30 o'clock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hall entertained a company of nearly twenty guests on Wednesday evening in honor of the former's birthday.

—A valuable cow belonging to John Sullivan was killed by lightning during the early morning shower, yesterday. The cow was in the yard, not far from the barn.

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

—Mrs. A. V. Sisson of East Venice attended the county convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Auburn this week, as a representative of Genoa Union.

—The Panama canal will be opened for traffic in the fall of 1913. This statement was made officially at the Navy department at Washington. The date for opening was originally Jan. 1, 1915.

—Mrs. John H. Payne of Union Springs, who has been suffering from a fractured hip for several months, has so far recovered as to be able to make the trip by automobile to Genoa to visit her sister, Mrs. John Bruton.

—Miss Florence Tillson, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Thomas Sill, for several weeks left Thursday to visit friends in Groton and Trumansburg, before returning to her home in Gilbertsville, Otsego county.

—H. A. Marks, who has been connected with the local station of the United States Weather Bureau for some time, has been promoted to the position of first assistant in the Grand Rapids, Mich., station. He will leave for that city to-night.

—Ithaca News, Sept. 13.

We have just unloaded a car of corn, hominy, gluten and winter feeds. Our prices are right.
SAMSON & MULVANEY.

—Announcement is made that William R. George, the founder of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, is soon to leave that institution. Mr. George will devote his time to the founding and work of other similar organizations throughout this country and England. He will make his home in Philadelphia.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. McCullough of Chicago, Ill., spent yesterday in town, driving about the village and this vicinity. Mrs. McCullough is the daughter of Marvin Hughitt of Chicago, the president of the Chicago and North-western R. R., whose home many years ago was in Genoa, the farm just at the top of west hill, now known as the Bancroft place.

—The true friends of a newspaper—especially the country weekly or semi-weekly—are those who uphold its policy and give it substantial support in the way of subscriptions and advertising. Those who confine their friendly offices to criticism and their support to borrowing the paper from a neighbor, are a poor reliance and do harm to a local enterprise which does much gratuitously for the uplift and business and social interests of the community in which it is circulated.
—Skanateles Free Press.

—Getting up early is the only hard work some people do, says an exchange.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren Mead of Auburn have been guests at Arthur Mead's this week.

—The state convention of the W. C. T. U. is to be held at Canton, N. Y., Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.

—A very light vote at the primary in this village, Tuesday. Only 30 votes for this part of the town.

—The present number of Odd Fellows' lodges in New York state is 932 and the total membership is 122,713.

—Mrs. Delilah Sharpsteen of East Genoa and Mrs. Mary Stuttle of King Ferry were guests at Wm. Sharpsteen's, Thursday.

—Money loaned on good security and on short notice. The People's Agency, 98 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y. 7tf

—Snow fell in Colorado Saturday last, more than three inches being reported from Denver, with the temperature at 34 degrees.

—The 43rd annual session of the Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, will be held in Masonic hall, New York city, Oct. 8, 9 and 10.

—Emmett Bush returned to his home in Morris, Otsego county, Wednesday, after spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. Wm. Huson.

—Mrs. Nellie VanAuken of Ludlowville has stored her household goods and moved to Union Springs where she will spend the winter.—U. S. Advertiser.

—The Sunday morning theme at the Presbyterian church will be "The Light of Men." The other services of the day as usual. All are invited to be present.

—Calvin Derrick, who recently resigned as superintendent of the George Junior Republic, has accepted a position as superintendent of the State Industrial School for Boys at Ione, California.

Visit Smith's Soda Fountain.

—Mrs. Lanterman and Miss Clara Lanterman returned to their home at King Ferry, Tuesday evening, after a visit at the home of Ai Lanterman. Mrs. J. F. Brown was entertained on Tuesday at the same place.

—Delegates to the National Association of Game Commissioners at the convention at Denver voted to urge all of the states to adopt New York's Audubon law, which prohibits the sale of the feathers of wild birds for millinery purposes.

—Leland Singer commenced teaching at Sage this week and Miss Ruth Roe in the Salmon creek district, north of the village. Miss Irene Holden teaches in the Saxton district in Venice, and Miss Ruth Haskin in the Goodyear's corner district.

—We recently asked that our correspondents send in their items a little earlier in the week. Please remember that when they all reach us Wednesday night, it means more work on Thursday (press day) than we can possibly do, hence some of them must be left over to the next week.

See the 29c Wash Carpet at Smith's

—Reports from all parts of the country indicate that the apple crop for 1912 is likely to be one of the largest ever harvested, and there are those who claim that this country will produce more apples this season than were marketed in the record year of 1896.—The Fruit Grower.

—The Moravia Republican says: Fred V. Lester of Bainbridge, formerly of this village, and Miss Flora MacAndrews of the former place, were married on August 28. Mr. and Mrs. Lester have been at Fair Haven for a few days, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lester, Miss Cora Osborne and Miss Iva Lester of East Venice.

—Postmaster and Mrs. D. W. Smith left Monday for New York, whence they sailed on Tuesday for Norfolk, Va., enroute for Richmond to attend the convention of the National League of Postmasters of the third and fourth class. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ames and son sailed by the same steamer, returning to their home in Americus, Georgia.

—Mrs. Eugene Seymour is the guest of Genoa friends. Mr. Seymour was also in town over Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Minturn and little son of Ludlowville have been guests of Mrs. Lois Smith this week.

—Mr. Sprague of Wayne county has been a guest at the home of his aunt, Mrs. J. M. Tarbell, for the past week.

Smith serves the best Ice Cream to had.

—After Feb. 1, 1913, all the pension agencies in the country will be abolished, and pensioners will get their checks direct from Washington.

—Harvesting flag in the Montezuma marshes now employs hundreds of men. It is said that the flag this year is of fine quality and a large crop.

—We stated last week that Miss Lena Sullivan returned to Auburn on Wednesday evening. She, however, did not return to the city until Monday morning of this week.

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

—Rev. and Mrs. James R. Robinson of Brookton were guests at E. H. Sharp's Saturday last. Mr. Robinson was the pastor of Genoa Presbyterian church a number of years ago.

Trunks and Suit Cases at Smith's.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Mastin of the town of Locke suffered serious injuries recently by falling down the cellar stairs at her home. She is nearly 90 years old and her recovery is doubtful.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. K. Gibson and two children, with Mrs. Frances Smith, of Groton are at the home of D. W. Smith and family during their absence in Virginia. Mr. Gibson is in charge of the store.

Jelly cups and moulds at Hagin's, Genoa.

—Mr. and Mrs. Merton Rose crans of Cortland were over-Sunday guests at the home of the former's uncle, Roscoe Baker, south of the village. Edward L. Dent and wife of Ithaca spent Monday at the same place.

—At the Dryden fair the first prize for the prettiest baby from one to two years, was given to Leslie Warren Post, sixteen months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Theron Post, of Dryden; second, Leonard Norton, fourteen months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Norton of Ludlowville.

Big line Fancy Cakes at Smith's. New Gingham at Smith's.

—Three cases of typhoid fever have developed recently in Moravia which were contracted, it is supposed, while the parties were on an automobile trip. Those afflicted with the disease are Earl Steele, Harold Fitts and Mrs. John McMillan, the latter being at the home of her sister in Scott.

Father (at table)—Well, Johnny, how did you get along at school today?

Johnny—Papa, my physiology book says conversation at meals should be of a pleasant character. Let's talk about something else.—Tit Bits.

Small Town Advertising.

An unusual feature of the meeting of the Western Iowa Editorial Association at Council Bluffs recently was an address on the subject of advertising from a viewpoint of the retail merchant by David Oransky, a well-known merchant and advertiser of Atlantic, Ia. Mr. Oransky spoke on "Retail Advertising from the Viewpoint of the Merchant," and he declared that the merchant should advertise the quality and adaptability of his goods rather than depend on advertising. He spoke in part as follows:

"It is a sad but too true fact that country merchants as a rule are not extensive advertisers. I am convinced that they should advertise regularly and persistently. I believe so not only because some people who are supposed to know say so, but also because my actual experience in connection with retail advertising in a small town has demonstrated to me the far-reaching benefits, both direct and indirect, to be derived from persistent advertising."

Wall Paper in stock at Smith's.

Defiance Eye Glass Mountings

will make you look and feel years younger. Don't put up with the discomfort and inconvenience of ordinary eye-glasses, let us fit you with Defiance mountings. Your sight is the hardest worked of all the fine senses. If you burden and strain overworked eyes with unsightly, ill-fitting eyeglasses your nervous system must suffer severely. Do not neglect your eyesight.

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

AUBURN BUSINESS SCHOOL

Opened the school year with a splendid enrollment of young men and women in both the Business and Stenographic departments.

September 30 many more will take up the work. Why not arrange NOW to begin THEN? IT WILL PAY YOU.

A card will bring you detailed information.

H. F. Crumb, Proprietor,
51 to 55 Genesee St., Auburn.

Tompkins County W. C. T. U.

The 21st annual meeting of Tompkins County Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 12 and 13, in the First Baptist church at Ithaca.

The twenty-six unions of the county were reported in a flourishing condition. The total membership is 1,594, and the Ithaca union has the distinction of being the largest local union in the state, having a membership of 480 before the convention opened. During the convention it brought its membership up to 504. It will now be entitled to send its own delegate to the national W. C. T. U. convention. There are also 443 honorary members and 417 members of the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Five banners were awarded to Unions which had doubled their membership. The winners of them were the Newfield, West Danby, Snyder Hill, Bethel Grove and Dryden Unions. The Bethel Grove Union is known as the baby Union of the county, having been organized during the year by the Snyder Hill Union. A special prize of \$5 which was offered by the county president for the Union which would organize another one in the county was bestowed upon the Snyder Hill Union.

The annual election of officers resulted in the selection of the same officers who served last year with one exception and that was for the office of secretary of the young people's branch.

The officers for the next year are: Mrs. Mary B. Wood, Ithaca, president; Mrs. Lois E. Hanford, Etna, vice-president; Mrs. Mattie D. Beardslee, Ithaca, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Carrie L. Taber, Ithaca, recording secretary; Mrs. Emma F. Chapman, Peruville, treasurer; Miss Maude Pratt, Dryden, secretary of the young people's branch, and Miss Grace Tozer, secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Mrs. Wood is well known in the W. C. T. U. work. She is serving her fifth year as president of the county organization and her seventeenth year as president of the Ithaca Union. In addition to this she is the recording secretary of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A memorial service was conducted on Friday morning by Mrs. Alice Singer of North Lansing.

There were seven participants in the Matron's gold medal contest on Friday afternoon, and Mrs. Olive Burch of Snyder Hill was the winner of the medal, the subject of her declamation being "Two Portraits." Honorable mention was awarded Mrs. Anna Farrington of Jacksonville, who spoke on "The Defense of the Alamo." The other contestants and their subjects were as follows: Mrs. Nora E. Drake, Asbury, "The Conflict Irrepressible;" Mrs. Elnora Dunlap, Bethel Grove, "The Expectant of Doctor Diggs;" Mrs. Mattie Brown, Etna, "The Wrecked Express;" Miss Ida T. Haring, North Lansing, "A Plea for Rum;" Mrs. Lottie B. Huson, Coddington Road, "The Convict's Warning."

The judges were Mrs. James Robinson of Brookton, Mrs. F. A. Mangang of Ithaca, and Miss Maude A. Pratt of Dryden. The award of the medal which is valued at \$5, was made by Mrs. Robinson.

The Hon. Clinton N. Howard of Rochester gave an address Thursday evening to an audience which filled the auditorium of the church, his subject being "A New Declaration of War." Mr. Howard is a forceful speaker, and he held the undivided attention of his audience. During the address, he said:

"The doom of the saloon is signed. The saloon must go. What we need to do to-day is to get our men on record. God hates a man who has his pride, whether he be the man in the pulpit or the business man who is afraid to come out against the saloon because he is afraid it will hurt his business."

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	except Sun.		Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
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 55	2 20	9 05	7 15		Venice Center	8 44	10 34	4 24	8 24
7 10	2 35	9 20	7 30		GENOA	8 29	10 19	4 09	8 09
7 21	2 46	9 31	7 41		North Lansing	8 18	10 08	3 58	7 58
7 40	3 00	9 50	8 05		South Lansing	8 05	9 55	3 45	7 45
8 05	3 25	10 15	8 30		ITHACA	7 30	9 20	3 15	7 10
P M	P M	A M	A M			A M	A M	P M	P 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 Foolish Way and the Wise Way of Saving Money.

There are two ways of saving your money—the foolish way and the wise way. The foolish way is to put it where fire, theft or other calamity can take it from you in a second. The wise way is to put it in a bank of good standing like ours, where it is taken care of in fire and burglar proof vaults. Follow the example of the best business men and farmers in this direction—start an account here at once—it is also the straightest road to success and wealth.
COME IN AND LET US TALK IT OVER.

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

Did You Know

That for the next 30 days you can save money on Lumber Wagons, Buggies, Harnesses, Team and Single Nets Flour, Feed and Poultry Supplies of all kinds?

ATWATER'S WARE HOUSE.

QUINLAN'S Style Show

Thursday, Sept. 19, 10 to 12 a. m.
3 to 5 p. m.

At the above hours, for the benefit of the trade we will display MILLINERY SUITS AND GOWNS on living models, thereby giving the ladies an idea of the season's latest creations. We trust that you may find time to attend the Style Show and familiarize yourself with all that is new and correct for Fall and Winter 1912. Opening will continue Friday and Saturday, Sept. 20-21. All are invited. No cards.

QUINLAN'S,
145 Genesee St., AUBURN, N. Y.

HIGH COST FOOD.

Job Hedges on Relationship Between State and Country.

Candidate For Republican Nomination For Governor Discusses at Length Matters That Vitalize Concern the State—Notable Address on the Country and High Cost of Food Problem.

The following are extracts from an address delivered by Job E. Hedges of New York under the auspices of the Morrisville (Madison county) Business Men's association on the evening of June 1, 1912, on "The Relationship Between the State and the Man in the Country."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, Members of the Morrisville Business Men's Association and My Fellow Citizens—I am here this evening after a ride of fifty miles over the beautiful hills of central New York. But, while I saw much to please me, there are apparently lacking some of those things which mean greater happiness, broader peace, greater prosperity and a more satisfied population; and, while I want tonight to congratulate you on the priceless advantages with which you have been endowed by nature, at the same time I want to call your attention to some of the things which you seem to lack in common with other rural sections of this state. Hence the subject on which I have wished to address you: The relationship between the state and the man in the country—what is it, what does it mean, how can it be made more significant to the great benefit of each?

Function of the State.

In its original function the state—that is, government—meant more than anything else the safeguarding of life and property against those who would jeopard both. Today it means much more, for New York state not only guards life and property, but it facilitates social and commercial intercourse, and among other important duties it trains the youth in ways of self support so that they may become useful, men and women. To a greater degree than ever before there is coming to be recognized this fact, that fundamentally the state means a recognition of that obligation which every strong man and every successful man bears in the very nature of moral things toward his weaker brother.

In other words, the state today to a degree greater than ever before answers that inquiry of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" with an affirmation of personal responsibility not only for a brother, but as well for the alien within or without the gate.

Now, we have under our constitution a situation wherein all men are equally responsible for the kind of government under which they live. If today through manipulation and chicanery some of the rights and privileges of the people seem to be circumscribed and if some people seem to be actually do possess privileges under special statute or legislative enactment which are not the possession, through lack of ability to seize opportunity, of every individual in the state, then it stands to reason either that some men have by guile secured opportunities which are not theirs by right or the people themselves through negligence have permitted a condition to grow up under which their rights do not mean all that the framers of our constitution intended that they should mean.

While I believe that some men have secured through legislative enactment special privileges which are not possessed by the rest of us, yet by the same token I am inclined to believe that they have done this because we have been lax and have not guarded our liberties as we should. In other words, much of the blame rests upon our own shoulders.

Faith in Republic Not Shaken.

I have not been alarmed over the first essay at presidential primary and the nomination of a president by a more direct popular expression. It is but natural that under a government such as ours, with means of publicity multiplied almost beyond number; with books, magazines, newspapers and pamphlets turned out by the hundreds of millions, that there should arise a desire on the part of the people for a greater degree of self government than was at first thought wise by the fathers who founded the republic. I am not prepared today to say to what extent we should modify or revise or amend the constitution under which we are governed, "but I am prepared to stand with any one, no matter whether or not I agree with him in just how these changes should be worked out, who believes that this American people have been endowed by their Creator with ample intelligence to govern their republic in the way and manner from which will come the greatest blessings to the greatest number. But as a condition precedent to this there must be an active participation by every voter in the political life of the state.

Trend of Population Cityward.

For a great many years now there has been a trend of population away from the country and into the cities. For many years, and even within the memory of the younger generation present, the country districts of New York state gave to the commonwealth most of its great men. In fact, many of the men of note whom this state produced just before and in the generation subsequent to the civil war were born in some country village or on some farm. But since 1876 we have had a tremendous industrial develop-

ment, the greatest that the world has ever seen.

It would have been impossible for us to bear up under this progress had we not anticipated it by so training the boys of the country village and the farm in mental and moral intelligence as to fit them to grapple with great problems better than were fitted the boys of any other section of the world. As a natural consequence, as the boys went from the farms and the villages to accept places of responsibility in the cities there began that inevitable decline in the rural community which has marked the truly rural counties in every federal census report for the last thirty years. Particularly in this state and in New England have these sections been singled out as monuments of warning to the country that the cities cannot drain the best blood of the country districts and make therefor no adequate return without their coming a time when such a condition would be a menace to the state. Unless some means be taken to restore the balance between the country and the city there will come home to us the tremendous import of those words of Gibbons, the historian, that cities are the graves of empires. The constantly increasing cost of food is only one of the notices to the state that it must use its power and resources to remedy this unnatural condition or suffer the consequences.

What Will the State Do About It?

Now, then, this condition confronts the state, and what is the state going to do about it? To a certain extent the state has begun to reply to his question. You find it here in the State School of Agriculture, you find it in the establishment of other schools in other sections of the commonwealth, and you also find it in what to me is an appropriation for the state department of agriculture in many respects insufficient to permit us to reach a reasonably quick solution of this tremendous problem.

The time has clearly come when there should be some change made in our system of training the youth of both sexes to meet the practical responsibilities of life.

To say that the youth should be trained in the direction of his and her natural bent should not be merely an academic expression. Education should result in vastly increasing two things—first, a person's chance of leading a happy, helpful, healthful life, and, secondly, through it the youth should become self supporting, and that is just the point.

Are we training our boys and girls to make them self supporting? Are we giving to a majority of our youth that education which will make them the most helpful to the state?

I do not doubt that we are trying to do this very thing. I do doubt, though, whether we are doing it to the degree that is possible.

Balance of City and Country Upset.

Our educators and our facilities of education are the equal at least of those of any other state or nation. These facilities have expanded naturally to meet the exigencies of a tremendous industrial development, but our progress in the utilization of our natural resources and the consequent multiplication of money making projects have caused us to lose sight of this most important economic principle—that the state is weakened to the degree that the balance between country and city is upset.

Food Problem of the Cities.

Every year there come into the port of New York and the metropolitan district, either for purposes of direct consumption or for manufacture and export, anywhere from a billion and a quarter to a billion and a half dollars' worth of food products, yet for over half a century the state concerned itself hardly at all with that situation, which was becoming more and more acute in the country counties of this state and which meant ultimately, as some men did foresee, such an increase in the cost of food to our industrial communities as really to jeopard our place in the battle for the markets of the world.

It is not alone, however, nor primarily the economic phase of this condition which should appeal to good men and to good women everywhere and which should strengthen their determination to solve this pressing problem. It should be considered on the score of common humanity, for the Lord Almighty never intended that man who earns his bread by the sweat of his face should not be worthy of his hire. The Israelites were enjoined to leave unmuzzled the ox that treaded down the corn, yet the exigencies of industrial development and unthinking selfishness have resulted in America's doing the very opposite until today a poor man in any industrial center cannot afford at present wage to buy for his table what were even ten or fifteen years ago regarded as the very necessities of life.

I regard this as one of the most important duties of the state of New York, which is the Empire State in manufacturing and commerce, to devote her energies and her superabundant wealth to a settlement of the food problem of the cities of our state, which problem has also seriously affected the living conditions of the farm and the village. A settlement along right lines, while it would affect many of the middlemen, would make farming more stable and more profitable for the farmer and would bring the price of food down to a normal rate.

Some Suggested Remedies.

Time will not permit me tonight to go into an extended discussion of this situation. My purpose is only to give utterance to a few thoughts as to what the state can do again to establish the natural balance between the farming community and the industrial center.

While disclosing a small increase in the average value of the farm, also disclosed the lamentable fact of continuing decrease in cultivated acreage. Now, let me say right here that, while, of course, the state can do much not only in taking the initiative in working out the solution of problems and in helping to meet the actual expense of solution, yet the country counties themselves can do more and in several ways.

In the first place, the problems which you have here in Madison county are more or less common to twenty-nine counties of our state. In every respect, therefore, the remedy which is applicable to one is applicable to all. What one does all need to do, and one should not benefit through the state without all benefiting. Therefore we have at once here a community of interests. Let us assume for a moment that county lines were wiped out and the twenty-nine counties were thrown into one state and that state divorced from the rest of New York. Would not that situation compel you at once to devise means to solve the problems which menace you? Would you not at once establish a system of education suitable to your needs? That is to say, would not the fundamentals of agriculture be taught in the public schools? You would establish for each natural physical division of the new state a school such as the state has established here in Morrisville. Then, again, the farmers of the new state would, through the impelling influence of need, organize co-operative associations based precisely upon the co-operative principle underlying the organization of the United States Steel company or any other of our great business organizations.

Advantage of Co-operation.

Your co-operative organization would have relation not so much to the political boundaries of your state, but would solely regard the economic situation—that is to say, the lines of transportation which are available for your use. You would organize locally these co-operative associations, but the state would lend you its assistance in the shape of trained men, who would guide you and help to establish your co-operative institution upon a paying basis.

Serious Economic Loss.

Each of your farms today which is run by itself represents, according to the department of agriculture in Washington, a loss in economy of from 30 to 40 per cent. If this be so then a 10 per cent saving would amply meet the expense of organizing, leaving a possible 20 or 30 per cent additional profit as the reward to the individual members of the co-operation. The co-operative organization of the new state should act in co-operation with organizations established in the industrial centers, so that the product of the farm would be distributed to the consumer in the city with the utmost of facility and at the smallest intermediate expense.

Part Played by Good Roads and Better Sanitary Conditions.

Then our new rural state would at once recognize the economic value of good roads, and it would plan to build these roads less with regard to the exigencies of politics than with regard to the exigencies of agricultural business.

Therefore you would begin to build your lines from certain localities of co-operative economic strategy—that is to say, from the natural shipping points of the co-operative districts, thence to radiate to the remoter sections of the new commonwealth. And you would, naturally, bring men who recognize the principle of individual obligation and personal responsibility for the general welfare, apply the proceeds of your first appropriation for road building to the building of highways in those sections which now are the least able to build highways, which are the more remote from railways and which, therefore, need highways more than those localities which already possess fair roads. Thus you would open up new sections to profitable farming and add to your taxable valuations. The new commonwealth would recognize in every spring and spring fed stream a potentiality for the general good. Every village and every town would have its sewage disposal plant, the product from which would be used to enrich the farm and which, if so used, would not only mean no loss to the village, but, on the contrary, a steady and an increasing income, as the farmer would find the use of such fertilizer much to his profit.

The Gasoline Engine.

The new state, through its co-operative association, would not be afraid to experiment, and it would recognize in the gasoline engine, motor machinery and in the motor truck great possibilities for economic production and distribution.

Labor Problem.

The new commonwealth, having through hard years of experience, learned how difficult it is to keep labor on the farm, would try to devise means to make farm and village life pleasant. It is only now that we are beginning to recognize that work and play must be averaged if work is to produce the best return. Men will not work merely to earn money enough barely to live. They have the right to demand, and they are entitled under every moral and political consideration not only to life and to liberty, but to the pursuit of happiness, and without the means to meet the cost of decent living happiness cannot come to the individual. So, like men who have learned wisdom from experience, the fathers of the new rural commonwealth, operating through their local communities and aided by the state, would work out so far as means and mind permitted a solution of the problem which has vexed the ages—how to

create a condition that will dignify labor and bring to it that fair compensation for honest toil which will not only justify life in the country, but which will serve as a magnet to draw the peat up thousands from life in the city streets to that better, freer, infinitely more healthful and wholesome life in the village and on the farm. You cannot effect a distribution of population or immigration through ordinary statutory enactment alone. Populations move only in the direction of self interest.

Novel Suggestion.

The tendency today is to try to relieve congestion by distribution of population. Hence it has followed that effort has been made to decentralize industry by locating manufacturing establishments in the small communities, where living conditions are much better than they are in the city. It would seem to stand to reason that our new commonwealth would seek to draw to it industries which could be supported as to their raw material or power by local natural resources. This would be the conservation of human energy in its best form. Hence, again, it follows that the country is better adapted than the city for the manufacture of every sort of conserved food. In many ways a co-operative farmers' institution today here have the advantage over manufactures localized in the larger cities which have to depend for their supplies upon things grown at great distance from them.

Loss From Waste Product.

Co-operative agriculture, which would be the foundation of our hypothetical commonwealth, would also care for the utilization of a very considerable number of resources which you now waste. Many millions of dollars of profit are made in France annually through a utilization of what in our twenty-nine counties are today waste products.

Practical Experiments Versus Theories.

In reaching a conclusion of my remarks to you tonight let me drive this truth home: That one experiment under actual existing conditions and made at reasonable cost is worth a thousand theories, the result of superficial investigation through alleged experts or legislative created commissions. The state has spent in useless investigation a hundred times more money than would be needed for it to make, in any given direction, experiments on an extended scale under actual conditions, which would be a guide and real help to those who have to shoulder these problems and at the same time make a living.

Problems Ignored by City Capitalists.

The solution of the high cost of food problem would mean a saving to the citizens of New York city alone of \$200,000,000 annually. Financiers, in their woeful ignorance of practical conditions on the farm and of the relationship actually existing between the farmer, the consumer and himself, and of the enormous values involved in a settlement of this problem, and capitalists, apparently blind to inherent possibilities, are leaving this problem, which is their problem and the problem of every employer of labor, to the state to solve and to those farmers who, under existing conditions, are too handicapped financially to meet this tremendous exigency. Therefore, I say to you in all faith that the state should go much farther than it has ever yet gone or even considered going in an attempt to restore the balance between the country and the city and to bring about a condition under which it will be possible for the worker in the city to buy a supply adequate to his daily needs of wholesome meats, vegetables and fruits, at prices well within his means. But this at the same time ought to and will mean to the farmer an adequate return not so much upon the investment involved in his operations as for the grinding toll and highly trained intelligence which he must bring to them. For of all the sciences, all the professions, all the businesses which exist to-day, the one which demands the hardest labor, the keenest intelligence and the broadest scientific and practical education, is farming.

The younger generation is being educated to solve these hard problems, and the farmer and the villager go hand in hand in their solution. At all points they touch one another, and the time is coming when their prosperity will be the measure of the prosperity of the banker, the manufacturer and the professional man who inhabits the city. All these, the youth, the farmer and the city man, are part and parcel of the state. New York is their government and our government. It is the duty of all of us to see to it that this state, which was created by our forefathers and which is perpetuated at our will, should serve as a medium for the general good and for the welfare of all who live within its borders, citizen and alien alike.

State Has Not Done Its Full Duty.

The state has not done its duty to the rural community, although the country has made it possible for the cities to develop and the state at large to be prosperous. Now, the state and the city must give back to the country some of that which they have taken and which has been so cheerfully given. And the state, by wise action on the part of its legislature, must try to restore that balance between the country and the city, without which there cannot be full justification of that constitutional prerogative of equal opportunity, to establish which throughout this republic, in complete fulfillment of the hope of the fathers, good men and good women everywhere are bending their thought and energies today. The future is full of promise; the faith of the founders of the nation seems about to be justified in the good works of their children.



DRINK QUESTION IN EUROPE

Thomas Edison, Noted Inventor, Returns From Extended Trip and Tells of Liquor Situation.

The New York Times recently published an extended interview with Mr. Thomas A. Edison upon his observations in Europe, where he had been traveling. Among other things Mr. Edison discussed the drink question in France and Germany, the countries where a certain class of "reformers" tell us there is no drink evil, because the people all drink beer and wine.

Mr. Edison took a wholly other view of the matter. He said:

"Germany eats far too much, but she drinks with a more reckless absurdity than she eats. Her tremendous consumption of beer, wine and high alcoholic ciders is appalling. It burts her people mentally and physically and hurts the nation economically."

"Both France and Germany drink too much alcohol. French wine is said to be less harmful—some even call it good—than the beverages of other countries, because of its low content of alcohol. But I noted that the ordinary Frenchman takes nearly a quart, or, very likely, a full quart, of this beverage before he stops. The alcohol is more diluted by the liquid which contains it, but at the same time his quart of low alcoholic wine gives him as much straight alcohol as three or four drinks of our whisky give an American toper."

"The same thing, in a greater or less degree, is true of German beer. The German drinkers get a good deal of alcohol in the course of its consumption, although it contains but four per cent. The effect upon the nation is a slow deterioration, as against the quick results which the Irishman, for instance, gets with his hard drinking of potbeem."

"But I don't know but the one is practically as bad as the other; both are very bad; and I may say this although I saw no drunkenness upon the continent. They spread their alcohol over a long time and absorb it in a highly diluted form, but, while it does not madden them into sudden frenzies, it has its sad effects of quite as great importance. The continent, as a whole, is not intoxicated, but stupefied by alcohol, and I cannot see that the effect of this upon the human system, brain and body, is likely to be any better than that of quick drinking and more apparent drunkenness."

"Another thing which I noted with a real distress. In America we do not, to any great extent, have liquor at our tables, and, in consequence, our young are not taught alcoholism at the family board. In Europe drinking with the meals is universal among young and old, and this may, to a large extent, if not entirely, offset America's bad cooking. Personally I would rather have bad cooking and no liquor than good cooking and a lot of alcohol, and I believe the effect of wine or beer with well-cooked meals is worse than the effect of badly prepared meals without the alcohol."

EFFECT OF ALCOHOL IS BAD

Depression Follows After Partaking Which Greatly Reduces Mechanical Energy—Retards Endurance.

Alcohol has a profound effect upon the central nervous system. There are two theories with regard to its action. By some it is considered a stimulant, by others it is thought always to cause depression. Small amounts of alcohol may bring about an increased sense of well-being which is most pronounced when the lights are bright and the company congenial. Larger quantities induce inco-ordination of speech and movements, whereas still larger quantities result in complete anesthesia which may be fatal to the individual. For the first few minutes after taking alcohol it has been found that a larger quantity of physical work may be performed. This is followed, however, by a period of depression during which the quantity of mechanical energy which may be expended by the individual is greatly reduced.

The sum total of the effect is very decidedly to reduce the amount of mechanical work which can be accomplished during the day. It is on this account that alcohol is no longer given to soldiers on the march in the hope of increasing their endurance. The actual result would be quite the contrary.

Experiments regarding the action of the brain after taking alcohol as compared with its action before taking alcohol have been made by Kruspehn. Typesetters were used as subjects. It was found that those who had partaken of alcohol made a greater number of errors and worked less rapidly than those who were abstemious. Kruspehn has found that this effect lasts as long as twenty-four hours after alcohol has been taken.

Curiously enough, writes Professor Graham Lusk, in the popular Science Monthly, those who had taken alcohol thought they were doing their work to better advantage than those who had not.

Obey Regulative Laws.

If the liquor men favor regulation as they claim why do they not obey regulative laws?

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

Remark That Caused Booth to Play Hamlet.

Great Tragedian's Resemblance to the "Melancholy Dane" Was Noted by His Father When Edwin Was Young Man.

By E. J. EDWARDS.

One of the famous American theatrical managers of yesterday was William Stuart, who died in the early eighties of the last century. Twenty years before that he had been manager of what was then unquestionably the leading theater of America—the Winter Garden in New York city. There appeared almost all of the leading actors and actresses of the time, among them Edwin Booth, whose productions of "Hamlet" and other Shakespearean plays upon the stage of the Winter Garden, beginning in 1863, were "famously successful."

Stuart, who was supposed to have fled from Ireland on account of political troubles and whose real name was understood to have been Edmund O'Flaherty, came to be an intimate friend of Edwin Booth, and from him, one day in the evening of his life, I heard the story, as Stuart had heard it from Booth's own lips, of the manner in which the first suggestion that Booth play Hamlet came to him.

"Booth has always been a somewhat difficult man to have personal intercourse with," said Mr. Stuart, "for there is a tinge of temperamental melancholy about him which sometimes strongly influences him, making him frequently dreamy. Yet numerous times, when I was a manager, I found myself in delightful conversation with him."

"I remember that one afternoon when he was about half through his extraordinarily successful engagement at the Winter Garden, an engagement in which he duplicated his wonderful Philadelphia success as Hamlet, I found him in a somewhat reminiscent mood and asked him if he had always, from the time he went upon the stage, had ambition to play the part of Hamlet. He bestowed upon me that singularly fascinating and beautiful smile which he reserved for those who had his confidence, and then told me that it was his father who first suggested to him that he play Hamlet."

"It happened in this way," Booth said. "I was standing in the wings of a theater in San Francisco where my father was playing, and I with him, I think about the year 1853. I was dressed for the part I was to assume when my father passed by. Just as he had got by he turned, came back and looked at me steadily for more than a minute. I wondered if I had made some mistake in dressing for my part. I knew that something was on his mind by the way he looked at me."

"At last he said to me: 'You look like Hamlet; you wouldn't have to make up much for the part. Why don't you study it and play it? It is more than half the part of Hamlet to look it.'"

"Then my father went on, nor did he ever again allude to the subject. But he had dropped a seed in my mind. I began to study the part of Hamlet and the entire play. After a time I thought I understood it and was certain that when the opportunity came I could play Hamlet as well as look the part."

"How well he played it," said Mr. Stuart, "you may judge from the fact that I happen to know that Booth received from his Philadelphia and New York representations of the part a little over ninety thousand dollars, and all because his father, when Edwin Booth was still a young man, thought that the son looked so like Hamlet that he would need to make up very little for the part."

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Cell of a Fugitive Slave.

Although the work of razing the old court house begun yesterday, one room in the building will remain intact for at least a week. This is No. 17, in which Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, was hidden on the night that a mob of Boston abolitionists, headed by the late Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, endeavored to secure possession of the negro in order to prevent his return to slavery, several years before the beginning of the Civil war.

On the night that the mob attacked the building, following the supreme court decision that Burns must be returned to his owner, the fugitive slave was believed to be confined in a cell in the basement of the structure, but as a matter of precaution, he had been secretly removed to room 17 on one of the upper floors, where he was kept hidden during the mob's attack on the building.—Boston Transcript.

The Serpent in the Garden.

A male dweller in a West End square, finding every lady bringing out her dog to air of an evening, took to sporting on the grass with his own private pet, which happened to be a snake. At this all the ladies in this mutual garden grew terribly alarmed, and implored him to desist. He satly refused. The constabulary waxed fierce, and finally a custodian of the peace, in the shape of a policeman, was called in to adjudicate. "Robert's" decision was characteristic. "He don't bark so I can't take any notice," was his obiter dictum. So the man and his voiceless reptile triumphed, and have now, I believe, the square garden entirely to themselves.—From the Gentlewoman.

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NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

How Simon Cameron Stood by a Fellow Scotchman.

Pennsylvania Senator Used His Influence to Gain Admission to House of Kentuckian Elected Just After Close of War.

By E. J. EDWARDS.

In 1866, the year that James Burnie Beck, who from 1876 until his death in 1890 represented Kentucky in the United States senate, was first elected to the national house of representatives, General Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, who had been sent to the senate in 1845 as a Democrat and in 1856 as a Republican, for the third time in his political career became a member of that body.

"Of course Senator Cameron was instantly received into the senate on the day that the new congress was organized," said Senator Beck to me, "but it was far different with me. I had come to congress a stranger from a border state—and the war was just a year closed, and the passions and demoralizations of the war were not over. There was a great deal of suspicion as to the sincerity or loyalty of members of congress from the border states and the tests of loyalty put upon them by the northern members of congress were severe. I was fully prepared to take the test oath, but my credentials were held up nevertheless, and when congress organized I was left out in the cold.

"A few days later I chanced to meet for the first time in my life General Cameron at the home of a common friend. He looked at me intently for a moment, as though he were trying to read me through and through. Then he asked me if it were true that I had been born in Scotland, as he had heard.

"Yes, senator," I replied. "I am a native of Dumfriesshire."

"You know that I, too, am Scotch, not by birth, but by descent," he replied. "I am as ardent a member of the clan Cameron as any of that clan that ever lived."

"Then the senator took me by the arm and led me aside. We began to chat about Scotland. I told him that he knew more about Scotland than I did.

"We Scotchmen are, after all, of one national clan," he responded. "We may fight among ourselves, but we stand with a united front against the world."

"I saw that the senator was still studying me, taking my measure, while at the same time our common Scotch blood had kindled a recent acquaintanceship into something like friendship. At last he asked:

"You were a law partner, were you not, of John C. Breckenridge when he was vice-president and when he was the south's candidate for president in 1860?"

"Yes," I said, "I was General Breckenridge's law partner at that time."

"I suspect that's the reason why they have not admitted you yet as a member of the house," remarked the general.

"I nodded acquiescence.

"Well, now, brother Scotchman," Senator Cameron declared, "I have a little influence in the house and I am going to use it. You needn't give yourself any further anxiety about your admission to it. You'll be admitted in the course of a day or two. I'll see to that. As Scotchmen we'll stand together; but as Republican and Democrat we'll fight to the death."

"His words proved true. A few days later I was received into the house of representatives."

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Penning chickens is the best way to get a fine flock, for it means that you are getting eggs from the best hens you have.

Keep pigs growing from the start. Never let them go short one week because you are busy looking after something else.

KEEPING THE LOOK OF YOUTH

Parisiennes Are, Probably the Most Successful in This, But Many May Achieve It.

A Russian princess who has attracted much attention in Paris this winter, and who is considered one of the best-dressed women in that city, declares that nothing ages a woman's appearance so much as the old-fashioned method of pushing the flesh up above the corset.

How few women who have passed the "dangerous" age stop to think of this, yet is it not true? The settled look that comes with middle age is enhanced by a stiff-cosseted figure above the waist.

Put money into a good corset, have it fitted sitting down, and in adjusting it be sure to pull it far down and gird it firmly round the hips.

Many women find as they grow older they must have their evening gowns cut high. This need not be done if care is taken to get a corset that has a low bust.

From Paris comes another hint about youthful looks. A famous dressmaker says that real lace ages women and should never be worn near the face.

The Parisienne has learned to fight age more successfully than most women because she pays heed to details that to others seem trivial. She makes a study of line, angle and color, and who will say the results are not worth the trouble?

It is every woman's duty to keep young looking. The worst way to do it is to feign youth through cosmetics or a kittenish manner!—Cleveland Leader.

HUMAN NATURE NOT SO BAD

New York Newspaper Man Observes With Pleasure the Aid Given the Blind.

If you doubt that human nature is kind, watch the ordinary passerby in his attitude toward a blind man. The office window man was riding in a Broadway open car the other day. The car was just barely moving, owing to some blockade or other, and kept about even pace with the pedestrians who crowded the pavements in their usual daily hustle.

The eye of the Office Window casually lit upon a blind man, walking alone, with that upright tilt of the head so common to the sightless. He tapped his stick incessantly before him and moved briskly until he neared the end of each block, with its hazardous curb. The car kept pace with him for seven blocks, and upon every block some one took charge of that blind man as he came to the curb, saw him safely over and said a pleasant word in parting.

One young man stayed near him for three blocks, steering him over the crossings each time. Probably the man with the tapping stick thought the friendly guide was a different man for every block. Or does his ear become so delicately attuned to voices that he fairly sees through hearing?

The Office Window man wondered if the smiles that so often light the faces of the blind come from the habit of thanking people who lend them friendly aid so many times a day!—New York Evening Mail.

The quality of next year's asparagus will depend upon the growth made this year.

The use of celery is obviously on the increase, but the demand is for a first-class article.

Corn silage is valuable and efficient for carrying beef breeding stock through the winter.

You must watch goatings that are hatched with hens, as lice weaken and kill them easily.

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

Half bran, hold cornmeal, mixed with skim milk, makes a good ration for young stallions.

A Heroine.

Carola Woerishoffer—Her Life and Work, is the title of a book recently published. This is a collection of addresses by members of the faculty and alumni of Bryn Mawr college, and has an introduction by Ida Tarbell. It is primarily an "appreciation" of Carola Woerishoffer, a most unusual and useful worker for the betterment of social conditions, who was crushed to death (at 26 years old) by her capsizeing automobile, while making "her rounds."

It is secondarily an inspiration, because the record of her greatness by the people who knew her work and herself best cannot help but stimulate the best in us.

Ida Tarbell said in the introduction to the book:

When we attempt to set down the social symptoms of our day we must include the revolt of the young rich. They are not taking it out in talk, at least not all of them. An increasing number are offering themselves for actual everyday service, and offering themselves in humility as learners. Such a one was a young girl, Carola Woerishoffer by name, who four years ago suddenly appeared among the social workers of New York City. She had come "to learn and to help," she said.

A few months ago she was suddenly killed, like a soldier at his post, in the discharge of her self-imposed task of learning and helping. Brief as was Carola Woerishoffer's term of service, it has left an impression whose significance those who now sit bewildered by the seeming meaninglessness of her death will surely in time more and more fully realize.

Dr. Mussey's tribute in part:

Life through love and good cheer, through hope and faith that look forward to a better day, a nobler life in which no back will be bowed with a burden too heavy for it, no woman's heart will ache with needless suffering, no man will mourn for what he might have been, but was not because the walls of poverty shut him in—for that she worked and thought and dreamed, this dreamer without illusion. Life through simplicity, good cheer and friendliness—thus she served. And so, as we take up our march again, it is with courage and good cheer; for she summons us on. Her feet are on the heights, her voice sounds the call to life and service.

—From New York Tribune.

Examine the Teeth.

Now comes a North Dakota dentist with a new method for a young man in selecting a wife. He says girls with pink tinted teeth have a loving disposition and will make good wives, but warns against the girls who have dull, chalky teeth, who "are not prone to love and will not as a general thing make good wives."

The dentist told all this at the national dentists' convention in Washington, and suggested that it would be wise for every young man to get a dental opinion about the girl he wishes to marry. If that is the case, the Utica Press suggests that it would also be well for the girl to find out about the teeth of the young man so anxious to make her change her name. The rule ought to work both ways, and if square, white teeth are desirable, for the young woman, they are equally desirable for the man.—Cleveland Standard.

That was a piece of fine oratory when a lecturer speaking of the drinking young man said: "The railroads don't want him, the ocean liners don't want him, the banks don't want him, the merchants don't want him. Then referring to an advertisement of a saloon-keeper for a bartender who does not drink, "the saloon-keeper does not want him." Turning with his most winsome smile to the audience, he said: "Now, girls, do you want him?"—St. Paul Lutheran Messenger.

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