

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XXII. No. 28

GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1913.

EMMA A. WALDO

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,

Homeopathist and Surgeon, Genoa, N. Y.
Special attention given to diseases of
men and children. Cancer removed with
out pain by escharotic. Office at residence.

E. B. DANIELLS
UNDERTAKER
Moravia, N. Y.

Telephone Connections for
Day and Night Calls.

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.

Eye Trials of To-day.
Looking facts in the face is the
way the wise ones act. Those who
look another way at the trials of to-
day add to the sufferings of to-mor-
row. If your eyes are weak, if a
film covers over them, or they ache,
or burn, or bother you in any way,
don't delay in consulting me. I will
tell you what you ought to do. I
make a specialty of careful and
thorough eye examination. Fred L.
Swart, the eye fitter, 10 South St.,
Auburn, N. Y., Cady block, up one
flight.

J. WILL TREE,
BOOK BINDING
ITHACA.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Genoa, N. Y.

Rev. T. J. Searls, 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 BALSAM
Promotes a luxuriant growth
of the hair and restores the
color to the youthful color.
Prevents hair falling.
50c and \$1.00 at drug stores.

YOUR
RHEUMATISM

is probably due to uric
acid in the system—the
blood must be purified—
the poisonous acid driven
out and general health
must be improved.

Thousands testify that
Scott's Emulsion rids the
system of poisonous acid
by enriching the impover-
ished blood, and its con-
centrated nourishment is
converted into red blood
corpuscles which drive
out rheumatism.

It is especially valuable
to aged people.

Ask for and insist on
SCOTT'S.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-20

From Nearby Towns.

Sherwood.

Feb. 3—Michael J. Fanning "the
noted Irish Orator" of Philadelphia,
will speak in Sherwood hall, Wed-
nesday evening, Feb. 12. He comes
under the auspices of the W. O. T. U.
Mr. Fanning is a veteran leader of
Temperance. In his youth, Michael
J. Fanning was led to consecrate his
life to warfare against the liquor
traffic. For more than one-third of a
century he has traveled about our
country and Canada in pursuance of
his life's work, probably making
more speeches against the saloon dur-
ing these years than any other living
person. He stands to-day with few
equals, and certainly no superiors on
the temperance platform, as the com-
mendations printed of him testify.
Francis E. Willard said of him, "A
man of exceptional powers on the
platform."

Miss Lydia King and Mrs. Hetty
Morrison left to-day for Rochester,
where they expect to spend the re-
mainder of the winter.

Miss Jessie Hoxie is visiting
friends in Oacida and Utica.

Mrs. Doyle of Auburn, is caring for
her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Smart, who
is quite seriously ill.

Mrs. Joseph Mowbray of Auburn,
was a recent guest of her daughter,
Mrs. F. B. Defreeze.

Miss Elizabeth Wixom of Tru-
mansburg, was a guest at Her-
bert Brewster's on Saturday last.

Dr. Susan Taber entertained at
dinner one day last week: Miss Emily
Howland, Mr. and Mrs. John S.
Haires and Mrs. Fanny Slocum.

The fourth and last entertainment
under the auspices of O. S. A., will
be Monday evening, Feb. 24.
Isaac N. Brewster died at his home
Tuesday forenoon, Jan. 28. For
many years he was a resident of Sher-
wood and an honored member of
society. His wife and two sons
mourn his loss. They have the sym-
pathy of their many friends.

Lansingville.

Feb. 3—Mrs. Orlando White visited
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. G.
Alexander in Ithaca the latter part
of the week.

Bert Mosley and family have re-
turned from their trip to Michigan.

Mrs. Wm. Breece spent last week
with her sister, Mrs. Fred Dakin at
Ithaca.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Wager have
moved to Genoa to work on a farm
for the former's brother-in-law, A.
Bothwell.

Mrs. Burr Knox spent a few days
with Mrs. Helen Teeter at Myers last
week.

Mrs. Sarah Reynolds is caring for
Mrs. Floyd Shaddock, who is ill with
typhoid fever.

Mrs. Sarah Reynolds is spending
some time with Mrs. John Dates at
Groton.

Mrs. Bertha Crocker is spending a
few weeks in Ithaca.

Prayer meeting is held this week
at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm.
Tait.

The L. A. S. meets with Mrs. Or-
lando White, Thursday, Feb. 6.
Dinner is to be served.

Sage.

Feb. 3—The Ladies' Aid society of
the Asbury M. E. church, will meet
with Mrs. Charles Terpening, Thurs-
day, Feb. 6. Dinner will be served.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Searls and
daughter, Mildred spent Sunday at
Ernest Teeter's.

Mrs. Burdett Daball is quite ill.
Bert Wallace spent Sunday at Fay
Smith's.

Charles Steinburg is ill.
Mrs. Mary Morgan has returned
home after spending a couple of weeks
with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Hock-
man.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks and
greatest gratitude to friends and
neighbors, who so kindly aided us in
our sad bereavement, and to those
who sent flowers. Also to Rev. Mr.
Allington for his words of comfort.

SUSAN BOYER AND OTHER RELATIVES.

We have CITY HOMES to EX-
CHANGE for FARMS. What have you
to offer? THE PEOPLE'S AGENCY,
93 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Five Corners.

Feb. 4—A good many are suffering
from the prevailing epidemic of grip.
Chas. Ogden and wife of Groton
are spending a few days with her
mother, Mrs. Hannah Stevenson.

Miss Florence Todd, who is teach-
ing school at Ellsworth, is detained
at her home here with a severe attack
of the gripe. Dr. Hatch of King
Ferry is attending her.

Major Palmer has recovered from
his severe illness and is out again
which his friends are pleased to hear.

Francis Hollister made a business
trip to Auburn last Thursday.

Mrs. Joel Corwin fell at her home
recently and sprained her wrist.

Mrs. J. D. Todd and son Howell
and Florence Todd spent last Satur-
day in Auburn.

A surprise will be given this week
Wednesday evening at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Atwater in honor
of Mrs. Eugene Mann's birthday.
Will tell you all about it next week.

A weight social will be held under
the auspices of the Grange of Five
Corners at Grange hall, on Friday
evening, Feb. 14. A musical and lit-
erary program will be given. The
supper will consist of chicken pie
and various other good things, for
which you pay "one cent for every
ten pounds you weigh." The receipts
are for the benefit of the piano fund.
Everybody cordially invited.

George Jump is among the gripe
sufferers.

Miss Florence Stevenson spent a
few days last week with Mrs. Nelson
Parr near Lake Ridge.

Mrs. Walter Hunt and daughter
Ethel, spent a day recently in Au-
burn.

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

George Curtis, wife and son Leon
were in Auburn recently for a day.

Mrs. George Atwater spent a few
days last week in Auburn.

Ellsworth.

Theodore Dillon, one of the best
known and most respected residents
of Ellsworth, died suddenly at his
home here, Jan. 24, at the age of 76
years. Mr. Dillon had been about
as usual, attending to the store and
returned home in the evening in his
usual health. After supper he sat
down with his paper to read, and
quietly and peacefully passed away to
sleep "until the resurrection morn-
ing." The deceased was a mechanic and
many years ago was employed by
the Percival firm in Auburn making
pianos. Funeral services were held
at the house Sunday afternoon, Rev.
Mr. Haynes of Ledyard officiating.

Mrs. Reynolds and daughter, Mrs.
Baker, of Lansing, attended the fu-
neral of Theodore Dillon.

Miss Pearl Dillon of Moravia High
school, spent the past week at her
home here.

Frank Smith of New York city, has
been spending the week in town.

Orrin Stewart of Auburn, spent
Sunday with his grandparents.

Henry Anthony of Elmira, was a
guest of Mrs. Elijah Anthony last
week.

Charles Bancroft of Scipioville, was
a caller in town one day last week.

Lloyd Myers will remove from the
George Morgan farm in the spring
and Arthur Fox will rent the farm
another year.

M. L. Winn expects to remove to
the Wm. Avery tenant house.

Mr. and Mrs. John Callahan of Au-
burn, will take possession of their
farm with their son Alton who is a
present with Mrs. Anthony.

Frank Corey has been cutting tim-
ber for a new barn to be built in the
spring which will eclipse any barn
in the town for size.

Mrs. Elijah Anthony is occupying
her time this winter by making
quilts.

Mrs. L. Couse has adopted a daugh-
ter, thirteen years of age, to whom
they have become very much at-
tached.

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

J. G. ATWATER & SON.

North Lansing.

Feb. 4—Miss Emily Boyer died at
her home here on January 30th, aged
68 years. She had been in poor
health for a long time, confined to
the bed for many weeks nearly help-
less, and a great sufferer. She was
the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel
Boyer. After the father's death they
bought what was known as the Es-
quire Bowker place; there she has
since lived. Her mother died there
about 26 years ago. She had lived
here 32 years. There is now only
one of a family of eleven children
left, Miss Susan Boyer. The funeral
was held at the home Sunday after-
noon, Feb. 2, Rev. F. Allington offi-
ciating. Burial in our rural ceme-
tery. Miss Boyer was a good neigh-
bor, a true friend. She was not a
gossip, and always tried to put
the very best construction on all the
acts of others. She was a safe woman
in the community, always cheerful
and kind. The last company she had
before she took her bed, was the
gathering of the W. O. T. U. They
had dinner with her, but they were
very careful to take all the care from
her, and she had only to enjoy it.
Oh! how she will be missed, and
how loth we are to say "good bye."
Her nephews acted as the bearers.

There will be a donation for Rev.
F. Allington, Wednesday evening,
Feb. 19, at Grange Hall.

Mrs. Kate DeCamp was in Ithaca
one day last week.

The remains of Mrs. Oren English
of East Lansing, were brought to our
cemetery for burial on Monday after-
noon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ogden are
visiting their many friends here.

Mrs. Hall has been visiting her son
Frank Signor. She has been very
sick while here, but is better.

Mrs. Stanton and Ruth were in
Ithaca a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Quinten Boyles were
in Ithaca Saturday. Mrs. Addison
Boyles was at the home during their
absence.

Mrs. Rogers, a nurse from Moravia,
who has been caring for Miss Boyer,
went from here to Genoa.

Manley Beardsley was in Ithaca
last Thursday.

Wm. Cole is visiting among friends
here. He left New York state for the
west 50 years ago, and has only been
back here once before.

Miss Lillian M. Phelps will speak
in the church Friday afternoon, Feb.
7, on some phase of the temperance
question. Miss Phelps is a graduate
of the National School of Oratory,
and a lecturer of reputation.

King Ferry.

Michael J. Fanning, the noted Irish
orator of Philadelphia, Pa., will deliv-
er a temperance address in the
Presbyterian church on Sunday morn-
ing, Feb. 9. Mr. Fanning comes very
highly recommended. It is hoped
there will be a large audience to hear
him.

There will be a Christian Endeavor
social at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
Frank Brill Friday evening, Feb. 7.

The Woman's Missionary Society
will hold their annual meeting and
tea at the home of Mrs. E. S. Fossen-
den Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 12.
A large attendance is desired.

Morgan Wilbur of Rome, N. Y.,
was in this place the first of the week
to see his grandmother, Mrs. Mary
Smith, who is sick at Wesley Wil-
bur's.

T. C. McCormick purchased the
Walter Corey farm at Ledyard on Sat-
urday last.

Mrs. G. W. Shaw is spending a few
days in Syracuse with her son Jay,
and family.

Harry Bradley and wife were called
here from New York last week by the
illness of his father, Nelson Bradley.
Mr. Bradley died Sunday at the home
of John Jefferson where he was board-
ing. He was 93 years of age. The
funeral was held in the Presbyterian
church Tuesday at 2 p. m. Burial in
King Ferry cemetery.

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

Dr. Hubbard Dead.

Rev. William Henry Hubbard, D.
D., of Auburn died at 9:55 o'clock
Friday night Jan. 31, at the home of
his brother-in-law, William Skinner,
No. 36 East Thirty-Ninth street, New
York city. Death was due to pneu-
monia and heart disease.

Doctor Hubbard had been taken to
New York on Tuesday, January 21,
for treatment in a private hospital,
having suffered from heart trouble.
His breathing had been affected and
it was believed that after treatment
by a specialist he would recover.
That his condition was considered
serious at the time was evident in
the precautions made in removing
him to New York. He was taken to
the railroad in an ambulance and the
journey to New York was made in a
private car. While under treatment
in New York the patient responded
favorably but after going to the home
of his brother-in-law, Mr. Skinner, a
few days later pneumonia developed
and with the complication of heart
trouble his death was imminent.

Friday his suffering moderated
considerably and he slept peacefully
most of the day but his end came that
night. All members of the family
were at the bedside.

In his death Auburn loses one of
her most distinguished citizens. His
great success in building up the con-
gregation of the First Presbyterian
church was, perhaps, his best known
work but that was insignificant
to his many other services, espe-
cially in his charities of which lit-
tle was known except by his benefi-
ciaries. His other great service, that
marked him as one of the rational
figures in the Presbyterian church,
was his labors for the Executive Com-
mission of the Presbyterian General
Assembly of which he became secre-
tary two years ago. He has been an
indefatigable worker for the church
and he has combined that work with
practical philanthropy in bringing
converts to Christianity.

In October, 1886, Rev. Mr. Hub-
bard accepted the call to Auburn, and
he succeeded the late Rev. Charles J.
Hawley, D. D. On July 14, 1911,
the First Presbyterian church cele-
brated its centennial anniversary and
the occasion marked the twenty-fifth
year of Doctor Hubbard's services.

While acting as pastor of the great
congregation of the First church, Doc-
tor Hubbard always maintained inter-
est in numerous other activities,
especially in the administrative end
of church government. He had been a
trustee of Auburn Theological Sem-
inary and was interested in other
educational and theological institu-
tions. He was particularly interest-
ed in Berea College and was honored
by that institution in 1905 when he
received the degree of D. D.

The deceased is survived by his
wife and three sons, William Henry
Hubbard, Jr., Allen S. Hubbard and
Edward W. Hubbard; also a brother,
Rev. Charles W. F. Hubbard of Berea,
Ky.

The remains were brought to Au-
burn on Monday, reaching there on
Monday evening, and were taken to
Dr. Hubbard's late home, No. 98
North street. The funeral was held
on Tuesday afternoon. Following a
brief service for the family, public
services were conducted at the First
Presbyterian church which were at-
tended by 1,500 people, it was said.
Burial was made in Fort Hill.

For Vegetable Growers.

Vegetable growing in New York
involves the production of many dif-
ferent crops under widely different
conditions. It has been the aim in
preparing the program for the third
annual meeting of the New York
State Vegetable Growers' association
to provide for these widely diversi-
fied interests. The sessions are to be
held during Farmers' week at the
New York State College of Agricul-
ture at Ithaca, February 11-13.

Such general topics as plant dis-
eases, irrigation, cost records, and
local growers' associations, will be
helpful to growers, regardless of their
particular lines of work. The first
two are to be taken up in round table
discussion, and the men who know
will be there. Bring your questions
along. There will be a question box
at the close of all addresses.

Do Not

Do not plead lack of time to visit
the school. There is no excuse for
shirking a duty.

Do not reproach the teacher with
the fact that "Tommy has not learned
a single thing the entire year." She
is not responsible for his lack of
brains.

Do not send a verbal request to
have Jennie's seat changed. There is
often no vacant seat and one change
usually means at least half a dozen.

Do not forget that the teacher's in-
terest in your child is personal. She
will do more to help him than any
one except yourself.

Do not expect the teacher to man-
age without friction a child whom
you yourself have not been able to
control.

Do not insist that the teacher is
keeping your child back through
spite. She will hardly risk her repu-
tation as an instructor to gratify a
personal grudge, however disagree-
able the child may be.

Do not forget that the parents owe
a duty to the teacher just as surely
as the teacher does to the child.—Ex.

Philatheas Meet.

The Senior Philatheas class held
their business meeting at Mastin's
store, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 1, and
four members were received into the
class.

The following officers were elected:
President—Elsie Bancroft.
Vice President—Eleanor Sharp.
Secretary—Clyde Mastin.
Asst. Secretary—Leota Myer.
Treasurer—Lillian Bower.
Press Reporter—Esther Haakin.

The following committees were
nominated:

Social committee:
Eleanor Sharp ch.,
Florence Steels,
Lulu Searles,
Florence Stevenson.

Missionary Committee:
Ruby Marks ch.,
Lillian Bower,
Leota Myer.

Volunteer Committee:
Virginia Bush ch.,
Emma Bush,
Gladys Decker.

Cost of Living 48 Years Ago.

I was clerk in a general merchan-
dise store in 1864. We sold sugar
from 20 to 30 cents per pound during
the year. Flour was \$20 per barrel;
kerosene \$1.25 per gallon; rice 20
cents per pound; and other groceries
in proportion. A spool of cotton was
20 cents; brown 4 4 sheeting, 80 cents
per yard; calico, 50 cents. Four gar-
ments of men's underwear cost \$10,
that would be \$2 now. In 1871 I be-
gan a similar business on my own
capital. I paid at regular wholesale
prices 11 7-8 cents per pound for A
sugar; \$1.65 per pound for best Young
Hyson tea, and 70 cents for the cheap-
est Maracaibo coffee was 20 cents
per pound. I also paid \$260 for thirty
barrels of flour—none of it the high-
est standard. Fish and eggs were
cheaper than now in the country; all
other goods in proportion to the above
prices. I have sold rye from the farm
for \$1.75 per bushel; oats for 95 cents.
I was in business for thirty-one years
and sold during that period about
half a million dollars' worth of gen-
eral merchandise in a small country
store and was familiar with values.
I sold cook stoves for \$60, which is
double the value now. Wagons and
farm implements were double the
price of to-day.—Christian Herald.

Auction.

Mrs. Martin Stowell will sell at
public auction at her residence, one-
fourth mile north of North Lansing,
on Thursday, Feb. 13, commencing
at 1 o'clock, sharp, the following
property: Top buggy, cutter, single
harness, light double harness, 15 bu.
potatoes, 30 quts. canned fruit, Deck-
er range nearly new, writing desk,
chiffonier, couch, Morris chair, rock-
ing chair, pictures, dining table, 6
chairs, glassware, dishes, small wood
stove, 1 bedroom suit, 2 separate
beds, go cart, bureau, stands, feather
beds, pillows, quilts, carpets, rug,
washing machine and wash tub and
many other articles. C. D. Holden,
auctioneer.

SHENANDOAH



A Stirring Story of Military Adventure and of a Strange Wartime Wooing, Founded on the Great Play of the Same Name

By BRONSON HOWARD AND HENRY TYRRELL

Illustrations From Actual Wartime Photographs by Brady

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

CHAPTER III. Parting of the Ways.

A STRANGE feeling of excitement, something like exhilaration, was in the air at Charleston that morning of April 12, Henry Clay's birthday, as more than one of the Ellingham household had remarked. In a way that cannon signal roaring against Sumter had come as a relief to the general tension not only at the South Carolina storm center, but everywhere, north and south. It was the decisive beginning of what all now knew to be inevitable war.

When Colonel Haverill reflected upon the calamity pending over the country his own personal griefs and annoyances sank into insignificance. It was the same with the elderly southerners, and the personal greetings and commendings of that day were marked by grave courtesy and kindness.

From earliest daybreak every available place on the harbor side was thronged by ladies and gentlemen, old and young, white folk and black, viewing the spectacle of the bombardment. Troops came pouring into Charleston but were held in reserve, the forces already manning the score of batteries now in action against Sumter being more than ample. Civilians of various descriptions were arriving from all directions on horseback, afoot and in every species of antiquated or improvised conveyance. Far out seaward could be described the vessels sent by the Federal government for the relief

of the beleaguered fortress, and it was rumored that they would still make an attempt to throw re-enforcements into the place.

Meanwhile Major Anderson, within the fort, had withheld his fire until long after daylight, when parapets were knocked down and breaches began to appear in the masonry of the walls where the thirteen inch shells from the mortars struck, and smoke and flames from burning sheds told of havoc wrought within.

When he was "good and ready," as they said, Anderson opened fire with three barbette guns and stirred up the Confederate batteries on Mount Pleasant and Cummings point like a hornet's nest. Then he brought into action the two tiers looking toward Fort Moultrie with such effect that several of the latter's guns were eventually silenced.

The firing continued all day and intermittently through the night. Sumter had no ammunition to waste. One of her magazines had been exploded by the Confederate shells. The latter were persistently directed in an attempt to carry away the colors, but all day these defiantly waved, and when the morning of the 13th dawned the flag was still there. At last, about noon of that second day, a successful shot was aimed and the flag, which had been hanging by a single halyard, fell. One of the enlisted men was quick to raise it again, replacing the shattered flagstaff with a spar.

In that brief interval Major Anderson's fire having of necessity ceased, the Charlestinians concluded that the fort had surrendered. Senator Wigfall, in the name of General Beauregard, put forth in a boat and went to offer Anderson the most favorable terms of capitulation—evacuation with permission to salute the flag and to march out with the honors of war, with their arms and private baggage. Under these conditions his brave defense having won him the best possible terms and knowing that further resistance would mean useless sacrifice of life, Major Anderson without humiliation hoisted the white flag over Sumter and entered into negotiations for the surrender of the fortress.

President Lincoln had called for 75,000 troops to suppress the rebellious combination of the southland and to "cause the laws to be duly executed."

"Lieutenant West," said Colonel Haverill, handing his young officer a stamped paper, with full military formality, "I have secured the necessary passports north—here is yours. I am ordered direct to Washington and shall start with Mrs. Haverill at once. You will report to Captain Lyon of the Second regiment in St. Louis."

With what a different manner of paternal tenderness did the colonel lay his hand on the shoulder of Lieutenant Robert Ellingham, as if he hated to speak the words that meant a long farewell.

the same ground again when the time of leaving came for him and Kerchival.

"Our state is to be the chief battle ground, according to present predictions," he said, with the weight of fifty years suddenly added to his stature as a Virginian. "But every loyal son of Virginia will follow her flag. It is our religion."

"That may be all right for you, Bob—I am not blaming you," responded Kerchival. "But my state is New York. If New York had gone back on



© by Review of Reviews company.

"Uncle Sam will have a brand new recruit."

the old flag—your father's and mine—well, New York might go to the devil. That's my religion."

They walked out, Robert and Madeline, along the battery wall by the sea, in silence, as if by mutual rendezvous.

"This is the last we shall be together for the present, anyway, Miss Madeline," poor Bob began.

"I'm afraid so," murmured Madeline. "But we shall meet again—some time," he went on desperately; "that is, if we both live."

"If we both live!" repeated Madeline, in an awestricken tone. "Oh, Robert, you mean if you live, I suppose. So you are going, too, into this dreadful war, is it comes?"

"Yes, Madeline, I must. It is fate—yours and mine together—isn't it, dearest girl? You don't deny it, and that gives me courage. You know what duty means. And you know what love means, too, don't you? Madeline, I do love you. I shall always love you, come what may. There, fate has granted me this much—allowed me to tell you how I love you—and nothing can take this moment away from us at least, thank God! And I have the strongest kind of faith in me now that our story isn't going to be cut short here. It may be interrupted. We've got to be tried by fire, maybe, but I can stand it if— You will think of me, won't you, Madeline?"

"I shall keep watch upon fate."

For the rest of their time together their silences were more eloquent than their words.

Lieutenant Kerchival West passed through one more dramatic scene before quitting Charleston.

In an obscure tavern by the water front he found Frank Haverill, a sincere, young desperado, whose bold, dissipated look had something strangely attractive about it and whose gentlemanly speech and manner belied a certain affectation of hardihood and bravado.

All this latter was swept away by the sudden, violent wave of emotion that visibly rushed over his whole being when West delivered Mrs. Haverill's message and handed him the lock of containing the portrait miniature.

With an oath on his lips and tears running down his hardened face he cried out hoarsely:

"I've been a fool, an ungrateful dog, and I've deserved jail and worse. And

I'll stand the gaff and not blame any one but myself either. But, by heaven I'm glad now that you settled with that Thornton before I got to him. And I came down here to Charleston to seek him as a friend! Now, listen, Lieutenant West, and I want you to tell this to my father and to my dearest mother, for she is that—here he kissed the miniature fervently—"tell them that I deserve the worst that can happen to me, but that I didn't desert my wife."

"Poor girl! She only allowed that story to go out in order to throw them off the track and help me to escape, as I did. Now she will know that the colonel and Mrs. Haverill know the truth, and that will comfort her more than the money they are sending her. God bless them! And it would comfort me, too, if anything could, but nothing can, except one thing, and that is fight and plenty of it. I want to fight my way back to self respect, to honor, and show those who have stuck by me that I'm worth saving after all. No matter what happens, thank God I've still got freedom to fight!"

"Do you mean that you'll enlist?" asked West.

"Yes—yes, lieutenant. I can't get to Washington quick enough."

"In the Federal army, of course?"

"Surely—in the fight for the Union."

"Bully for you, Frank!" cried the officer, impulsively grasping the boy's hand. "That will be splendid news for the colonel."

The somber scowl overspread Frank Haverill's face again. He rose to his feet and said earnestly:

"No, Lieutenant West. I charge you, upon honor, not to tell my father—not to tell any one—but to keep this a secret between ourselves. It will be time enough for them to know when I have proved myself a man again. Lieutenant, I am going to Washington to enlist. But that is all that will be known about me for the present, perhaps forever. Even if you hear of me in the days to come it won't be under the name of Frank Haverill."

"I am going to start all over again under a new name, which won't have a spot of dishonor on it, and Uncle Sam and Father Abraham Lincoln will have a brand new recruit, born today. Do you understand, lieutenant? That sweet lady, heaven's own angel mother to me, has stooped down and grabbed me out of hell, and she shall yet have reason to be glad that she did so or my father will never set eyes on his son again!"

When Colonel Haverill arrived in Washington, which at that period had not yet outgrown the aspect of a shiftless, overgrown Virginia town, he found it transformed into a vast, chaotic military camp. Every incoming train from Baltimore or from the west brought its regiment of raw recruits, who were driven like cattle to the barracks and drill grounds on the Potomac flats, near the end of the Long bridge and within sight of the steeples and roofs of Alexandria, where on a clear day the southern flag could be seen from the very windows of the White House, floating defiantly.

While Washington was getting ready to send the Army of the Potomac to invade Virginia, Robert Ellingham reported to General Lee in Richmond, 15 miles to the southward, and found the new Confederate capital likewise seething with activity.

Lee was exercising all his energy, sagacity, skill and experience in the tour de force of sending an equipped army to Johnston and Beauregard in the field at the threatened points. From one of these points, the great valley of Virginia lying between the Blue Ridge and Shenandoah mountains, he had called Colonel Thomas Jonathan Jackson, an eccentric Presbyterian professor at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, and who in his brief month since the breaking out of the war had developed aggressive qualities calculated to attract the attention of the authorities at Richmond.

Lieutenant Ellingham, promoted to captain, naturally gravitated to the new brigade of Jackson, who was now elevated to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers. The regiments of his brigade were composed of the very flower and pride not only of the valley but of the whole commonwealth of Virginia, and even before Jackson's troops took the field they had already begun to receive the impress of the iron hand of their leader.

Their first destination was Manassas Junction, the point of union of the railroad coming into Virginia from Washington with a branch road leading into the Shenandoah valley. General Lee had pointed out that this strategic point would in all probability be the first battlefield in the move to check the Federal advance toward Richmond, and he now concentrated all available forces there.

On a small stream called Bull Run, some thirty miles southwest of Washington, Beauregard awaited the arrival of McDowell. The banks of this stream are abrupt and densely wooded, but it is fordable in numerous places, and at that time was crossed on the Centerville and Warrenton turnpike road, below Sudley church, by a stone bridge.

It was on a bright, sultry Sunday morning of mid-July that the two armies of brothers—disrupted members of a family republic that had held together for three generations—first emerged in serrated battle lines six miles long from the mysterious Virginia forests on either side of Bull Run and rushed forward to fight breast to breast for victory.

The Federal plan of operations, credited to the still masterful Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, started with the planting of an entire division of fully 15,000 men in the rear at Centerville, to protect the communications.

Colonel Haverill's regiment, to his intense chagrin, was here helplessly detained. Another division, in which General Buckthorn's brigade was included, marched ahead to make the opening demonstration at the stone bridge, while two others crossed at the Sudley and other fords, to concentrate on the southern bank of the stream and flank Beauregard's left.

This seemed an admirably clear and simple plan at 8 o'clock in the morning. Before noon it was an obliterated memory, and the wide arid plateau over which the battle spread like a fire in the brushwood swarmed with confused masses of northern and southern troops reeling to and fro, alternately taking and losing and retaking the same positions half a dozen times over, all lines indistinguishable in dense and lurid clouds of smoke, through which artillery guns and caissons dashed madly, while the thunder of cannon and the



Long Bridge Over the Potomac.

sustained crash of musketry reverberated in diabolical concert from the low lying hills around, and near and far arose, mingled with the human-like neighing of horses and the hoarse shouts, yells, cheers and commands, the horrible shrieks and groans of wounded and dying.

Before his horse was killed and himself knocked senseless by the explosion of a shell Heartsease saw General Buckthorn fall in the grand charge that drove back the South Carolina legions of Hampton and Bee. He also became aware of another brigade near the enemy's center that did not give way, but stood its ground stubbornly and then turned aggressor. It flashed over Heartsease's mind at the time that one or two more commands like this one would make Beauregard hard to whip, not knowing that this was the unique First brigade of the Army of the Shenandoah, under Jackson.

Bob Ellingham, galloping along the little wooded crest on the other side of the stone bridge, knew all about this brigade. He saw General Bee check and rally his scattered forces by pointing with his sword and shouting:

"Look at Jackson there standing like a stone wall!"

Jackson's brigade on the artillery swept plateau of Manassas was playing the part of the Imperial guard of Napoleon at Austerlitz, but without the prestige or the inspiration of apparent success. At a late hour of the afternoon neither side knew whether it had lost or won. In point of fact, one had about the same right to be routed as the other. Beauregard was tearing about the field, at every portion of the lines, his dark creole face burning with animation as he shouted encouragement to his grimy, savage looking troops, who responded with the blood-curdling "rebel yell" of the southern swamp rangers.

CHAPTER IV. The Virginians.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON—the ranking Confederate officer, but who had intrusted the immediate command to Beauregard on account of the latter's familiarity with the country—was able to keep from his headquarters something like a general outlook over the field and received intelligence just as a final attack was preparing that "a Federal army" had come up and was advancing upon his rear. This should have been the Union reserves from Centerville, but it was not. It was General Kirby Smith of the Army of the Shenandoah arriving with 1,700 fresh infantry. The whole southern line now advanced to the charge, and the combined attack upon the Federal bank and front was decisive enough to turn the tide of battle from uncertainty to sudden panic. The lines of blue wavered and broke, fell back from the plateau, across the Warrenton pike and on toward the Bull Run fords. The repulse became a rout, the rout grew into an appalling avalanche of defeat.

The Federal advance on the southern side of Bull Run had seen a regiment moving toward them, but were told it was a New York regiment which had been expected for support, and the artillerymen withheld their fire. Suddenly there came a fearful explosion of musketry, which in an instant changed the scene into one of hideous carnage. Death stricken men with dripping wounds were clinging to caissons, which frantic horses dragged pell mell through the infantry ranks and over the prostrate bodies of the fallen. A caisson blew up and three horses galloped off with the burning wreck, dragging a fourth horse, which was dead.

Cannoneers lay limp across their guns, with rammers and sponges and lanyards still in their hands. Whole batteries were annihilated in a moment, and organization command was wiped out. Those who could run, walk, limp, or even crawl, waited no

(Continued on page 2.)

1849 Auburn Savings Bank 1913

ASSETS \$6,044,258.01. SURPLUS \$537,435.05.
DAVID M. DUNN, President. NELSON B. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
GEORGE UNDERWOOD, 2nd Vice-President and Att'y. WILLIAM S. DOWNER, Treas. & Sec'y.
ADOLPH KEIL, Assistant Treasurer.

PAYS 3 1-2
per cent.
on Deposits

One Dollar will
open an Account

In This Bank

Loans Money on
good farms at 5
per cent.



Trustees.
EDWIN R. FAY
DAVID M. DUNNING
GEORGE UNDERWOOD
NELSON B. ELDRIDGE
GEORGE H. NYE
WILLIAM E. KEELER
HENRY D. TITUS
ROBERT L. ROMIG
WM. H. SEWARD, JR.
HENRY D. NOBLE
FREDERICK SEFTON
JOHN DUNN, JR.
WILLIAM S. DOWNER.

ORGANIZED 1865
Cayuga County Savings Bank
CORPORATED BY CHARTER & STATE LAW
AUBURN, N. Y.
W. F. WAIT, President. D. WADSWORTH, JR., Vice-President.
W. H. MEAKER, Treasurer. E. D. METCALF, Vice-President.
INTERESTS PAID ON DEPOSIT
Loans made on approved mortgages
All Business Strictly Confidential.

Pays Interest on Deposits
At the Rate of
3 1-2 Per Cent.
Deposits Made the First Three
Days of the Month Draw Interest
From the First.
It pays checks without presentation of pass book.
It loans money on bond and mortgage.
RALPH R. KEELER, President. GEORGE W. BENJAM, Treas.

PRATTS
ANIMAL
REGULATOR
will be your Animal Regulator, insuring More Milk,
Better Horses, Sheep, Hogs and Cattle, or your money is
refunded promptly. Pratts Poultry Regulator, Lice Killer and
all Pratt preparations are guaranteed.
J. S. BANKER, Drugs, Hardware, Genoa

FOR SALE!
Open and Top Cutters, Heavy and Light Bob
Sleighs, Fur Coats, Robes and Horse Blankets, Edison
Phonographs and Records.
G. N. COON, King Ferry, N. Y.

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

Place your Insurance with the
VENICE TOWN INSURANCE CO.
\$1,200,000 IN FARM RISKS!
WM. H. SHARPSTEEN, Secretary,
Office, Genoa, N. Y.

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

THE GENOA TRIBUNE
ESTABLISHED 1860.
A LOCAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Published every Friday.
Morrison Building, Genoa, N. Y. J. D. A. Waldo.

Subscription.
One year \$1.00
Six months75
Three months50
Single copies05
If no orders are received to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the time paid for, the publisher assumes that the subscriber desires the paper and intends to pay for it. No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.
Rates for space advertising made known on application. Readers 50 per line. Specials 40 per line. Cards of thanks 50c.
Job Printing. This office is well equipped to do first class printing of every description at moderate prices.

Friday Morning, Feb. 7, 1913

Professor Recited Badly.
One day a college professor, going to his class, came across one of his students who had just fallen down. Asking him how he fell, the student replied, "Notwithstanding." Telling the anecdote a short time later the professor said: "I met Mr. Junior the other day, and he made a very bright remark. He had just fallen down, you know; and, when I asked him how it happened, he said, 'Nevertheless.'"—Budget.

Examine Strange Personality.
A Frenchman, named Marguy, said to possess the hide of an elephant, instead of the ordinary human skin, and therefore believed to be an abnormally constituted person, not accountable for his actions, is to be medically examined at the request of the French attorney general to determine his responsibility for a theft for which he has been imprisoned some months.

Strange Names.
Every clergyman can tell tales of the strange names which he has been asked to bestow upon children at the baptismal font; but the place where that sort of thing is rampant is British Guinea. Nannie Bellona, John Pantaloon, and Frank Locust are among Christian names imposed on the offspring of native converts. Worse still are "Whisky Emmanuel" and "Seriatim ad Valorem."

Young Man Must Have Friends.
For boys and young men friendship is a prime necessity of existence. When a man has established himself in life and the interests of home and wife and family have absorbed him, he may, perhaps, dispense with friendship. But as long as he is young, unmarried and unsettled, he is as dependent on friendship as on air or food.

Uncovered Family Group.
An interesting discovery was recently made in Edinburgh in the course of the demolition of the old church buildings of a parish church in Roxburgh Place. A vault containing the remains of Lady Glenorchy, a member of the Breadalbane family, and the founder of the original church, was laid bare.

Washing Matting.
Bran is much better to use for cleaning matting than soap and water. Tie the bran in a bag, dip the mat into clean warm water, and rub the matting briskly with this; then wash it off with a cloth wrung out of warm salt water. This method freshens it up wonderfully.

No Conclusive Evidence of Change.
"Five years ago, sir," triumphantly declared the landlord of the Atlantic and Pacific hotel at Whoopopolis, Ok., "there was no town here at all!" "H'm!" replied the hypercritical tourist from the east. "And what makes you think there is one here now?"

Swatting Back.
Mrs. Hiram Offen—"I'm afraid you won't do. As nearly as I can find out, you have worked in six or seven places during the past year." Miss Brady—"Well, an' how many girls has herself had in the same toime? No less, I'm thinkin'."

Ham and Eggs.
Calhoun Clay says: "Dar am a non-breakable relationship betwixt de culud race an' turkey, the reason bein' dat de culud race is descended from Ham, while turkey comes from eggs."

Had a Good "Take."
One of the latest novels says: "He stooped a little and printed a round dozen of swift kisses on her surprised lips." Evidently a job printer.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Daily Thought.
A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.—Pope.

Probably.
The man who spends his life pursuing fame probably does so because he never gets a chance to turn off on a by-path that appears to lead straight to wealth.

All He Was Interested In.
Mother—"What do you think you'll make out of my daughter's talent?" Professor—"About \$5 a lesson, the piano holds out."—Stray Stories.

Subscribe for The Tribune.

Shenandoah.

longer, but dropped everything and got away from there.

On his hill at Manassas, after the final victorious charge, General Jackson had come nearer to the actual truth of possibility than he or any other Confederate then knew when he cried out exultantly:

"Give me 10,000 men and I will be in Washington tonight!"

The dawn of Monday came, but the sun did not shine. In the hot, sullen, drizzling morning the defeated troops poured into Washington over the Long bridge.

Some good citizens—but they were not in the majority—put out steaming wash kettles filled with coffee or soup for the forlorn boys. Among these good Samaritans was Jenny Buckthorn, surrounded by a staff of colored servants. Her father, severely wounded and captured by the enemy, had been recognized by his former comrade, General Beauregard, and as a personal courtesy had been exchanged for a wounded Confederate officer and al-



© by Review of Reviews company.

Whole Batteries Were Annihilated.

lied to proceed to Washington in an ambulance, attended by Colonel Haverill.

"Where is Heartsease?" was the first question Jenny asked her father after having ascertained that that stern parent was not dead.

"Don't ask me," muttered the old warrior. "This is no time for picnics and dancing parties."

One especially miserable looking object drifted along about noon and stood as if dazed at the sight of food and drink and commiseration. His uniform might have been blue or it might have been gray—mud and smudge were the prevailing hues. His shoes were heavy brogans tied with twine, and his naked and sore ankles showed that he was without socks. An old slouch hat was pulled over his face, and a tobacco bag hung from a button of his jacket. The collar of which was turned up to the chin, evidently to conceal the condition of the shirt—or the lack of one.

"You poor fellow!" said Jenny. "Tell me, were you in the cavalry?"

"Yes, Miss Buckthorn. Is it possible you do not recognize me? I must apologize for my appearance, but—"

"Great heavens! Is it yourself, Heartsease?" exclaimed the girl, with a little shriek. "Why, you look like a bummer."

"Possibly this may serve to identify me," and he drew from the mysterious inner recesses a stained packet, which proved to be a large silk handkerchief enveloping a dainty lace one.

Heartsease received his captain's commission at the dinner table that same evening. After all, as the old general said, he was a regular and had



General George B. McClellan.

fought before he ran, and that was a contrast to many of the pestiferous ready-made shoulder straps who had betrayed the brave volunteers and lost the fight for them, and who were now standing about unabashed, bragging in the barrooms.

Without losing any time Jackson now

rival at St. Louis, was assigned to the army of southwestern Missouri, where in a short time he saw hard service in almost every line except that of actual fighting. A large addition had been made to the regular army and to fill vacancies in the new regiments rapid promotions among the officers already in service had occurred. In a few months' time West rose from second lieutenant to the rank of captain of infantry—an advancement which a year before could only have been gained as a reward of perhaps fifteen years of continuous service.

As weeks and months passed on it was possible to find a certain encouragement in the fact that the defeat of McDowell's army, while not utilized by the Confederates to its full military effect, nevertheless flattered them into a feeling of strength and security, resulting in comparative inactivity in the field for the better part of a year. At the north the effect produced was exactly the contrary. While the south was planning the organization of a new republic and even putting up the name of General Beauregard as a candidate for the presidential succession in such a way as to



© by Review of Reviews company.

Lieutenant General Scott.

incur for that officer the cordial distrust of Jefferson Davis forever afterward. The Federal government and the people of the northern and western states set to work with furious energy to counteract the reverses suffered in the beginning. Congress authorized the enlistment of half a million of men for three years, an increase of the navy and stupendous loans with which to strengthen the sinews of war.

Lieutenant General Scott, now past seventy years of age, hung up his laureled sword and yielded the command of the Federal armies to a younger and more active officer, General George B. McClellan.

With two Federal armies ready to move into Virginia—that of McClellan at Washington and that under General Banks opposite Leesburg—to say nothing of considerable bodies of troops harassing the northern counties about the headwaters of the Potomac, the Confederate prospects for the spring of 1862 were decidedly threatening. To protect this portion of the state and to guard the lower Shenandoah valley against General Banks, the Confederate government determined to send a force to Winchester. This force, organized under the official title of the "Army of the Monongahela," was placed under the command of "Stonewall" Jackson, now advanced to the rank of major general.

This was great news to the Ellinghams, not only for the naive reason that it seemed to them like throwing an impregnable guard around Belle Bosquet and the whole valley, but also and especially because of Captain Robert Ellingham's part in the growing prestige of the "Stonewall" brigade.

The valley of Virginia comprised within that section of the Appalachian plateau bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge and on the west by a range of the Alleghenies called there the North mountains, stretches from the headwaters of the Shenandoah near Staunton on the south to the Potomac on the north, a distance of considerably more than a hundred miles. At the upper end this valley is more than forty miles wide, while at Strasburg, fifty miles south of the Potomac, the extreme width is scarcely twenty-five.

A broad macadamized road, the famous Valley pike, traverses the entire region from north to south, with lateral roads extending to the mountain boundaries on either side, those toward the Blue Ridge connecting through various gaps with the railroads of eastern Virginia.

This beautiful and fertile region called for protection for its own sake as well as for that of its patriotic population (of which the Ellinghams were a fair sample). Its numerous black slaves and the rich supplies which its lush meadow lands and broad plantations furnished.

It was especially important from a southern military viewpoint that the valley should be held intact by a Confederate army. No portion of the region could be given up without serious detriment to operations north of Richmond.

"If this valley is lost Virginia is lost," was Jackson's watchword.

Early in January, 1862, Captain Ellingham wrote to his sister in Richmond: "We have only conjecture as to our destination. General Jackson keeps his secrets so well as to deceive not only the enemy, but ourselves." Without losing any time Jackson now

set out with fiercer energy than ever to surprise the Federal garrison under General Kelly at Romney. The weather was fearful, even for ordinary travel, to say nothing of forced military movements. Men and horses fell on the icy roads, their guns going off all along the line, the knees and muzzles of the animals lacerated, the men limping along, leaving trails of blood on the frozen snow. The march was comparable to Napoleon's passage of the Alps and not alone in its hardships, but likewise in its results, for before the 1st of February General Kelly had evacuated Romney, and for the moment there was no Federal force left in the entire lower valley.

With the opening of spring four Federal armies under Fremont, Banks, McDowell and McClellan respectively were ready to close in upon Richmond. Fremont and Banks in the north and west expected to unite their forces and drive Jackson up the valley, cutting the Confederate communications and then sweeping down upon Richmond from the mountains, while McClellan marched up the peninsula between the James and York rivers, and McDowell advanced from Fredericksburg.

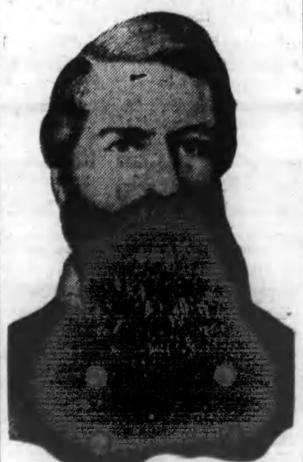
Early in March "Stonewall" Jackson was back in Winchester with Banks and an augmented Federal force at his heels on the north, and Shields with another army reported at Strasburg to the southward.

Here Bob Ellingham first made the acquaintance of Colonel Ashby, commanding Jackson's cavalry—a wondrous cavalier from Fauquier county, mounted on a milk white blooded horse, the most dashing rider in the whole state of Virginia, and as a leader of partisans destined soon to rank among the foremost of his contemporaries. Ashby looked like a Moor and had the chivalrous soul of a Saladin.

They struck Shields near Woodstock, some forty miles up the pike, and on March 23 attacked him, at Kernstown, and were repulsed. This was one of the few setbacks Jackson encountered in his campaign, and the furious impulse of his rebound that followed immediately after made it a costly victory for his opponent. A frenzied seized "Old Stonewall" and his men and made them invincible, irresistible. The limitless resources of the now thoroughly aroused Washington government were brought to bear in earnest upon this bold secessionist.

The whole valley was alive with marching and countermarching, advancing and retreating armies. Jackson's desperate game was to present a menacing front in several directions at once, while awaiting re-enforcements sorely needed. General Banks came over from Manassas, bent upon his destruction. At the same time Blenker, on his way with 10,000 men to join Fremont, was instructed to report to him as he followed Jackson up the valley. Jackson stood at bay at Swift Run gap in the Blue Ridge mountains with his flanks protected by the foot hills. Ewell, with a handy Confederate force, was not far away, but on the other side of the mountains in Jackson's rear, at Gordonsville.

In this tight place Jackson called upon General Lee at Richmond to re-enforce him with 8,000 men. Lee could not spare any from the defense of Richmond, but suggested that a union might be effected with General Edward Johnson and his 3,500 troops at Staunton. Ewell was expected to move eastward against McDowell's Federal army at Fredericksburg. Meanwhile Banks, with his large force, was watching General Edward Johnson at Harrisonburg. The Federal Generals Milroy and Schenck had



Ashby Looked Like a Moor.

moved up west of the mountains, in front of Johnson, awaiting the arrival of Fremont from the north.

It was now the end of April, and "Stonewall" Jackson started in to do the theoretically impossible. Evading Banks and Harrisonburg, he moved with incredible swiftness to Staunton, joined his force with Johnson's and defeated Milroy and Schenck at one fell blow. This great advantage had to be followed up, so Ewell marched over into the valley from Gordonsville, compelling Banks to fall back to Strasburg. Having disposed of the two Federal commanders, Jackson, with Ewell, now hotfooted it to Front Royal where the north and south forks of the Shenandoah river unite, at the northern end of the Massanutton ridges. (To Be Continued.)

The Elevating Touch.
"Don't you think music has a refining influence?" "It must have," replied Miss Cayenne. "Some of the popular songs contain language that it would be impossible to employ in any other way."

BIG REDUCTIONS

To Close Out the balance of our Winter Suits, Coats and Furs, we are offering them at Very Low Prices:

\$26.50	Suits for	\$17.50	\$12.00	Coats for	\$ 8.50
27.00	" "	18.00	16.50	" "	11.50
28.50	" "	19.00	19.50	" "	13.50
32.50	" "	20.00	26.50	" "	18.50
40.00	" "	26.50	25.00	" "	16.50

Some Suits as Low as \$7.50
Coats as Low as \$5.00

Every Piece of Fur has been Greatly Reduced. Muffs, Neck Pieces and Fur Coats can now be purchased at much less than the regular value.

John W. Rice Company

103 Genesee Street, AUBURN, N. Y.

WE wish to thank every one who attended our sale. We know that every one that did so is thanking us. You that did not come in still have an opportunity to buy a suit or an overcoat at a reduced price. The mild winter results in a continuance of the following prices on

Men's and Young Men's SUITS and OVERCOATS

\$30.00	Grade	\$23.75	\$28.00	Grade	\$22.75
25.00	"	18.75	22.50	"	16.75
20.00	"	13.75	18.00	"	12.75
15.00	"	10.75	12.50	"	9.75
10.00	"	7.75	7.50	"	5.75

The assortment is not as large as it was, but every garment is a real bargain at the price.

C. R. EGBERT,
The Peoples' Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher,
75 Genesee St., Auubrn, N. Y.

DRY GOODS

AND
Ready-to-Wear Merchandise
Direct from the Manufacturers

Most departments will soon be well stocked with Spring Goods

BALANCE OF COATS, SUITS, FURS
AT STILL GREATER SACRIFICE

Mail and phone orders solicited.

BUSH & DEAN,
151 East State St., ITHACA, NEW YORK.

Wooltex Coats, Suits and Skirts

Don't Lose Money On Sick Cows.

KOW-KURE has doubled the value of thousands of ailing cows by its wonderful medicinal qualities. Hundreds of unprofitable cows have been rescued from the butcher and made big profit-producers. KOW-KURE is not a "meek-foody." It is a remedy. It positively cures and prevents the ailments that sap the strength of the milking cow and growing calf. It regulates the digestive and generative organs and tones up the entire system—cures BARKENESS, RETAINED AFTER-BIRTH, ABORTION, MILK FEVER, LOST APPETITE and similar ills.

Every dairyman should use KOW-KURE to keep the herd healthy, because healthy cows produce profits.

USE OUR "KIT," THE GREAT FLY AND NIT REPELLENT.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION, Norwich, N. Y.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE and

Tribune Farmer, \$1.55.



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

Bank to Spend \$30,000.

Extensive improvements for Tompkins County National Bank, that will cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and will make a handsome addition to Ithaca's banking institutions, are to be made within the next few months at the Tompkins County National Bank building in East State street.

The exterior of the building, its old colonial type front with stately pillars similar to those on the Colonial Building, formerly the postoffice, which have made these buildings familiar landmarks in State street for many years, will not be disturbed by the changes. An addition is to be built, however, to fill up the vacant space between the bank and the Kenney Block to the west.

The plans, for the improvements, drawn by an architect who makes a specialty of bank architecture, have been approved by the directors of the bank and it is expected that the work will be started within a short time. The work will occupy about six months.

While the work is in progress the banking house will conduct its business in temporary headquarters. It is understood that a nearby State Street store, soon to be vacated, has been leased for this purpose.

Speaking of the proposed improvements today one of the bank officers stated that the enlargement has been made necessary by the steady increase in the volume of business that the institution has enjoyed. Then, too, the present arrangement of the interior is inconvenient and more space and larger vaults are needed.

One feature of the improvements will be a large fire and burglar proof safety deposit vault that will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000. This will give the bank added deposit facilities for its patrons. There will also be a vault for the storage of silver and other valuables by persons desiring to leave these things in safe keeping while they are away for summer months and other vacations.

With the additional space that will be afforded by the wing built on the west side of the building the working offices will be enlarged and rearranged, and there will also be new quarters for directors' rooms and other private offices. The banking house has used the present building since 1838, two years after the bank was founded.—Ithaca News, January 31.

Oldest Living Things.

Full information regarding the Sequoia and General Grant National parks, which contain the oldest and largest trees in the world, is contained in a circular issued by the Department of the Interior. Within these parks are thirteen groves of sequoia trees, there being over 12,000 trees exceeding ten feet in diameter.

In the Giant Forest in the Sequoia National Park the principal trees are the General Sherman, 286 feet high and 36 feet in diameter; the Abraham Lincoln, 270 feet high and 31 feet in diameter; and the William McKinley, 291 feet in height and 28 feet in diameter. In the General Grant Park the principal trees are the General Grant, 264 feet high and 35 feet in diameter, and the George Washington, 255 feet high and 29 feet in diameter.

These big trees are the oldest living things in the world, 4,000 annual wood rings having been counted on one of the fallen giants in the Sequoia Park. The great pines of the Pacific Coast are old in their fourth or fifth century, when the big trees growing beside them are still in the bloom of youth, as they do not attain prize size and beauty before their fifteen hundredth year or become old in less than 3,000 years.

This circular, which may be obtained free from the Department of the Interior, contains information regarding the means of seeing the park, tables showing distances to the principal points, a tourist map, a list of birds, and the regulations that have been adopted for the protection of the forest.

The Retort Courteous.

An official of the department of the Interior tells of an incident at one of the government schools for the Indians.

A patrolling young woman of Cincinnati was being shown through the institution, when she came upon a fine looking Indian girl of perhaps sixteen years of age. The Indian girl was hemming napkins, which the girl from Cincinnati watched for some moments in silence. Then said she to the Indian, "Are you civilized?"

The Sioux raised her head slowly from her work and glanced coldly at her interrogator. "No," she replied, as her eyes sank again to her napkins, "are you?"

Coal Oil.

Coal oil was first used as a liniment for medicinal purposes. Colonel Edwin L. Drake in 1859 drilled the first well for oil near Titusville, Pa. It was the beginning of the great American oil industry.

Highway, Bridge and Miscellaneous Report

Of the Town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, 1912.

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

HIGHWAY FUND—RECEIPTS	
Balance on hand from previous year	\$ 202.35
Highway Tax collected pursuant to Sections 90 and 91	1500.00
Received from State as State Aid pursuant to Section 101	900.00
Total receipts	\$ 2602.35

EXPENDITURES.	
For Labor and Team Work for the repair and improvement of highways	\$ 2195.96
For Materials for highways and bridges having a span of less than 5 feet	222.54
Total Expenditures for the repair and improvement of highways	\$ 2418.50
Balance unexpended Oct. 31, 1912	484.85

BRIDGE FUND—RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand from previous year	\$ 99.96
Tax received from collector pursuant to sections 90 and 91	250.00
Total receipts for repair and construction of bridges	349.96

EXPENDITURES.	
Labor and Team Work for repair and maintenance of bridges	\$ 17.12
Materials for repair and maintenance of bridges	74.05
Total expenditures for repair and maintenance of bridges	91.17
Balance unexpended, Oct. 31, 1912	258.79

MACHINERY FUND—RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand from previous year	\$ 84.69
Tax received from collector pursuant to Sections 90 and 91	80.00
Total receipts	\$ 164.69

EXPENDITURES.	
For repair of machinery, tools and implements	\$ 19.50
Total expenditures	19.50
Balance unexpended Oct. 31, 1912	145.19

SNOW AND MISCELLANEOUS FUND—RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand from previous year	\$ 149.88
Total receipts	149.88

EXPENDITURES.	
For removing obstructions caused by snow	\$ 49.76
For other miscellaneous purposes	7.00
Total expenditures	56.76
Balance unexpended Oct. 31, 1912	93.12

COMPENSATION TO TOWN SUPERINTENDENT AND DEPUTY TOWN SUPERINTENDENT.	
112 days at \$3 per day equals	\$336.00
Amount allowed for expenses	56.00

SUPERVISOR AND TOWN CLERK'S ALLOWANCE.	
How much is allowed the supervisor pursuant to section 110 of the highway law?	50.00
How much is allowed the town clerk pursuant to section 110 of the highway law?	5.00

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF CAYUGA,
Arthur L. Loomis, Supervisor of the town of Genoa, is the person mentioned as submitting the foregoing report, that the amount stated therein to have been received by him as supervisor of said town are all that he has received as such officer for the purposes therein stated; that the expenditures specified therein have in fact been made for the purposes and to the persons indicated; that all of such expenditures were made in good faith, for value received and in the manner required by the Highway law; that the balances therein specified are all the moneys remaining in his hands of the moneys received by him as provided by law on account of the highways and bridges of such town.

ARTHUR L. LOOMIS,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of November, 1912.
J. C. DAYTON, Notary Public.

Arthur L. Loomis, Supervisor of the town of Genoa, is the person mentioned as submitting the foregoing report, that the amount stated therein to have been received by him as supervisor of said town are all that he has received as such officer for the purposes therein stated; that the expenditures specified therein have in fact been made for the purposes and to the persons indicated; that all of such expenditures were made in good faith, for value received and in the manner required by the Highway law; that the balances therein specified are all the moneys remaining in his hands of the moneys received by him as provided by law on account of the highways and bridges of such town.

ARTHUR L. LOOMIS,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of November, 1912.
J. C. DAYTON, Notary Public.

Quits Place With Short Line.

Allen G. Armstrong, chief auditor and accountant of the New York, Auburn & Lansing Railroad and the Ithaca Street Railway Company, has resigned his position, to take effect February 15. On that date he will assume a position as chief auditor of the General Gas and Electric Company with main offices in New York City.

This company has a capital of \$9,000,000 and among its holdings are the Northwestern Railway and Power company of Toledo, Ohio; Butland, Vermont, Light and Power Company; Western Vermont Lighting Company and several other plant and systems.

Mr. Armstrong came here in July, 1912, and has made many friends during his stay. Recently he visited at his home in Norfolk, Va., and the Ledger-Dispatch of that city had the following to say of him:

"Mr. Armstrong, who was formerly with the Norfolk Railway system is visiting his parents here. Mr. Armstrong has made quite a success in the railway field. He left Norfolk in 1908 for New York to be connected with the Southern Pacific Steamship Company; later with the receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway System of New York City, for whom he was accountant until last July when he accepted the office of auditor and treasurer of the New York, Auburn & Lansing Railroad Company, a steam road in Central New York State, and also auditor of the Ithaca Street Railway Company."—Ithaca Journal, Jan 28

Not So Bad.
"Did you tell the landlord what an awful leak there was in the roof?"
"Yes, I told him."
"What did he say?"
"He said he'd fix the roof as soon as you pay the rent you owe."
"Did he? I guess it ain't much of a leak."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not So Bad.
"Did you tell the landlord what an awful leak there was in the roof?"
"Yes, I told him."
"What did he say?"
"He said he'd fix the roof as soon as you pay the rent you owe."
"Did he? I guess it ain't much of a leak."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not So Bad.
"Did you tell the landlord what an awful leak there was in the roof?"
"Yes, I told him."
"What did he say?"
"He said he'd fix the roof as soon as you pay the rent you owe."
"Did he? I guess it ain't much of a leak."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not So Bad.
"Did you tell the landlord what an awful leak there was in the roof?"
"Yes, I told him."
"What did he say?"
"He said he'd fix the roof as soon as you pay the rent you owe."
"Did he? I guess it ain't much of a leak."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SAGAR DRUG STORE

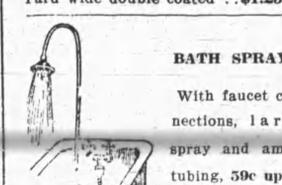
HOT WATER BOTTLES



Infant Hot Water Bottles 40c to 80c
Two quart Water Bottles—
First Aid, white 70c
White Seal, red \$1.00
Roxbury, Red \$1.15
Money Back \$1.25
Monogram, white \$1.35
Monogram, red \$1.50
American Beauty \$1.63
Maximum, Chocolate \$1.75
Monogram Pure Rubber \$2.00

RUBBER BED SHEETING

Soft and pliable, water proof.
One yard wide 70c yd
Yard and a half wide \$1.00 yd
Yard wide double coated \$1.25 yd



BATH SPRAYS

With faucet connections, large spray and ample tubing, 50c up



NOSE and THROAT ATOMIZERS.

For oil or water solutions, reliable and serviceable sprays.
50c to \$1.75

INVALID CUSHIONS

From 10 to 20 inch in diameter \$1.10 to \$2.20

RUBBER BIBS FOR BABIES

White Brocaded Bibs 25c

The Rubber Goods Department

The quality of the Sagar Rubber Goods is unsurpassed and you can feel quite safe when you make your purchases here.

BEST ELASTIC HOSIERY.



When made to measure from fresh materials as ours are, they fit and they last much longer than the sizes carried in stock. And even though our elastic goods are made to order our prices are less than other dealers charge for stock sizes. Send for our measurement blank or have your measurements taken at the store. Either men or women clerks, or if desired, we will call at your home.

HARD RUBBER SYRINGES

From the small Infant Syringes up to the Horse Syringe of 8 oz. capacity.
25c up



RUBBER ABDOMINAL and HEAD COILS

Used in reducing fevers and inflammation \$3.75 and \$4.50

HOSPITAL SHEETING

Black Rubber Sheeting with eyelets for tying to bed \$1.75

RUBBER SANITARY DRESS PROTECTOR.

Prevents any stain to the outer garments. Designed to be worn under the skirt at the back. It is made of fine nainsock, rubber coated to within 8 inches of the waist line, thus insuring protection where needed, and yet leaving the upper part of the apron cool and well ventilated.
Price 50c

RUBBER BED PANS

Inflated edges, readily cleansed. \$4.50
Can be rolled up for traveling

FAMILY BULB SYRINGES

Made of first quality Red rubber, two pipes, fully guaranteed. You will pay \$1.00 for this grade most places. Our price 60c



SAGAR DRUG STORE

109-111 GENESEE ST. AUBURN

SEEDS

Ever Had Hookworm.
"Oh, John!" cried the farmer's wife, "I'm afraid I've taken that dreadful new disease!"
"What makes you think so, dear?" he asked, alarmed, gathering the frail little woman into his arms and stroking the thinning hair as she sobbed out the story of her fears upon his broad shoulder.
"Well," she explained, "after I have got up, dressed myself and the children, cooked breakfast, washed the dishes, prepared the children for school, strained the new milk and set it away to cool, churned and worked the butter, swept and dusted, done the ironing, given the baby his bath, cooked dinner and washed the dishes, sewed all afternoon, cooked supper and washed the dishes, undressed the children and put them to bed, and sat down for the evening, I am too tired to do my darning! I never used to feel so. It must be the hook-worm."
—Puck.

Cornell Poultry Exhibit.

An exhibit of live poultry is to be held by the Department of Poultry Husbandry at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., during Farmers' Week, February 10-15. All farmers and poultry raisers having standard bred poultry are encouraged to send or bring with them, not later than Monday, Feb. 10, their best pair of fowls. Those desiring to exhibit should telephone (Independent 1149-X, Bell 225) or notify the Department of Poultry Husbandry not later than Saturday, Feb. 8, stating the breed and variety to be sent. Certificates or ribbons will be given to the best fowls in each class. There is no entry fee. Exhibition coops will be furnished and the fowls properly fed and cared for.

No Backache or Kidney Pains.

If you have pains in the back, urinary, bladder or kidney trouble, dizziness and lack of energy, try Mother Gray's AROMATIC-LEAF, the pleasant herb remedy. As a tonic laxative it has no equal. At Druggists, or by mail, 50c. Ask today. SAMPLE FREE. Address The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

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

O. G. PARKER, Moravia, N. Y.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder. It relieves tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet, and makes walking easy. Takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Over 30,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Chasing Silver.

Daddy—They say that the art of chasing silver is a very difficult one. Borrowit—I know it is. I've been trying all the day to find a man who would lend me half a crown.—London Advertiser

Subscribe for The Tribune.

SPECIAL SALE

Commencing
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1913

Continuing to Saturday, February 15

... DISCOUNT ON ...

Shirt Waists, House Dresses, Wool and Fleece Underwear, Outing Gowns and Skirts, Children's Dresses, Gloves, Mittens, Etc.

MRS. DE FOREST DAVIS

KING FERRY, N. Y.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE and

Tribune Farmer, \$1.55.

Village and Vicinity News.

—Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12.
 —February 10th to 15th is "Farmers' Week."
 —Master Randolph Hagin has been sick this week.
 —Mrs. J. F. Brown returned to her home here last Friday.
 —Among those on the sick list this week were Mrs. Chas. Foster and little daughter.
 —The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. Waldo, Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 2:30 o'clock.
 —Frank Storrs has recently moved in the rooms on the east side of the H. Stickle's house.
 —Don't forget the Baraca Class supper at Baraca hall, in the fire building this (Friday) evening.
 —Mrs. Wm. Rogers of Moravia, has been a guest at the home of her brother, G. B. Springer, this week.
 —Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Tallmadge have been spending the week with the latter's sister, Mrs. B. M. Green.
 —Remember the address by M. J. Fanning next Sunday afternoon at the Presbyterian church at 2:30 o'clock.
 Pictures framed at Hagin's.
 —Mrs. Chas. Cannon of Auburn, visited at the home of her mother, Mrs. Emeline Shaw, from Friday to Sunday last.
 —Humanity is much the same the world over. The man who deserves will rise to the top regardless of opposition.
 —About 3,000 persons are expected to attend Farmers' week at Ithaca, Feb. 10th to 15th.
 —There will be a donation for the benefit of Rev. F. J. Allington at the East Genoa church on Wednesday evening, Feb. 12. All are invited to attend.
 —The question of license is to be voted upon at the coming town meeting in Genoa, and the four questions to be submitted to the voters are published in this issue.
 —Mrs. Robert Gilmore and son, who have been spending some time at the home of Dr. M. K. Wiloughby, left the latter part of last week for Syracuse, where Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore will reside.
 —The Sunday morning theme at the Presbyterian church will be "Who Touched My Clothes?" Sunday school at usual hour and evening service and young people's meeting at usual time. All are invited.
 —Mrs. Frank Gillespie of Genoa, and her sister, Mrs. A. M. Sisson of Venice Center, went to Auburn Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. E. F. Gensheimer, who died in Cortland Friday last. The funeral was held at St. Alphonsus church Tuesday morning.
 —Rev. Walter B. Jorris has decided to accept the call to become the pastor of Grace Presbyterian church of Rochester, his resignation to take effect at the end of this month. Mr. Jorris was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Scipioville before going to the Moravia Congregational church.
 —Genoa friends of J. J. Shapero of Auburn, formerly of Genoa, are pleased to note that J. J. Shapero & Co. have taken a lease of the store at No. 34 North street, Auburn, and will add it to their present space at 36 North street to accommodate their growing business in clothing and furnishings.
 —Under the direction of Superintendent of Schools Gordon B. Springer of the Fourth school district of Cayuga county and the four Granges of Scipio, plans have been made for contests among the boys and girls of the rural schools of the town of Scipio, for the coming year. Prizes aggregating \$100 have been furnished for a corn growing contest among the boys and a contest in domestic science among the girls. In the fall a "Grange and School Day" will be held when the prizes will be awarded.

—Miss Effie Blair was at her home at Merrifield over Sunday.
 —Books are now printed for the blind by the blind in Washington.
 Orders taken for cut flowers—floral designs—and potted plants at Hagin's.
 —Superintendent G. B. Springer went to Utica Wednesday to attend a meeting of the State Superintendents.
 —Lent began this week, the services of Ash Wednesday being held in all Catholic and Episcopal churches.
 —George Main and Irvin Escritt have leased the Arthur Mead farm and will take possession about the first of March.
 —An account of the death of Miss Emily Boyer of North Lansing, may be found in the items from that place this week.
 —Born to Mr. and Mrs. Avis Merritt of Genoa, Feb. 1, 1913, twin daughters. The death of one of them occurred the following day.
 —Miss Jennie Bartholomew has been engaged by the Board of Education of Genoa school as assistant principal, and began her duties Feb. 3.
 —Look for the weak spot in the man who is shouting the loudest about the wickedness of his neighbor. You will find it if you look closely.
 —A speedy headache cure is made by squeezing the juice of half a lemon and half a teaspoonful of soda into half a glass of water, either hot or cold.
 —Parcel post packages will not be received for mailing unless they bear the name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from." Just keep that in mind.
 —Albert Chaffee who has been very ill with pneumonia since last week Wednesday, is reported to be improving. A nurse from Auburn has been caring for him, and his sister and daughter from Five Corners have been with him part of the time.
 —Harry Eysaman of Moravia, narrowly escaped having his automobile plunge into Owasco lake recently, when the steering knuckle on his machine broke. Eysaman was driving along the lake shore and before the power could be shut off, the car had skidded onto the sea wall.
 —Michael J. Fanning, the noted Irish orator of Philadelphia, Pa., will speak in Genoa Presbyterian church, next Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9, at 2:30 o'clock. All who heard Mr. Fanning a year ago will want to hear him again, and everybody should plan to attend this meeting.
 —According to the enrollment books just issued to the Cayuga County Election Commissioners there are 7,136 voters enrolled in the towns of the county, outside of the city of Auburn, divided as follows: Republican, 4,380; Democrat, 2,336; Prohibition, 207, Socialist, 118; Independence League, 95. The total registration in the same territory was 11,058, showing the number not enrolled to be 3,922.
 —THE TRIBUNE takes the same position it always has on the license question, i. e., we believe in no license, high or low. We believe that no benefit can come to any town or city by the sale of liquor within its borders, and we also believe that much harm can and does come from the sale of the stuff. The theory that business is better because of license in the town does not work out in fact. For the sake of the young boys and girls of our town, if for no other, vote NO on the propositions on Feb. 18.
 —A. A. Mastin and his daughter, Mrs. Wm. C. Rogers of Albany, were called to Cortland at the request of Principal DeGroat of the Normal school, Tuesday, by the serious illness of the former's sister, Mrs. Helen Robinson, who has been in the Cortland hospital for the past six weeks suffering from an injured hip and from several successive shocks. Her daughter, Miss Jenny L. Robinson, is assistant music teacher in the Cortland Normal school, and much sympathy is felt for her by friends and relatives.

Town Nominations.

DEMOCRAT.
 Supervisor—A. L. Loomis.
 Town Clerk—A. B. Peck.
 Justice of peace for vacancy—George D. Stearns.
 Justice of peace for vacancy—J. Sharpsteen and Geo. Stearns.
 Assessors—J. H. Cruthers, Arthur B. Slocum.
 Collector—Edward Murray.
 Overseer of poor—James Callahan, Alfonso Cannon.
 Constable—Horace Counsell, Frances Callahan, Leo Sullivan, Clarence W. Still.
 Superintendent of highways—Wm. Murray.

REPUBLICAN.
 Supervisor—Geo. W. Atwater.
 Town Clerk—F. C. Hagin.
 Justice of peace for vacancy—Geo. Hall, E. A. Bradley.
 Justices for full term—Geo. Hall, E. A. Bradley.
 Assessors—Bert R. Smith, Robert B. Ferris.
 Collector—Chas. J. Foster.
 Overseers of poor—Claude D. Palmer, A. J. Bothwell.
 Constables—Walter D. Hunt, Clarence Lewis, James Riley and S. C. French.
 Superintendent of highways—Frank Gillipie.

PROGRESSIVES.
 Supervisor—Alfred Avery.
 Town Clerk—Al Lanterman.
 Justice of peace for vacancy—Fred Bothwell and Geo. Stearns.
 Justices for full term—Fred Bothwell and Geo. Stearns.
 Assessors—Arthur Saxton and James I. Young.
 Overseer of poor—Frank Sellen and J. E. Bradt.
 Superintendent of highways—Sidney Reeves.
 Collector—A. H. Knapp.
 Constable—Frank Brill, Geo. Cook, Archie B. Smith, Henry K. Stickle and Henry Rumsey.

—Wednesday, Feb. 12, being a holiday, the First National bank of Genoa will be closed all day.
 —Cortland is to have a new postoffice building erected during the present year at a cost of about \$30,000.
 —A chicken fancier bought a \$100 egg at the New York poultry show and put it in his overcoat pocket so it wouldn't freeze. At the ferry he was wedged in a crush and the egg was smashed into a \$100 raw omelet.
 —The Monarch Road Roller Company of Groton, shipped tour machines to the Philippines and two to Brazil recently. The four for Manila were packed in twenty-five boxes and weighed 108,500 pounds.
 —Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Green entertained Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Tallmadge of West Groton, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Tallmadge of Weyburn, Canada, and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Giltner of East Venice, one day recently.
 —On Friday, Jan. 31, 1913, M. E. Bingham plowed for W. H. Huntley on his lot on Academy street. The furrow turned over as nicely as would have been the case in the summer or fall and there was not a particle of frost in the ground. If the warm weather continues Mr. Huntley may be bamboozled into planting corn next week.—Cortland Standard, Feb. 4.
 —The fourth number in the King Ferry lecture course, under the direction of the Boston Lyceum Bureau, will be given by Mildred Sheldon Bass. She will present Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Esmeralda." Miss Bass is a reader whose name is known as an interpreter of the best in literature and is rarely gifted in her ability to portray character. Remember the date, Saturday evening, Feb. 15, in the Presbyterian church, King Ferry. Single tickets 35c.
 —A famous doctor says: "Eat a good bowl of mush and milk for your breakfast and you will not need any medicine." Indian corn contains a large amount of nitrogen, has qualities easily assimilated, and is fattening. It is cheap and has great nutritive properties as well. A course of Indian meal in the shape of mush, Johnny cake, hoe cake, corn bread, etc., followed by copious draughts of water or better still, cow's milk, which, it is inclined to dyspepsia, a little lime water may be added, will make life, now a burden, worth living, and you need no other treatment to correct your nervousness and brighten your vision and give you sweet and peaceful sleep.—Ex.

Buy It Now!

That Edison Phonograph you have been thinking of buying so long.
 You would not think of purchasing a watch just because it is cheap—then don't buy a cheap Phonograph. Remember our prices are rock bottom—no one can sell any lower for any reason whatever.
 'Come to our store and hear the greatest players and singers render the most beautiful music—vaudeville, grand opera, sacred music, world famous singers, pealing organs, renowned violinists, brass bands, cathedral choirs—all these you must hear as reproduced on the Wonderful Edison. Come and let me demonstrate to you the only instrument that does full justice to magnificent music.

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

Questions Submitted.

To the electors of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y. Notice is hereby given of the following proposed questions and that a vote will be taken thereon by ballot at the biennial town meeting to be held in and for the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1913, to-wit:

Question 1.—Selling liquor to be drunk on the premises where sold—Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under the provisions of subdivision one of section eight of the liquor tax law, namely, by selling liquor to be drunk on the premises where sold, in the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y.?

Question 2.—Selling liquor not to be drunk on the premises where sold—Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under the provisions of subdivision two of section eight of the liquor tax law, namely, by selling liquor not to be drunk on the premises, where sold, in the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y.?

Question 3.—Selling liquor as a pharmacist on a physician's prescription—Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under the provisions of subdivision three of section eight of the liquor tax law, namely, by selling liquor as a pharmacist on a physician's prescription in the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y.?

Question 4.—Selling liquor by hotel keepers only—Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under subdivision one of section eight of the liquor tax law, but only in connection with the business of keeping a hotel in the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., if the majority of the votes cast on the first question submitted are in the negative?
 A. B. PECK, Town Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE—Good eating potatoes PAUL HENRY, Locke, N. Y., R. D. 22 28w8

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels, Wycoff strain \$1.00 each Arthur London, King Ferry, N. Y. 28w8 Southern Cayuga phone 16-H

FARM FOR SALE—126 acre farm situated on Ridge road, 40 rods from Ledyard post office, store and church, known as the Avery farm Spring water, 4 acres of wood land, rest tillable, modern buildings, 6 acres wheat on ground. Would like to sell before March 1, 1913. Inquire of T. C. McCormick & Son, 28w2 King Ferry, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two thoroughbred Jersey fresh cows with calf by side. S. S. Goodyear, 28w2 Atwater, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Indian Runner ducks at \$1.00 each, at the M. Dillon farm, Venice Center, N. Y. 27w8

Having introduced new blood this year from a heavy laying strain, my S. C. White Leghorns will produce a better laying strain than ever. Orders booked now for hatching eggs. 27tf F. D. Brinkerhoff Genoa, N. Y.

To Rent—The farm known as the Eaton place, 2 miles south and a half mile west of Venice Center. For particulars inquire of Mrs. Minnie Eaton, Aurora St., Moravia, N. Y. 19tf

FOR SALE—Small farm, 1/2 mile east of Genoa village; also some locust fence posts. 21tf Mrs. MARY CONNELL, Genoa

We pay the highest market price for poultry, Mondays. We also pay the highest market price for furs. 2tf WEAVER & BRIGGS, Genoa

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

FOR SALE—For \$2,000, house and lot 57x200 ft., good sized garden, pleasantly situated on Main St., Genoa, N. Y. LOUISA G. BENDIS, Adm. 49tf Genoa.

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

FARMS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED. Inquire of THE PEOPLE'S AGENCY, 93 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Remember that we print calling cards, programs, auction bills, circulars, stationery, by-laws, and all kinds of fine job work. Also orders taken for engraved cards and invitations.

Ithaca Auburn Short Line

New York, Auburn & Lansing R. R.
 In Effect December 29, 1912.

SOUTHBOUND—Read Down			STATIONS			NORTH BOUND—Read Up		
27 Daily	23 Daily	21 Daily		22 Daily	24 Daily	28 Daily		25 Daily
P M	P M	A M		A M	P M	P M		P M
6 20	1 45	8 30	AUBURN	11 09	4 59	8 59		
6 35	2 00	8 45	Mapleton	10 54	4 44	8 44		
6 46	2 11	8 56	Merrifield	10 43	4 33	8 33		
6 55	2 20	9 05	Venice Center	10 34	4 24	8 24		
7 10	2 35	9 20	GENOA	10 19	4 09	8 09		
7 21	2 46	9 31	North Lansing	10 08	3 58	7 58		
7 40	3 00	9 50	South Lansing	9 55	3 45	7 45		
8 05	3 25	10 15	ITHACA	9 20	3 15	7 10		
P M	P 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 9:50 a. m., 3:00 p. m. 3:45, 7:40 p. m. Also leave Rogues Harbor at 8:05 and 11:50 a. m. (daily except Sunday) 12:50, p. m. (Sunday only) 5:55 p. m., daily, and 10:05 p. m. Saturday only.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of GENOA

GENOA, N. Y.

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

WHEN you call at our store, if you do not find everything just exactly as represented by our advertisement, we lose your confidence, which is what we want most. That's why you may always be sure that **our goods** are just as advertised.

New Copyrights Just Arrived

Here Are a Few of Them:

50c Each—Red Mouse, The Lane That Has No Turning, Heritage of The Desert Depot Master, Miss Selina Lue, Lady Betty Across the Water, Well in the Desert.

Some Late Ones—My Lady's Garter, \$1.25; Blue Anchor Inn, \$1.20; Long Green Road, \$1.00; Journey to Nature, \$1.25; Between Two Thieves, \$1.40.

Fancy Groceries—Also Plain Ones.

We have good things every day. Come and see, or 'phone— if you want it quick.

Schraff's Full Line Fancy Chocolates

Gold Fish. Globes. Fish Plants.

HAGIN'S GROCERY

Miller 'Phone GENOA, N. Y.

Big Sale.

Now is your opportunity to save money. We will close out our entire stock of Cutters and Sleighs at COST.

A complete stock of Feed, Flour and Poultry supplies at reduced prices.

J. G. ATWATER & SON

Dealers in Lumber, Coal, Feed, Farm Implements, Etc.

—The proprietor of a skunk farm near Genesee, was sued recently by the Forest, Fish and Game Commission for possessing skunks out of season. The penalty was \$50 per skunk, but a settlement was made at a lower rate.

—Active volunteer firemen, possessing the necessary qualifications, must now serve on jury, according to a new law. Exempt firemen who have filed their certificates with the County Clerk cannot be drawn.

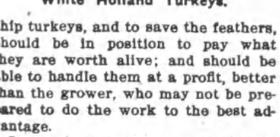


POULTRY

TURKEYS READY FOR MARKET

There Never Has Been More Active Demand for Good Birds Than at Present—Ways of Killing.

(By T. F. M'GREW.)
After turkeys are grown and ready for market, quite as much care and attention should be given to the killing and shipping as to the proper growing. When these things can not be done to good advantage, it is better to sell them alive. Buyers who are prepared to kill, dress, pack and



ship turkeys, and to save the feathers, should be in position to pay what they are worth alive; and should be able to handle them at a profit, better than the grower, who may not be prepared to do the work to the best advantage.

So much depends upon marketing them in the best condition that small growers should either dress and sell to their home market, or, providing it can be done at a fair price, sell alive to someone who makes a business of handling such stock.

Kill nothing but well-fattened stock. It seldom pays to send ill-favored stock into market. Do not give any food to the turkeys for twenty-four hours prior to killing. This allows the crop and entrails to become empty, and avoids much of the danger of spoiling. Pull crops and entrails count against value; they often taint the meat and prevent its being kept for any length of time.

There are two methods of killing largely used. The most popular is to suspend the fowl by the shanks, head down, and cut or stick it in the roof of the mouth with a knife made especially for this purpose. This severs the arteries and cuts into the brain, causing insensibility and a free flow of blood from the mouth. This is called "sticking in the roof of the mouth."

The other plan is to break the neck by a quick twist or jerk backward. When the neck is completely disjointed the head is pulled away so as to form an open space in the neck in which the blood may settle. This plan has been but little used, though the claim is made that when so killed the fowls will keep longer, because there is no opening by which the air can get into the body, as there is when they are stuck in the roof of the mouth. This method has been used more for chickens than for turkeys, and to use it well requires considerable practice. The method of beheading with an ax or hatchet has been employed for ages.



RHODE ISLAND RED'S ORIGIN
History of Youngest Breed of American Chickens—Considered Excellent for All Purposes.
The Rhode Island Reds, although one of the youngest breeds in the American class, are growing in popularity. The history of the Reds dates back to about 1854, but it is only of recent years that the poultry world acknowledged them as a breed, says the Farm Journal. At that date, it is claimed, Red Cochins, China cocks and Red Malay cocks were brought into sections of Rhode Island and Massachusetts by sea captains. Later Rose Comb Brown Leghorn blood was introduced in some sections, and thus for 69 years the male bird for the head of each flock was selected of a red color and a vigorous condition. The breed is conceded to be one of the best for practical purposes. The birds are excellent layers of large

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.)

FARMER IS ULTIMATE LOSER

For All the Mischief Wrought by Saloons Country People Must Foot Heaviest Portion.
The great argument used for licensing the saloon is that a revenue is thus secured to lessen taxation. It is said, "License money will build sidewalks, support schools, and do many other things which otherwise would have to be paid for directly out of the pockets of the tax-payers."

License money does not decrease your taxes one cent; but the saloons do increase your taxes enormously. You are not taxed to build sidewalks, light the streets, or to do any of the things it is claimed license money does for the town. But you are taxed, and that right heavily, to pay the county's bills for courts, jails, poor-houses, care of the insane, and things like that. The land you own pays the bulk of the county taxes.

The poor-house and farm are just outside the city limits and you feel flattered when the state authorities report it the best institution of the kind in the state. Well, you may, for you are back of that institution, so far as money goes; for the taxes you pay, in large measure, sustain it. But its physician, himself a drinking-man, not a temperance fanatic, reports again and again, to your supervisors that at least three-fourths of its inmates come there through the drinking habit, either in themselves or others.

The case in a nutshell is this: If there is any good coming from license—which we deny—the city gets it; while for all the mischief the saloons work, the farmers foot the heaviest part of the bills.

Infinitely beyond any money consideration are the dangers of the licensed saloons of the town dig for the unwary feet of your boys. From lack of familiarity with the enticements of the saloon, farmer boys are more liable than city boys, to fall victims to its snares.

LIQUOR-CLOUDS ONE'S BRAIN

"Temperate" Use of Intoxicants is Apt to Be Productive of Queer Fancies and Fallacies.

It is a well known fact that when alcohol enters the body, one of the first organs to feel its influence is the organ of the mind, the brain. The perceptive faculty is beclouded, the reason dethroned, and the moderate drinker never knows the exact moment when the scepter passes into the hand of the arch-deceiver. In fact, such is the illusive nature of strong drink that the drinker often imagines that a "proper and legitimate" use of the same stimulates and sharpens the intellect. We find among the friends and supporters of the liquor traffic very few total abstainers. The moderate drinker, on the other hand, is found characterizing liquor as a necessary evil and apologizing for the saloon as the poor man's club, which goes to prove that even a "temperate" use of intoxicants is apt to be productive of queer fancies and dangerous fallacies in the mind of even a good lawyer, an able editor or an eminent clergyman.

The Evil of the Saloon.

An American social reform journal has this to say of the evil of the licensed liquor traffic:
"It is not chiefly that the saloon is a political evil, not chiefly that drunkenness is abhorrent, not chiefly that it interferes with work and business, not altogether, that it makes so much misery for so many, but that at last we are seeing that the saloon and intemperance are the enemies of souls that have infinite worth and the destroyers of bodies that have cost such care. We are at last seeing how utterly illogical, even imbecile, it is to spend thousands of dollars on schools and churches to produce fine souls and thousands of dollars of sanitary cities and streets and houses and safeguards to grow a healthy young man, and even to spend thousands more to restore criminals to manhood, and then to allow on any corner an institution which destroys both body and soul."

Columbia Makes Unique Record.
Records of all kinds have been claimed by steamships coming into port, remarks a Chicago paper, but none more strange than the boast of the "Columbia," of the Anchor Line, which recently completed a trip from Glasgow to New York, without having sold a drink during the entire voyage. Although there was liquor provided, not a drop was purchased, for every one of the passengers was a total abstainer.

The Peace of God.
Sickness is discouraging and is hard to bear. But we should remember that the doing of the will of God is always the noblest, holiest thing we can do any hour, however hard it may be for us. If we are called to suffer, let us suffer patiently and sweetly. Under all our sharp trials let us keep in our hearts the peace of God. Under the snows of suffering, let us cherish the fairest, gentlest growth of spiritual life. The outward man may indeed decay, but the inward man will be renewed day by day.

The KITCHEN CABINET

HORDES of tiny terrors are working in our service night and day to keep the world wholesome and all the races of beings supplied with life-stuff.

CARE IN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The eating utensils used by a patient, or indeed anything else which he uses or handles during sickness, may become a menace, as they are easily contaminated with infectious material.

It goes without saying that a diphtheria patient who has the bacilli in his mouth, will contaminate spoons, forks and cups which he uses, with the bacteria which are working in his throat. This is true of all contagious diseases, to a less extent, consequently too much care cannot be taken of everything that the patient handles, and all should be regarded with suspicion and treated accordingly.

Points to insist upon: Allow no one to use or handle any of the eating utensils which the patient has had during his illness.

After his recovery, put them in boiling water and allow them to stand several minutes or an hour. Boiling water, not simply hot water, will sterilize utensils if they are allowed to boil five or six minutes.

The best protection against contagion is robust health. One who is strong and vigorous is much less liable to yield to disease than one less robust. Wholesome food, exercise and fresh air are essentials in combating disease.

An active body is far less liable to disease than an inactive one that has little outdoor exercise.

The need of fresh air, day and night, is one of the most important factors in maintaining health. The belief that night air is dangerous is responsible for much ill health. Night air is all we have to breathe at night. Our sleeping rooms should be well aired each day, and a free circulation of pure fresh air should be provided in even the coldest weather.

We must bear in mind that contagious diseases are real things, and cannot be dealt with as imaginary ills.

Contagious diseases are due to distinct living beings, which are transported from one to another, and live like parasites upon a patient. This knowledge will help us to guard ourselves and our loved ones from the spread of contagion.



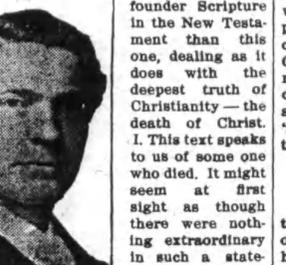
WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD EAT.
From birth to the age of nine months milk is the only food of the child. After nine months gruels made from cereals, milk and gelatine may be given.
At the age of one year milk, gruel prepared from cereals and broths from chicken and mutton.
From one to one and a fourth years, the above, with rice, bread and apple baked or apple sauce.
From one and a fourth to one and a half, add bread and butter and ripe peaches.
At one and a half years add to the above baked potato and orange juice.
From one and a half to two and a half, increase the variety of similar foods.
From two and a half to three and a half, young fresh peas, beans, squash and once or twice a little chicken, mutton chop, beefsteak or roast of beef.
From three and a half to five years, eggs and meat on alternate days and light desserts of tapioca, custard and gelatine.
From five to seven years a greater variety, holding to the foods before mentioned.
From seven to eleven, any of the earlier foods, but more especially the substantial ones. This is the time to cultivate a taste for all wholesome foods, though not many kinds should be eaten at the same time.
During the ages of eleven to fourteen, the amount of food varies for girls and boys. Girls need about a sixth less food than a boy of same age. Boys at this age are excessively fond of meat; they must not over-eat. Girls are likely to under eat. Both boys and girls must have food enough to supply growth and the daily needs.
From the ages of fourteen to sixteen, the food needs of both sexes are those of adult life. Highly seasoned food, late eating, stimulating foods and condiments and, worse than all, intoxicating drinks, will ruin the constitution and cripple the whole after life.

Nellie Maxwell

The Death of Christ

By REV. WILLIAM EVANS, D. D.,
Director of Bible Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Rom. 5:6-11.



There is no profounder Scripture in the New Testament than this one, dealing as it does with the deepest truth of Christianity—the death of Christ. I. This text speaks to us of some one who died. It might seem at first sight as though there were nothing extraordinary in such a statement, for all men die. Yet it is extraordinary when we consider the person, character and history of the one who died. He was God and man, divine and human, Creator and creature. His life was absolutely flawless. If Enoch and Elijah left this world without passing through death, might not Christ have done likewise?

Further, this death is extraordinary when we consider that Christ could have avoided it. He knew all about the plots and plans that were laid for his arrest and death. He could have foiled them. Legions of angels were at his disposal. But he submitted to this death; therefore his sacrifice was a willing, voluntary sacrifice.

We must remember, too, that it was no ordinary death, for others have suffered as tragic and ignominious deaths as this. It was extraordinary, however, because of its relation to mankind and because of the person of the one who died. Jesus himself said that his death was a ransom for all men; the apostles claimed that he died the just for the unjust and for the sins of the world. This could not be said of the death of any other person in the world. Paul had seen Stephen die a martyr's death, but he did not associate forgiveness of sin with Stephen's death; yet this is what is claimed for the death of Christ.

II. The people for whom Christ died. They are described as sinners, ungodly, enemies. These terms are all-inclusive, descriptive enough to take in all the fallen and sinning ones of men. Speaking broadly, this text asserts that Jesus Christ died for the whole human race of sinners.

It is here said that he died for them, and by this is meant that he died in their stead and in their behalf. Some one may say "I did not need any one to die for me." But we know so little as to what was necessary to be done in our behalf; we are so ignorant concerning these things; our own reason can be trusted so little; that it is better for us to believe what Jesus and the Apostles say with reference to the necessity of Christ's death.

The death of Christ postulates that something infinite needed to be done for us. Had there been no dark, dire need, God would not have made the sacrifice of his son. It is clear from our text that Christ died to do for us what we, because we were weak and without strength, could not do for ourselves.

III. The purpose of Christ's death. First, we are justified by his death. The atonement provides the ground upon which a righteous God can pronounce a repentant sinner innocent, free, and treat him accordingly. This means that when a man acknowledges the claims of Jesus Christ, and submits himself to him as his personal savior, the guilt and penalty of his sin are removed forever. We may not understand or realize how this fact becomes a fact and yet we may realize it is a fact. Thousands use electricity every day who do not understand it. So we are told what is a great mystery—that because Christ died we who believe in him do receive forgiveness for our sins.

Second, we are reconciled to God through the death of Christ. Sin is a barrier between God and man. There can be fellowship between God and man only as this barrier is removed. Even the love of God cannot remove this barrier apart from the sacrifice of Christ. Again, we are not saved by understanding, but believing in this great truth. Men may bask in the rays of the spring sunshine, and yet be ignorant of astronomy. All enmity existing between God and the sinner is removed by reason of the death of Christ. By believing in Christ the sinner who is an enemy of God becomes a friend of God.

Third, we are saved from wrath through Christ's death. The modern mind rejects the idea of wrath altogether and says it exists only in the minds of theologians. According to the scriptures, however, there is a wrath of God as well as a love of God. Love and wrath are not incompatible terms. God cannot overlook the wickedness of men; and since it is practically impossible to separate between the man and the sin that he cherishes, pain, wrath and anguish must be visited on the sinner. The death of Jesus Christ removes this wrath and the believer in him passes out of death into life, the penalty of the second death or the wrath of God shall not fall on him.

Safety in Friendship.
An intimate friendship is at once a safeguard in recreation and social enjoyment, for a man thinks twice before he plunges into surroundings which he knows his best friend would condemn. It is a stimulus, because in work or business, or even play, a man does not willingly lag behind while the friend is forging ahead. In common endeavors for good causes, religious or social or political, friendship is a powerful inducement to self-forgetting activity.

One Word She Could Say.
An earnest London sign worker records her unremitting, patient endeavors to improve the accent and vowel enunciation of her little protegee, Blanche, for the sake of the child's future destiny "on the stage." Once, falling in all else, she tried a mild dose of gentle ridicule. "You can't say 'food,' can you, Blanche?" she smiled, teasingly. "I can say 'fule!'" was the child's crushing retort.

Roman Method of Heating.
Like many other Roman houses that have been unearthed in England, one recently brought to light was heated by a system called "hypocaust." The entire basement was one big furnace, from which flues ascended, built into the walls. A wood fire was kept in the basement, the fuel being fed in from an outside annex, through an arch in the wall.

Stizing Him Up.
When you call the average young man honest he is likely to feel a mild sort of gratification. When you call him competent his chest begins to bulge. When you call him a heart-breaker he slaps you on the shoulder and gives you to understand that he considers you a person of remarkable perception and unerring judgment.

Reason for Superiority.
The domestication of animals and the utilization of plants does not go very far except under a civilized people. Contrast the age of Peru and Mexico with that of Egypt, Babylonia and China; and one reason for old-world superiority in the mastery of nature is plain.

Opulent Bard.
"I can't understand how that poet's wife is able to dress so well. I thought there was no money in poetry." "I guess there isn't; but her husband has the job of writing all the advertising rhymes for one of the biggest breakfast food concerns in the country. Have you seen their new automobile?"

Had Stood Hard Test.
"I understand that you once sang in a glee club." "Yes," replied the great politician. "And I want to tell you when a man with a voice like mine can hold a position in a glee club it shows that he is some officeholder."—Los Angeles Listener.

Time to Beware.
If ever you meet a woman who succeeds in convincing you that you are an exceptionally fine fellow, be very, very careful. She has far more intelligence than you.—Jay Denby, in Letters from China.

Society People Classified.
Storekeeper—"They are society people. They belong to our first and last families." Customer—"You mean 'first families'?" Storekeeper—"No; first and last. First to ask credit and last to pay."—Puck.

Clash of Contrast.
"What is that terrific noise?" asked the pedestrian. "That," replied the policeman, "is caused by an ordinary one-cent safety pin sticking into a three million dollar baby."

Sometimes They Are Right.
Many a good wife is firmly convinced that her husband doesn't harmonize with anything in the house except the nutmeg grater.—Chicago News.

Safer.
Baker—"In five years you won't see a horse on the street." Wayburn—"Yes; they would be safer on the sidewalks."—The Censor.

United States Ranks Tenth.
In the production of rice and coffee the United States ranks tenth, compared with other countries of the world.

Washing Soiled Greenbacks.
A soiled greenback is restored to its original glory by washing and ironing at a cost of one-tenth of a cent.

In the Majority.
Any man more right than his neighbor constitutes a majority of one already.—Thoreau.

Room for Many More.
Labrador has an area of 200,000 square miles, but a population of only 4,000.

China Opening to Foreign Trade.
China has 64 treaty and other ports open to foreign trade.

Daily Thought.
Time mispent is not lived, but lost.—Fuller.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.
By virtue of an Order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Mary J. Branch, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executor of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of business at King Ferry, County of Cayuga, on or before the 1st day of May, 1913.
Dated October 24, 1912.
CARL J. THAYER, Executor.

Notice to Creditors.
By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Maria T. Fitzpatrick, late of the city of Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administratrix of, etc., of said deceased, at the office of B. C. Mead, 125 Genesee St., in the city of Auburn, County of Cayuga, on or before the 26th day of June, 1913.
Dated Nov. 26, 1912.
BENJAMIN C. MEAD, Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.
By virtue of an Order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Maria T. Fitzpatrick, late of the city of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administratrix of, etc., of said deceased, at the office of B. C. Mead, 125 Genesee St., in the city of Auburn, County of Cayuga, on or before the 18th day of July, 1913.
Dated Jan. 14th, 1913.
BENJAMIN C. MEAD, Administratrix with the will annexed.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: To Edwin Parsons, John Parsons, Mary D. Sherwood, Elijah Sherwood, Lucy Huselman, John Sherwood, Edwin Sherwood, Eliza Parin and Benjamin Sherwood.
Whereas, Edwin Parsons 2d, has presented to the Surrogate's Court, County of Cayuga, his petition and account as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Eliza M. Parsons deceased, praying that said account may be judicially settled and that you be cited to appear herein.
Therefore, you and each of you are hereby cited to appear before our Surrogate, at a Surrogate's Court to be held in and for the County of Cayuga, at the Court House, in the City of Auburn, in said County, on the 18th day of March, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the said account.
In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of our Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Walter E. Woodin, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of Auburn, on the 27th day of January, 1913.
FRANK B. WILLS, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION OF THE New York World
Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly
No other Newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price.
The great Presidential campaign will soon begin and you will want the news accurately and promptly. The World long since established a record for impartiality, and anybody can afford its Thrice-A-Week edition, which comes every other day in the week, except Sunday. It will be of particular value to you now. The Thrice-A-Week World also abounds in other strong features, serial stories, humor, markets, cartoons; in fact, everything that is to be found in a first-class daily.
THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE GENOA TRIBUNE together for one year for \$1.65.
The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED—To engage in the sale of a wonderful popular and valuable American educational publication! A work with no competitor; containing 1500 original illustrations by the most famous American artists. A patriotic work, appeals to every citizen with red blood in his veins. First agent appointed sold 45 copies in a week. Sample books now ready; exclusive territory assigned; previous experience not necessary. Address, HENRY W. KNIGHT, Publisher, 520 West 26th St., New York City.

To Mothers in This Town.
Children who are delicate feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver and are recommended for complaining children. A pleasant remedy for worms. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Here is Relief for Women.
If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, try Mother Gray's AROMATIC LEAF, a pleasant herb for women's ills and a great system regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50c., sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

GOOD "COPY" IS IMPORTANT

Great Care Should Be Given to Preparation of Advertising—Tell Good Points of Your Product.

The value of advertising depends almost entirely on "copy." A president of one of the largest insurance companies in the world remarked: "I consider my advertising ten times more important than any other department of our business and so give it ten times as much consideration." Yet nine men out of ten have cultivated the expensive habit of rushing through their copy in the shortest possible time and endeavor to get satisfaction for poor results by going into a frenzy when his bill is presented on the first.

If you would have your advertisements bring good results, prepare your copy with care, not just ordinary care, but great care, using the same force in your copy that you would if you were talking to a prospective customer in your store. Say, for instance, you were selling a wagon, would you start your argument by telling your customer what you started in business with, how much you had made and how many weary years you had been at the "job"? No, you would not, you would proceed to tell him of every good point you knew about that wagon and if you failed to drive every point home, it would be a point you did not know. It takes this very force to make ads effective. Keep the history of your house, with your many years in business and its assets in your safe, except on some few special occasions. For if you continue to use them in your advertisements you will need them for some credit man. (He is the only one continuously interested in such matters.) A prospective customer that is in the market for a wagon is anxious for all the wagon information he can get, he expects it in your ads. Does he get it, or does he get a weary history of your business?

Then there is the man who does not believe in advertising. He is the man that gets in a basket and spends a lifetime trying to lift himself over the fence. There, too, is the big wholesaler. A strong believer in advertising, but about the only ads you see his name to are those that proclaim him as distributor. He has his city and country salesman and fails to properly realize the possibilities of the generous use of printer's ink. If he received a carload of cabbages to day and announced the fact in the morning paper, he would in all probability sell more cabbages before he was out of bed than his whole force would sell all day.

APPEAL TO WIFE OF FARMER

She Appreciates Labor-Saving Devices and Advertiser Should Direct Copy at Her.

To instruct our farm women to be fine mothers, excellent pals in business and gentle sweethearts always is to keep the motherhood and wifehood and womanhood fresh and untired and to look upon her as she is the pillar of the farm.

Her zeal is always untiring and ever at some task for the home that means joy to all. Most farmers wives have incomes of their own with which they buy, if they desire, the comforts and luxuries of the house.

The great difficulty with the farmer's wife is that she is prone to get into the line of thought that she should not spend this money, but that she should lay by it. Advertisers should teach her where she can by a small investment make her work lighter, her value to her husband and children greater, and teach her that her real and earnest duty is to dominate by love the house on the farm.

Good Time to Advertise.

The present time is peculiarly favorable to enterprise in advertising. The buying public is looking for new clothes and new house furnishings after the wear and tear of the summer. At other times of the year you have the dead weight of the buyer's indifference to work against. Now the buyers are coming your way, their attention and interest are excited, and the merchant merely has to persuade them that he has the goods and the values.

It is a good time to advertise when buyers do not expect quite the low prices that can be had at off seasons. Goods sold now bring a profit. A dollar spent in advertising now should save the loss of many dollars on goods that must be disposed of at a sacrifice later to get ready for another season. If you have exceptionally good values for the money, they will be more likely to attract attention now than at off season times, because there is less price cutting now to compete with.

The merchant who has bought his goods at reasonable prices will find them exceptionally welcome at this season before special sales have begun. Tell the public about them; they will respond.

Posters in China.

Illustrated and colored posters are a splendid advertising means in China as well as elsewhere. The Japanese started to make use of this method and the United States and England followed suit. The text on these posters is, of course, in the Chinese language. In the most frequented thoroughfares of the cities in the celestial empire posters can be seen on every hand, advertising foreign goods, and Chinese characters acquaint the public with the nature and the advantages of the specialties advertised.—American Printer.

The New Grand Central.

After more than ten years of hard work, following other long years of special study, the new terminal station at Forty-second street is so far advanced as to be ready to open to the public. Its plan and execution are so imposing that it is easy to judge it the greatest railroad station in the world, apart from the acreage used in its construction and of the physical proportions of its buildings.

The difficulties attendant upon the building of this great terminal were staggering; in fact, more than one contractor was staggered, and midway in the work the railroad itself found it necessary to take charge of its building details and through elaborate organization and a long purse to achieve one of the great triumphs in modern construction. It has been said that no more difficult piece of work than this has been undertaken in modern times with the single exception of the Panama Canal. It is not unbecoming for Americans to congratulate themselves upon the knowledge, resources and energy which they have combined in bringing such enormous jobs to completion. The time consumed in building this terminal has been tedious to travelers who have used the station during the long years, and it has unquestionably seemed long to the railroad company. But the marvel is that the travelers should have been able to use the railroad without interruption and that the work could have been finished inside of a hundred years instead of ten, under all the circumstances. No Pharaoh ever set up such a memorial to his own greatness.

Some details are still to be finished. The "incoming station," for instance, with its great hotel accessory, will not be ready for service for another year or two. But next Sunday the whole main station will be thrown open to the public for inspection and for service. The countless details provided for the comfort and convenience of the public will all be appreciated. The one most serious problem attaching to its use is the matter of distances; it is so enormous a place that, with all the efforts toward concentration and the minimizing of the need for walking, travelers must still go far upon their feet. This seems to be unavoidable and part of the price paid for living in a city of magnificent distances; the vistas in the new station are only types of the town.

Its builders have tried to make a gigantic utility without mechanical fault, yet in its outward appearance an architectural ornament to the town. They have tried to build "not an Art Museum or a Hall of Fame but a railroad station" and yet to create a group of buildings which shall be permanently useful and, equally, shall adorn the site. They seem to have succeeded brilliantly.—New York Evening Sun, Jan. 29, 1913

In Due Season.

"Is love of country strong in your breast?" asked the patriot. "Only in warm weather," said the man with the comfortable home in town.

Purblind Moseback.

Nothing so astonishes the man of routine formulas and precedents as success attending original methods.

Courage and Truth.

Without courage there cannot be truth, and without truth there can be no other virtue.—Sir Walter Scott.

New Zealand's Many Journals.

New Zealand has 233 daily, weekly and monthly periodicals.

New Parcel Post Map.

For a limited period the people of Central and Northern New York will have the rare opportunity of securing The Syracuse Daily Post-Standard for three months and a large Parcel Post map, all for one dollar.

The map is designed especially for this territory and contains an immense amount of valuable information, both of a local and general character. Similar but inferior maps are selling at retail stores for \$1.25.

It will be seen that by this arrangement The Post-Standard will cost you less than one cent a day, and you will receive this valuable map for only 25 cents.

The Morning Post-Standard is the only paper in this part of the State that is delivered on the R. F. D. routes the same day it is published. The market reports alone will more than save you the price of the paper. A postal card brings you a sample copy.

Those who desire to obtain one of these valuable maps, postpaid, and The Post-Standard for three months, should send one dollar to The Post-Standard Company, Syracuse, N. Y., without delay.

Short Line Shows Big Increase.

If the report of the New York, Auburn and Lansing Railroad for the month of January can be taken as a criterion the farming district between this city and Auburn has experienced a most prosperous year, as the freight earnings of the railroad for January, 1913, exceeds the earnings for January of last year by 76 per cent.

Not only was there a great increase in the freight business, but the passenger earnings of the road show an increase of sixteen per cent over the corresponding period for 1912.

The amount of freight shipped to and from a given locality is the best indication of the general prosperity of that section, and in the case of the portion of Tompkins and Cayuga counties traversed by the Short Line the figure is unusually significant, as the unusually rapid growth in the size and number of freight shipments is a normal growth and does not include shipments of coal, which greatly increases the tonnage but which, being a necessity, does not have any special significance.

There has been practically no coal delivered along the Short Line this winter, and the dealers in the various towns who placed their orders last May and June are just beginning to receive their first shipments.—Ithaca News, Jan. 31.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Origin of Geysers.

Geysers are found in only three places in the world, according to a publication entitled "Geysers" just issued by the department of the Interior. These three regions are Iceland, where geysers were first discovered, New Zealand, and the Yellowstone National Park, in which these natural steam engines are more numerous and of greater beauty than in the two other areas mentioned. In the Yellowstone the geysers are found in detached geyser basins, or fire holes, as they were called by the first explorers, and the groups possess individual peculiarities which give character and interest to each locality. The most noted of these "basins" is, however, that known as the Upper Geyser Basin of the Firehole River, one of the headwaters of the great Missouri. The whole floor of the valley is fairly riddled with springs of boiling water, whose exquisite beauty is indescribable. Light clouds of fleecy vapor curl upward from waters of the purest azure or the clearest of emerald, and, encircling rims of white marble-like silica, form fit setting for such great gems. A large part of the valley floor is covered with the white deposit of silica known as siliceous sinter, deposited by the overflowing hot waters. The weird whiteness of these areas, the gaunt white trunks of pine trees killed by the hot waters, the myriad pools of steaming crystal, and the white clouds floating off from the chimney-like geyser cones, form a scene never to be forgotten by those fortunate enough to behold it.

The intermittent spouting of geysers was long a riddle to scientific men. The theory, which bears the name of illustrious chemist, Bunsen, is now generally accepted. This theory is based on the well-known fact that the boiling point of water rises with the pressure, and is therefore higher at the bottom of a tube of water than at the surface. In a long and narrow or an irregular tube ebullition in the lower part is only possible at a much higher temperature than at the top, owing to the weight of water column above it. If by the continued heating the lower layer of water attains the temperature at which it can boil, steam is formed, whose expansive force lifts the superincumbent column of water, causing a slight overflow at the top, which shortens the column, so that steam is formed at a higher point and a further lifting and relief of pressure ensues, followed by an eruption.

This publication which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office Washington, D. C., for 10 cents, contains photographs of the principle geysers and diagrams illustrating the forces that cause them. It is written in nontechnical language so that it may be readily understood by the reader about scientific training.

Foster, Ross & Company
THE BIG STORE

FIRST SHOWING OF THE

NEW UNDERMUSLINS FOR 1913

A Beautiful Gathering—all cut to conform to the present CLASSIC STYLE OF DRESS and in a range of prices which will appeal to the popular requirements. These garments come to us from the largest factories in the country where progressive methods prevail and where workers are placed among thoroughly sanitary surroundings and receive adequate remuneration. The department is in good hands and a well applied knowledge of the requirements of the times is in evidence in the careful selection of the garments. In short the stock was never so attractive and we never were so anxious to serve you and serve you well.

Princess Slips—\$1.00 to \$9.50—Combination Suits—75c to \$7.50. Specially good value in SUITS at 75c, 89c and \$1.00.

Long Skirts—50c to \$7.98. Gowns, 50c to \$5.50. Chemise, 50c, 75c, 89c, \$1.00. Drawers, 25c to 50c. Corset Covers, 25c to \$1.25.

Crepe Garments—More popular every season, require no ironing, specially desirable for traveling.

Gowns—75c, 89c, \$1.00, in white and dainty patterns of pink and light blue.
Drawers—regular and outsizes 50c.
Combination Suits—linen lace trimmed, \$1.00.
Long Skirts—Very neat, plain tuck-

ed ruffle, material of plain white and blue and pink stripe.

A Complete Line of Extra Size Garments—in Slips, Gowns, Separate Drawers, Long Skirts and Combination Suits.

LaGrecque Tailored Underwear

"The Lingerie of a Lady" possesses grace of line not found in ordinary underwear and appeals to every woman that sees it. Comes in Princess Combination Suits, Long Skirts, Princess Slips, Drawers. Sold separately or in matched sets.

TWO SPECIAL OFFERS:

A special lot of high neck, long sleeve 50c Muslin Gowns—embroidery trimmed yoke.
Special Price 32c

15 dozen Ladies' 25c Drawers, plain tucked and trimmed ruffles.
Special Price 17c

Under-muslins **Foster, Ross & Company** **Under-muslins**
THE BIG STORE

Newspaper Advertising.

Simeon Ford said in praise of newspaper advertising at a banquet in New York: "There is a fable that all advertisers should have by heart. It runs like this: As a shopkeeper dozed, his head on the dusty counter of his shop, the gray cobwebs across his door were rent apart and a goose entered. The shopkeeper rose with a glad smile; he thought he had a customer, but when he saw the goose he muttered an oath. 'What do you want here?' he said, 'this is no place for geese.' 'Quack! Quack!' and it regarded the shopkeeper derisively, then went on: 'I've come, my dear sir, because I saw your advertisement on the fence that incloses our barn yard. I knew you must be a goose—or else a donkey—because otherwise you would place your advertisement where it would be read by human beings, and not upon an isolated fence where it is read by donkeys and geese and other barnyard denizens. So, being lonely to-day, I thought I would make you a fraternal call. A couple of donks will probably drop in later. Quack! Quack!'—Ex.

IF IT'S MONEY you want we have plenty to loan on good security. THE PEOPLE'S AGENCY, 93 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Ma's Way.

Little Lola, aged five, upon being shown her twin brothers that had arrived the night before, said: "Well, I never saw such a woman as mamma is for hunting up bargains."—Chicago Daily News.

New Law School.

A number of discarded politicians who are going back to the law ought to get down that first great textbook, written on Sinai, and brush up a little on the moral law.—Albany (Kan.) Capital.

Courage and Nerve.

Courage is the thing which enables a man to tackle a hard task with ease. Nerve is the thing which enables him to tackle it when he's scared to death.—Dr. Push.

Uncle Pennywise Says.

Diogenes Wombat has got the best library in Pinkville. His father left him a pile of newspapers three feet high.

Few Words of Truth.

The attitude of ourselves toward ourselves has a wonderful effect in the way we conduct ourselves.

The Source of Energy.

Energy is the steam in the engine. Enthusiasm is the fire under the boiler. Energy is not made up of late suppers, whiskey, cigars, too much sleep or too much worry. Pure air is food, inspiration, health, strength and a panacea for most ills, mental as well as physical.

Get out for a while each day to recreate vitality, or take your vacation rusticated, rather than six weeks in bed or a month at the health resort. The best health resort for the cooped-up city man or woman is all outdoors, and the best time to go to it is when you are well, and as often as you can. Get up with the sun and rise with energy; be glad to be alive and continually take long breaths or rather learn how to breathe; then there will be no necessity to breathe ventrally, as if the devil were driving you.

Live right, and you can generate your own heart sunshine. True enthusiasm fires ability, reliability, action and endurance. Health and energy lie in enthusiasm in your work. Enthusiasm drives to happy work, and work in turn develops more enthusiasm. There is no other royal road.—Syracuse Journal.

MONEY LOANED on good security and on short notice. THE PEOPLE'S AGENCY, 93 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.