

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XXIII, No 46

GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1914.

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's Phone.
Special attention given to diseases of
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Special attention given to diseases of the
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FITTING OF GLASSES.

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

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GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE.
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Glens Falls, The Home, Fire Association
of Philadelphia, The Sun of London, The
Queen, Royal of Liverpool and Fidelity
Underwriters.
Regular trip every thirty days.

HOW TO KILL FLIES BY
THOUSANDS.

A GOOD fly poison can be
made by using one pint of
milk, one pint of water,
one tablespoonful of formalde-
hyde and one tablespoonful of
sugar. Place in shallow ves-
sels small square pieces of
bread thoroughly saturated with
this mixture. Be careful to keep
it out of the reach of children
and animals. Put a vessel or
two of this mixture on the back
porch to destroy the flies before
they get into the house. No
other food should be near; then
the flies will take the poison,
which will kill them quickly and
by the thousands.



HOW TO GET STRENGTH

after any sickness is purely a matter of
nourishment, whether the attack was
an ordinary cold or severe illness; the
weakened forces cannot repulse disease
germs, and this is why a relapse is so
often fatal or why chronic weakness often
follows sickness.

Restoring strength to millions of people
for forty years has proven the real need
for taking Scott's Emulsion after any
sickness; nothing equals it—nothing
compares with it. Its pure, medicinal
nourishment, free from alcohol or opiates,
promptly creates rich blood, strengthens
the nerves and lungs to avert tuberculosis.

W. A. Smith, Executor,
Stephen Myers, Auct.

From Nearby Towns.

Ledyard.

June 8—Two very hard thunder
showers passed over this place on
Sunday afternoon, accompanied by
wind and hail, stones being picked
up after the storm as large as birds'
eggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Dagle and daughter
of North Rose motored here on Sun-
day, arriving in time for breakfast.
The storm prevented them from re-
turning home in the afternoon as ex-
pected.

A large delegation of the Rafferty
family were in Rochester on Satur-
day, also a number of other friends
to attend the ordination of Wm.
Rafferty into the priesthood. Those
from this immediate vicinity aside
from the family were James Sullivan
and Dannie Brennan. His many
friends in Ledyard (where he grew
to manhood) extend congratulations.
Mr. Hodge is not gaining as his
many friends wish him to. He is
under the care of Dr. Skinner.

Wesley Wilbur went to Buffalo on
Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Golden, also
Miss Marilla Starkweather and Roy
Holland and family were in Auburn
on Saturday.

Dannie O'Herron lost a work horse
last week.

Poplar Ridge.

June 8—Mrs. Mary J. Weaver of
Batavia and Mrs. Mary E. Herenden
of Macedon spent a few days last
week at the home of the Simkin and
Foster sisters. Mrs. Weaver is a
friend minister and is State Evange-
list for the W. O. T. U.

Mrs. Alice W. Hunt spoke at the
Friend's church yesterday. She is a
daughter of Luke Woodard, a for-
mer pastor here.

Mrs. Henry C. Slocum of Pasadena,
Cal., with her youngest son is visit-
ing her brother, Alfred Simkin.
The Foreign Missionary circle of
Poplar Ridge meets this week Wed-
nesday at the home of Mrs. Mary L.
Chase.

Jerome Aldrich is out on the road
again in his auto.

North Lansing.

June 8—Children's day exercises on
Sunday at 1 p. m.

Mrs. Katie Teeter of Auburn is
visiting among relatives here.

A little son has come to the home
of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Smith.

Mrs. Edith Williams visited at
Percy Haring's recently.

The very severe storm of
Sunday did much damage here.
Dana Singer had eight apple trees de-
stroyed—a part of them taken out by
the roots; on Mrs. Green's farm one
whole row was blown down—20
trees; Wm. Wilcox's barn was struck
by lightning but not burned and he
lost many trees; Charles Upson's barn
was taken off the foundation and badly
injured.

Lansingville.

June 8—The Lansing Town Sun-
day School association will be held
in the Methodist church at Ludlow-
ville, Thursday, June 18, with fore-
noon, afternoon and evening sessions.
An interesting program will be given.

Thad Brown received news Satur-
day of the death of his father of New
York. He went Sunday to attend the
funeral.

Mrs. Wm. Baker is ill.

Mrs. Lida Reynolds expects to
visit her son Merton at Geneva this
week.

Auction Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public
auction at the farm of the late A. T.
Parson, 3 miles south of Genoa and 1
mile south of Bill's crossing on Wed-
nesday, June 17, at 12 o'clock sharp
the following: Tippecoe Jr., Stallion,
3 year old colt, farrow cow, road cart,
jockey cart nearly new, No. 8
Osborne reaper, horse rake, 2 lumber
wagons, 2 top buggies, heavy double
harness, light double harness, plat-
form scales, hay rigging, wagon box,
new bob sleigh, steel land roller,
1-horse cultivator, 4-bbl. kettle, quan-
tity carpenter tools, 2 guns, quantity
household goods.

W. A. Smith, Executor,
Stephen Myers, Auct.

Five Corners.

June 8—A terrific thunder shower
last Sunday afternoon, in fact two of
them. The first one was the most
severe here. The lightning struck
the cupola of the Presbyterian church,
but fortunately did not burn.

Willie Bush of Ithaca was a guest
of his aunt, Mrs. Albert Gillow and
family last Sunday.

Herbert LaBarre of Auburn came
last Sunday with his auto to visit his
aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon; while
there he gave his aunt and sister,
Miss Effie LaBarre a ride in the auto.
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Close and
little son of Moravia were last Sun-
day guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will
Ferris, returning to their home Mon-
day morning.

Lockwood Palmer of Ithaca was
Memorial day a guest of his parents,
Mr. and Mrs. Major Palmer.

The remains of Mrs. James De-
Remer and Miss Maria Algard were
taken from the receiving vault last
week Wednesday afternoon and
buried in the cemetery here.

The Odd Fellows and Rebekahs of
Five Corners will hold a strawberry
and ice cream social at their hall in
this place on Thursday evening, June
18. Everybody cordially invited.

—adv.

Mrs. Rachel Sanford of Genoa and
Mrs. Alfred Sisson of Venice were at
the burial of Mrs. DeRemer and
Maria Algard last Wednesday.

James DeRemer has been at Genoa
recently doing carpenter work.

Daniel DeRemer of Locke spent a
few days last week with his sisters,
Mrs. G. M. Jump, Maria DeRemer
and at the Forks of the Creek with
his other sister, Mrs. George Breed.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Swartwood and
son Ivan of Interlaken spent a few
days with their mother, Mrs. Marg-
aret Algard and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Atwater of Au-
burn came last Saturday to spend
some time with his brother, G. W.
Atwater and wife. On Sunday they
all went to Auburn in Jesse's auto
and were out in that terrible
shower on their way back to G. W.
Atwater's. They said they just en-
joyed the trip.

Miss Agnes Kelley and a friend,
Miss Barkley spent last Saturday
night and Sunday with the former's
parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kelley.
Florence Knox and Jessie Boles spent
the afternoon at the same place also
Wilbur Cook with another young
man.

Mrs. John Morey is spending the
week with her daughter, Mrs. Clar-
ence Streeter and family at Venice
Center. Mr. Morey will go later in
the week.

Mr. Frank Corwin is taking violin
lessons of a very fine musician in
Auburn.

Mrs. Frank Webber of Syracuse is
spending a few days with her par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. White.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Goodyear, two
daughters, Miss Cora and Mrs. Frank
Young, son Carl and grandson Har-
old Young motored to Auburn last
Saturday.

Mr. Allie Palmer had the misfor-
tune to lose one of his farm horses,
recently.

Mrs. Mary Bower of Lake Ridge is
spending the summer with Mrs.
Clarence Hollister.

Mrs. Chas. Stevenson and daughter
Dorothy spent last Monday in Ithaca.
Quite a large attendance at the ben-
efit social last Saturday evening.

Mrs. C. J. Barger spent last Sun-
day at Ludlowville with her son,
Henry Barger, who was quite ill.

Miss Maud Ford and Emma Pal-
mer of Atwater spent last Saturday
night and Sunday with the former's
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ford and
they attended the social.

Mr. Burt Corwin lost a valuable
cow last week Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunt attend-
ed the funeral of Mrs. Hunt's uncle,
S. J. Barnes at Ludlowville last week
Thursday.

We print noteheads, letterheads
and envelopes for the farmer or busi-
ness man at reasonable prices.

Dressmaking.

Up-to-date ladies' dresses, altera-
tions and remodeling. Prices reason-
able. All work guaranteed. Call
Mrs. Frank W. Flinn, Atwater, N. Y.,
R. D. 25.

Mark Hargin Drowned.

The Ithaca News of Monday, June
8, contained the following account of
the drowning of Mark Hargin:

Mark Hargin, who formerly lived
at King Ferry, and is known in this
city, was drowned about 6 o'clock last
evening, when he fell from a rowboat
into deep water, three-quarters of a
mile off Atwater's landing.

Mr. Hargin, with John Conklin, re-
nted a boat yesterday morning at Lake
Ridge and crossed the lake to Kid-
ders. About 5:30 o'clock they started
to return to the east shore just ahead
of the big electric storm which broke
about 6 o'clock. They were within
three-quarters of a mile of the shore,
with Mr. Conklin rowing, when Mr.
Hargin, who was sitting in the stern
of the boat, arose to change his seat,
to assist his companion with the oars.

In some manner he lost his balance
and fell into the water head first and
never reappeared. Mr. Conklin rowed
about the spot for some time waiting
for his companion to come to the sur-
face. Finally he abandoned the
search and landing at Atwater's notifi-
ed the station agent of the drown-
ing.

Mr. Hargin's mother, who lives in
this city, was communicated with.
This morning she and a cousin, A. J.
Sperry, of Ludlowville, went to At-
water's to see what could be done to
recover the body. As the water at
the place where Mr. Hargin drowned
is estimated to be about 1,000 feet
deep, dragging was considered imprac-
ticable.

Mr. Hargin was about 40 years old.
He had been employed for some time
by Casper Fenner of Lake Ridge.

Spelling Bee at Auburn.

The second annual spelling bee of
the schools of the towns of Springport,
Fleming, Ledyard, Owaseo and Aure-
lius was held Monday morning in
Auburn. Twenty boys and girls en-
tered the contest, one from each town
for each of the four grades.

The winners were Joseph Maloney,
a pupil in the fifth grade of the Au-
rora public school. In the sixth
grade contest, Fannie Babcock of the
sixth grade of the district school in
Fleming won. The winner of the
seventh grade contest was Charles
Rafferty of district school No. 11 in
Ledyard. Miss Annie Cromwell was
awarded first honors in the eighth
grade contest. She is a pupil of the
eighth grade of Aurora.

The winners were presented with
cash prizes as follows: The winner
of the fifth grade \$1, the winner in
the sixth grade \$1.50, the successful
one in the seventh grade \$2 and the
winner of the eighth grade \$2.50.

Miss Nellie Heffernan of Aurora,
Mrs. George Babcock of Fleming and
Miss Clara Merritt of Springport
were the judges. Mrs. Anna M.
Kent, the school superintendent of
the district presided, and presented
the winners with the prizes.

Political Equality Meeting.

A meeting in the interest of the
Empire State campaign for Political
Equality was held at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Watkins,
Scipioville, on Tuesday evening, June
2. Miss Emily Howland was the
speaker, telling of the activities of
women in the political world where
full suffrage has been granted to
them.

Officers of the election district were
elected and chairmen of a few com-
mittees appointed. Mrs. Z. Alteman
was elected "captain," Mrs. Grace
Watkins, secretary and Mrs. Jennie
M. Talladay treasurer. Mr. Benj.
Watkins was made chairman of the
music committee, and Mrs. DeFreze,
chairman of badges and literature.
Several selections of music were well
rendered. Refreshments were served
and the meeting adjourned to July
4, at Opendere.

Paid Her to Advertise.

An exchange says that a Missouri
woman advertised for a husband and
got one, at a cost of \$9. He after-
wards enlisted and was killed at
Manilla and she got \$3,000 insurance
and a widow's pension as long as she
lives. Still some people say it does
not pay to advertise.

Advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

Spelling Bee at Ithaca.

The contest began at 10:30 o'clock
Friday last. School Superintendents
John D. Bigelow of Ithaca and as-
sistants were in charge. The last
word was spelled at 12:52 o'clock.
The contest was won by 11 year-old
Mabel Davenport of Etna, who re-
presented the third school district. Ac-
cording to the terms of the contest,
Miss Davenport is the champion rural
school speller of Tompkins county.
There were fifteen contestants.

Percentages of winners in the bee
are as follows: First prize, Mabel
Davenport, 96 per cent; district priz-
es, first district, Rosamond Ellis, 92
per cent; second district, Glade
Bradley, 80 per cent; third district,
Lucy J. Kimball 95 per cent. The
average age in the first district was
12.33 years, in the second district,
12.5 and in the third district, 11.6,
making the average age of all the
participants about 12.13 years.

The words most frequently mis-
spelled were—emanate, which was
misspelled eleven times, indispenable,
missed ten times, equipped six times,
proceed six times, irresistible six
times, souvenir six times, and circum-
stantial six times.

Died in California.

Martha E. Brownell Rogers, wife
of Rev. Wm. H. Rogers, formerly
Methodist clergyman at Fleming and
Ledyard, died June 3, 1914, at Lu-
cerne Valley, San Bernardino county,
California, in her 74th year. Burial
in the Rogers family lot at Los
Angeles, California, Monday, June 8.
She is survived by her husband, who is
in his 80th year, and three sons,
Rev. J. B. Rogers of New York city,
a member of the Central New York
Conference; Rev. L. L. Rogers of
Canisteo, District Supt. of Corning
District, Genesee Conference, and
William Claire Rogers of Albany,
Dep. Com. of Labor. Mr. and Mrs.
Rogers had been with relatives in
California for the last two years
where they had been homesteading
a soldier's claim. Mr. Rogers was
formerly chaplain of the 189th regi-
ment, New York Volunteers, and
resided at Wellsville, New York.

Celebrates 78th Birthday.

Dr. Elias Lester of Seneca Falls,
observed his 78th birthday on May
23. Dr. Lester was born near Genoa
and he attended school and taught in
that vicinity. After a brief residence in
Kansas he took up the study of medi-
cine with the late Dr. Cyrus Powers
of this village, later entering the
New York College of Physicians. In
1861 he enlisted in the medical corps
of the regular army, serving for a
year and then resuming his studies.
In 1863 he enlisted in the 14th New
York Cavalry. At the close of the
war he married Caroline Foote. Dr.
Lester practiced his profession for a
year in Saratoga county and then
moved to Seneca Falls, where he has
since resided.—Moravia Republican.

Day Old Chicks.

\$8.50 per 100 after May 1st, if shipped;
\$3 per 100 if called for. Two Essex
Model Incubators, 275 egg size, almost
new, \$18 each.
GEORGE FROST, Levanna, N. Y.

"Miss Wombat, will you be mine?"
"Never." The young man was jarred,
but not wholly discouraged. Present-
ly he came back in this fashion:
"Well, will you let me be yours?"
Pittsburg Post.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, ss.

Lucas County
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is
senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney
& Co., doing business in the City of To-
ledo, County and State aforesaid, and
that said firm will pay the sum of ONE
HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and
every case of Catarrh that cannot be
cured by HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for consti-
pation.

Suffrage Items.

"On the principles advocated by the
suffragists, you could not run a chicken
farm," said Mrs. John Martin, "bright
star in anti-suffrage armament. "On the
principles advocated by Mrs. Martin, a
chicken farm is as high an undertaking
as you could run, for she leaves woman
no place but that of a well regulated in-
cubator," retorted Witter Byner, poet
and feminist.

"In twenty years the women voters of
Colorado have only done a few little
things with the ballot." "What else
could you expect?" answered Senator
Helen Ring Robinson, "when for un-
numbered generations we women have
devoted ourselves to the details of liv-
ing? So, naturally, we women legisla-
tors have still kept round after little
things.

"Only the little things—the passing of
pure food laws."

"Only the little things—the making of
mothers joint guardians with fathers."

"Only the little things—the upbuild-
ing of juvenile courts."

"Only the little things—the prevent-
ing of industry being carried on the
backs of little children; the little things
by means of which, we strive to make
our cities and our state better places for
our children and other women's children
to live in." "Only the little things!"

The suffrage roster includes Mrs. Bur-
leson, the wife of the postmaster general.
She is a playwright as well as an ardent
suffragist. The cabinet circle also fur-
nishes Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Houston, both
stately high bred women with social
charm and intellectual gifts, and firm
believers in votes for women.

"Voting has nothing to do with wages,"
again and again this assertion bobs up to
confound the suffragists. Then why we
ask, does the government give \$900 to a
man typewriter and \$750 to a woman?
"Because the man is worth more,"
comes the answer. In a recent contest
in typewriting the first three places were
taken by women, and while a man got
the fourth place, the next ten places
were taken by women. So, if a man
typewriter is worth more than a woman
it must be as a voter on election day. It
certainly is not when he is typing.

Covey Guilty.

Jehial Covey of the town of Venice
was found guilty by a jury late Friday,
in that town, of assaulting Highway
Superintendent John Bruton and inter-
fering with highway repair operations.
Justices of the Peace J. H. Streeter be-
fore whom the case was tried, sentenced
the defendant to pay a fine of \$25 and
then suspended sentence on Mr. Covey's
promise of good behavior in the future;
and the road superintendent was direct-
ed to go ahead with his operations as he
had originally planned.

The trouble in Venice arose over the
road repair operations. Mr. Covey ob-
jected when the road men in the course
of their repairs cut into his lawn.
When they refused to desist, Mr. Bruton
alleged that he was struck and injured
on the head by a stone which Covey
threw at him; also he claimed that Mr.
Covey was aided by his sister, Cynthia,
who, he said, made for him with a
pitchfork as if to do him bodily harm.
Mr. Bruton had both arrested on a
warrant and the trial was set for last
Friday. It lasted all day, seven wit-
nesses being called. The jury deliber-
ated half an hour.

Mr. Covey in his defense set up the
claim that he was defending his property
when he hurled the stone in that the
road superintendent was carrying his
operations beyond the bounds of the
highway and cutting into his yard.
The jury in pronouncing him guilty, re-
commended leniency.

The sister, Cynthia Covey, was not
tried, the case against her being dis-
missed. County Superintendent of
Roads J. Charles Dayton and Attorney
Robert J. Burritt of Auburn, supported
Town Superintendent Bruton of Venice
in pressing the trial.

Sylvanus Brown.

The funeral of Sylvanus Brown
was held from the home of his sister,
Mrs. Chas. Sattliffe, Peruville, at 11
o'clock Tuesday morning. Mr.
Brown died suddenly at the home of
his sister Saturday. He is survived
by three sons, Charles of Utica, Thad-
deus of Ludlowville and Luther J.
of Auburn. Mr. Brown was at one
time a prominent attorney in Ithaca
and was formerly well known in
Auburn. He was a graduate of Cor-
nell and Harvard Law Schools.

Judge—"Have you ever seen the
prisoner at the bar?"

Witness—"Never, your honor, but
I've seen him when I strongly sus-
pected he'd been at it."—Boston Tri-
bune.

The Story of Waitstill Baxter

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

Copyright, 1915, by Kate Douglas Wiggin

Aunt Abby Cole could get only a passing glimpse of Patty in the depths of the "shay," but a glimpse was all



"Do you think you shall like that dull red right close to the yellow?"

ways enough for her, as her opinion of the girl's charms was considerably affected by the forlorn condition of her son, Cephas, whom she suspected of being hopelessly in love with the young person aforesaid, to whom she commonly alluded as "that red headed baggage."

"Patience Baxter's got the kind of looks that might do well enough at a tavern dance or a husking, but they're entirely unsuited to the Sabbath day or the meetin' house," so Aunt Abby remarked to Mrs. Day in the way of back seat confidence. "It's unfortunate that a deacon's daughter should be afflicted with that bold style of beauty. Her hair's all but red. In fact, you might as well call it red when the sun shines on it. But if she'd ever smack it down with bear's grease she might darken it some, or anyhow she'd make it lay slicker. But it's the kind of hair that just matches that kind of a girl—sort of up an' comin'." Then her skin's so white and her cheeks so pink and her eyes so snappy that she'd attract attention without half tryin', though I guess she ain't above makin' an effort."

"She's innocent as a kitten," observed Mrs. Day impartially.

"Oh, yes, she's innocent enough an' I hope she'll keep so. Waitstill's a sight han'somer, if the truth was told, but she's the sort of girl that's made for one man and the rest of 'em never look at her. The other one's cut out for the crowd, the more the merrier. She's a kind of mantrap, that girl is! Do you see the horse a little mite, Bartholomew? It makes me kind o' hot to be passed by Deacon Baxter. It's missionary Sunday, too, when he generally has rheumatism too bad to come out."

"I wonder if he ever puts anything into the plate?" said Mrs. Day. "No one ever saw him that I know of."

"The deacon keeps the Thou Shalt Not commandments pretty well," was Aunt Abby's terse response. "I guess he don't put nothin' into the plate, but I s'pose we'd ought to be thankful he don't take nothin' out. The Baptists are gettin' ahead faster than they'd ought to up to the Mills. Our minister ain't no kind of a proselyter. Seems as if he didn't care how folks got to 'heaven so long as they got there. The other church is havin' a service this afternoon side o' the river, an' I'd kind o' like to go, except it would please 'em too much to have a crowd there to see the immersion. They tell me, but I don't know how true, that that Tillson widdier woman that come here from somewhere in Vermont wanted to be baptized today, but the other converts declared they wouldn't be if she was."

"Jed Morrill said they'd have to hold her under water quite a spell to do any good," chuckled Uncle Bart from the front seat.

"Well, I wouldn't repeat it, Bartholomew, on the Sabbath day, not if he did say it. Jed Morrill's responsible for more blasphemous jokes than any man in Edgewood. I don't approve of makin' light of anybody's religious observances if they're ever so foolish," said Aunt Abby, somewhat enigmatically. "Our minister keeps remindin' us that the Baptists and Methodists are our brethren, but I wish he'd be a little more anxious to have us keep ahead of the others."

"Jed's 'bout right in size," said William Tillson, "was Mr. Day's contribution to the argument. He is a readin' man, but when it comes to a sport I should think he'd be a good

them critters that set on rocks bewilderin' an' bedevillin' men folks out o' their senses—syreens, I think they call 'em—a reg'lar syreen is what that woman is, I guess!"

"There, there, Abel, you wouldn't know a syreen if you found one in your baked beans, so don't take away a woman's character on hearsay." And Mrs. Day, having shut up her husband as was her bounden duty as a wife and a Christian, tied her bonnet strings a little tighter and looked distinctly pleased with herself.

"Abel ain't startin' no new gossip," was Aunt Abby's opinion, as she sprang to his rescue. "One or two more holes in a colander don't make much difference—Bartholomew, we're certainly goin' to be late this mornin'; we're about the last team on the road," and Aunt Abby glanced nervously behind. "Elder Boone ain't begun the openin' prayer, though, or we should know it. You can hear him pray a mile away, when the wind's right. I do hate to be late to meetin'." The elder allers takes notice; the folks in the wing pews allers gapes an' stares, and the choir peeks through the curtain, takin' notes of everything you've got on your back. I hope to the land they'll chord and keep together a little mite better'n they've done lately, that's all I can say. If the Lord is right in our midst, as the Bible says, he can't think much of our singers this summer!"

"They're improvin', now that Piny Waterhouse plays his fiddle," Mrs. Day remarked pacifically. "There was times in the anthem when they kept together consid'able well last Sunday. They didn't always chord, but there, they chorded some! We're most there now, Abby, don't forget! Cephas won't ring the last bell till he knows his own folks is crossin' the common!"

Those were days of conscientious churchgoing, and every pew in the house was crowded. The pulpit was built on pillars that raised it six feet higher than the floor. The top was cushioned and covered with red velvet, surmounted by a huge gilt edged Bible. There was a window in the tower through which Cephas Cole could look into the church and while tolling the bell could keep watch for the minister. Always exactly on time, he would come in, walk slowly up the right hand aisle, mount the pulpit stairs, enter and close the door after him. Then Cephas would give one tremendous pull to warn loiterers on the steps, a pull that meant, "Parson's in the pulpit!" and was acted upon accordingly. Opening the big Bible, the minister raised his right hand impressively, and, saying, "Let us pray," the whole congregation rose in their pews with a great rustling and bowed their heads devoutly for the invocation.

Next came the hymn, generally at that day one of Isaac Watts'. The singers, fifteen or twenty in number, sat in a raised gallery opposite the pulpit, and there was a rod in front hung with red curtains to hide them when sitting down. Any one was free to join, which perhaps accounted for Aunt Abby's strictures as to time and tune. Jed Morrill, "blasphemous" as he was considered by that acrimonious lady, was the leader, and a good one too. There would be a great whispering and buzzing when Deacon Sumner, with his big fiddle, and Piny Waterhouse, with his smaller one, would try to get in accord with Humphrey Baker and his clarinet. All went well when Humphrey was there to give the sure keynote, but in his absence Jed Morrill would use his tuning fork. When the key was finally secured by all concerned Jed would raise his stick, beat one measure to set the time, and all joined in or fell in, according to their several abilities. It was not always a perfect thing in the way of a start, but they were well together at the end of the first line, and when, as now, the choir numbered a goodly number of voices and there were 300 or 400 in the pews nothing more inspiring in its peculiar way was ever heard than the congregational singing of such splendid hymns as "Old Hundred," "Duke Street" or "Coronation."

Waitstill led the trebles, and Ivory was at the far end of the choir in the basses, but each was conscious of the other's presence. This morning he could hear her noble voice rising a little above, or, perhaps, from its quality, separating itself somehow, ever so little, from the others. How full of strength and hope it was, her voice! How steadfast to the pitch! How golden its color! How moving in its crescendo! How the words flowed from her lips, not as if they had been written years ago, but as if they were the expression of her own faith! There were many in the congregation who were stirred, they knew not why, when there chanced to be only a few "carryin' the air" and they could really hear Waitstill Baxter singing some dear old hymn, full of sacred memories, like—

While thee I seek, protecting Power,
Be my vain wishes stilled,
And may this consecrated hour
With better hopes be filled.

"There may be them in Boston that can sing louder, and they may be able to run up a little higher than Waitstill, but the question is, could any of 'em make Aunt Abby Cole shed tears?" This was Jed Morrill's tribute to his best soprano.

There were Sunday evening prayer meetings, too, held at "early candle-light," when Waitstill and Lucy Morrill would make a duet of "By cool Silenus's shady rill," or the favorite "Naomi," and the two, fresh young voices, rising and falling in the tender

words of the old tunes, melted all hearts to new willingness of sacrifice.

Father, whatever of earthly bliss
Thy sovereign will denies,
Accepted at thy throne of grace
Let this petition rise.

Give me a calm, a thankful heart,
From every murmur free.
The blessing of thy grace impart,
And let me live to thee.

How Ivory loved to hear Waitstill sing these lines! How they eased his burden as they were easing hers, falling on his impatient, longing heart like evening dew on thirsty grass!

CHAPTER X. The Green Eyed Monster.

"W HILE Thee I Seek, Protecting Power," was the first hymn on this particular Sunday morning, and it usually held Patty's rather vagrant attention to the end, though it failed to do so today. The Baxters occupied one of the wing pews, a position always to be envied, as one could see the singers without turning around and also observe everybody in the congregation—their entrance, garments, behavior and especially their bonnets—without being in the least indiscreet or seeming to have a roving eye.

Lawyer Wilson's pew was the second in front of the Baxters in the same wing, and Patty, seated decorously but unwillingly beside her father, was impatiently awaiting the entrance of the family, knowing that Mark would be with them if he had returned from Boston. Timothy Grant, the parish clerk, had the pew in between and afforded a most edifying spectacle to the community, as there were seven young Grants of a churchgoing age, and the ladies of the congregation were always counting them, reckoning how many more were in their cradles at home and trying to guess from Mrs. Grant's lively or chastened countenance whether any new ones had been born since the Sunday before.

Patty settled herself comfortably and put her foot on the wooden "cricket," raising her buff calico a little on the congregation side, just enough to show an inch or two of petticoat. The petticoat was as modestly long as the frock itself, and disclosing a bit of it was nothing more heinous than a casual exhibition of good needlework. Deacon Baxter furnished only the unbleached muslin for his daughters' undergarments, but twelve little tucks laboriously done by hand, elaborate inch wide edging, crocheted from white spool cotton and days of bleaching on the grass in the sun will make a petticoat that can be shown in church with some justifiable pride.

The Wilsons came up the aisle a moment later than was their usual habit, just after the parson had ascended the pulpit. Mrs. Wilson always entered the pew first and sat in the far end. Patty had looked at her admiringly and with a certain feeling of proprietorship for several Sundays. There was obviously no such desirable mother-in-law in the meeting house. Her changeable silk dress was the latest mode, her shawl of black llama lace expressed wealth in every delicate mesh, and her bonnet had a distinction that could only have emanated from Portland or Boston. Ellen Wilson usually came next, with as much of a smile to Patty in passing as she dared venture in the deacon's presence, and after her sister in her younger sister, Selina, commonly called "Silly," and with considerable reason.

Mark had come home! Patty dared not look up, but she felt his approach behind the others, although her eyes sought the floor and her cheeks hung out signals of abashed but certain welcome. She heard the family settle in their seats somewhat hastily, the click of the pew door and the sound of Lawyer Wilson's cane as he stood it in the corner; then the parson rose to pray, and Patty closed her eyes with the rest of the congregation.

Opening them when Elder Boone rose to announce the hymn, they fell amazed, resentful, uncomprehending—on the spectacle of Mark Wilson finding the place in the book for a strange young woman who sat beside him. Mark himself had on a new suit and wore a seal ring that Patty had never observed before, while the dress, petticoat and hat of the unknown were of a nature that no girl in Patty's position, and particularly of Patty's disposition, could have regarded without a desire to tear them from her person and stamp them underfoot or, better still, daunt them herself and show the world how they should be worn!

Mark found the place in the hymn book for the creature, shared it with her, and once, when the Grant twins wriggled and Patty secured a better view, once, Mark shifted his hand on the page so that his thumb touched that of his pretty neighbor, who did not remove hers as if she found the proximity either unpleasant or improper. Patty compared her own miserable attire with that of the hated rival in front, and also contrasted Lawyer Wilson's appearance with that of her father; the former, well dressed in the style of a gentleman of the time, in bronzed cloth, with fine linen, and a tall silk hat carefully placed on the floor of the pew, while Deacon Baxter wore homespun made of wool from his own sheep, spun and woven, dyed and finished, at the fulling mill in the village, and carried a battered felt hat that had been a matter of ridicule these dozen years. The deacon would be buried in two coats, Jed Morrill always said, for he owned just that number and would be too mean to leave either of 'em behind him.

The sermon was fifty minutes long, time enough for a deal of thinking. Many a housewife, not wholly orthodox, cut and made over all her children's clothes, in imagination, planned the putting up of her fruit, the making of her preserves and pickles, and arranged her meals for the next week, during the progress of those sermons. Patty watched the parson turn leaf after leaf until the final one was reached.

ed. Then came the last hymn, when the people stretched their aching limbs and rising, turned their back on the minister and faced the choir. Patty looked at Waitstill and wished that she could put her throbbing head on her sisterly shoulder and cry—mostly with rage. The benediction was said, and with the final "Amen" the pews were opened and the worshippers crowded into the narrow aisles and moved toward the doors.

Patty's plans were all made. She was out of her pew before the Wilsons could possibly leave theirs and in her progress down the aisle securely annexed her old admirer, old Dr. Perry, as well as his son, Philip. Passing the singing seats, she picked up the humble Cephas and carried him along in her wake, chatting and talking with her little party while her father was at the horse sheds making ready to go home between services, as was his habit, a cold bite being always set out on the kitchen table according to his orders. By means of these clever maneuvers Patty made herself the focus of attention when the Wilson party came out on the steps and vouchsafed Mark only a nonchalant nod, airily flinging a little greeting with the nod, just a "How d'y'e do, Mark? Did you have a good time in Boston?"

Patty and Waitstill, with some of the girls who had come long distances, ate their luncheon in a shady place under the trees behind the meeting house, for there was an afternoon service to come, a service with another long sermon. They separated after the modest meal to walk about the common or stray along the road to the academy, where there was a fine view.

Two or three times during the summer the sisters always went quietly and alone to the Baxter burying lot, where three grass grown graves lay beside one another, unmarked save by narrow wooden slabs, so short that the initials painted on them were almost hidden by the tufts of clover. The girls had brought roots of pansies and sweet alyssum and with a knife made holes in the earth and planted them here and there to make the spot a trifle less forbidding. They did not speak to each other during this sacred little ceremony. Their hearts were too full when they remembered afresh the absence of headstones, the lack of care, in the place where the three women lay who had ministered to their father, borne him children and patiently endured his arbitrary and loveless rule. Even Cleve Flauders' grave—the Edgewood shoemaker, who lay next—even his resting place was marked and, with a touch of some one's imagination, marked by the old man's own lapstone, twenty-five pounds in weight, a monument of his workaday life.

Waitstill rose from her feet, brushing the earth from her hands, and Patty did the same. The churchyard was quiet, mourned and unmourned, loved and unloved.

"I planted one or two pansies on the first one's grave," said Waitstill soberly. "I don't know why we've never done it before. There are no children to take notice of and remember her; it's the least we can do, and, after all, she belongs to the family."

"There is no family and there never was," suddenly cried Patty. "Oh, Waity, Waity, we are so alone, you and I! We've only each other in all the world, and I'm not the least bit of help to you as you are to me! I'm a silly, vain, conceited, ill behaved thing,



"Oh, Waity, Waity, we are so alone." but I will be better, I will! You won't ever give me up, will you, Waity, even if I'm not like you? I haven't been good lately!"

To be continued.

A Good Reason.

A schoolteacher was relating an anecdote of a sea captain whose ship was once in such danger that he wrote an account of its peril and, placing the letter in a bottle, cast it overboard. In order to test the intelligence of his pupils the teacher asked, "Why did he put the paper in a bottle?"

"Because there was no letter box," was one of the answers given.

The Collector.

"What business is your father in?"
"He's a collector."
"A collector?"
"Yes. The world owes me a living, and I am letting dad collect it for me."
—Houston Post.

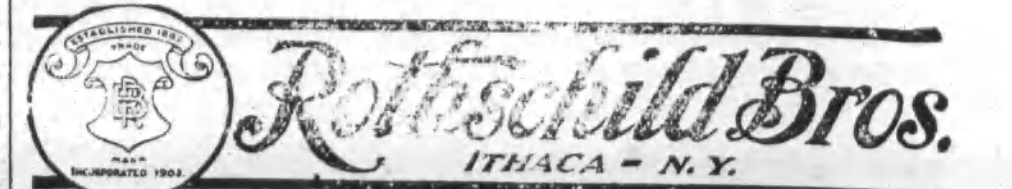
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Friday Morning, June 13, 1914

OUR BIG FINANCIAL
ADVANTAGE OVER MEXICO.

Large Amounts Available For Providing the Sinews of War.

Nowhere is the contrast between the comparative ability of this country and Mexico to go to war more striking than in the condition of their finances, says the New York Times. The Huerta government has about exhausted every possibility for raising any considerable sum of money. With the country devastated by internal struggles, the national railways operating only about half of its mileage and unable to pay interest coupons in cash, though guaranteed by the government; with customs pledged for bond issues the proceeds of which were long since exhausted, it is extremely unlikely that Mexico could finance anything but guerrilla operations.

The United States, on the other hand, could raise funds for an extensive campaign and could afford to spend whatever sums were required to put a fully equipped and largely augmented army into the field for a long stay. The Spanish war showed with what facility the machinery of this government can be set to work to increase the revenue and to provide for big loans.

The war revenue act enacted in 1898 to help defray the cost of the war with Spain brought in a total of \$380,000,000 in the four years that it was in operation. That avenue is of course open to congress now. By means of changes in the income tax it would be possible to raise almost any sum likely to be decided upon. Neither of these measures would add to the country's indebtedness and could be repealed when the war bills were paid. In addition to these sources, the government has now the right to offer \$240,000,000 of Panama bonds and \$200,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness. The present small working balance of the treasury imposes no limits on the government's ability to finance extraordinary war costs.

The net balance in the general fund of the treasury is now, roundly, \$83,000,000. Of this sum about \$52,000,000 is in national bank depositaries, leaving a net balance in cash in treasury vaults of \$31,000,000. But included in treasury cash assets are approximately \$26,000,000 subsidiary silver coin, fractional currency, minor coin and silver bullion. Strictly speaking, this sum must be regarded as unavailable for purposes of settlement. The free and available cash at the moment is therefore, roundly, \$5,000,000.

Another way of increasing revenues for war purposes might be found in connection with the income tax, either in the direction of imposing greater burdens on those who are now paying the tax or by fixing the amount of income exempt from taxation at a lower figure than the \$3,000 or \$4,000 limit which now prevails.

PRESENCE OF A FLY A
DANGER SIGNAL.

THE fly has been tried and found guilty, in spite of the questionings of those who maintain the doctrine that every creature performs some useful purpose. Undoubtedly the fly does, for where there is an abundance of filth there will the flies gather together, there will they multiply and increase. Their function today is nothing more or less than a danger signal to indicate insanitary conditions. Abolish these, and the breeding places of the flies will be eradicated.

One intelligent and energetic person can start a successful movement for the extermination of the house fly in any community if he or she is resourceful and patient as well.

HARRISBURG, PA., PAID FIVE
CENTS A PINT FOR DEAD
FLIES.

FOUR MILLION dead flies were bought at the rate of five cents a pint by the Harrisburg Civic club of Harrisburg, Pa., at the close of the awaiting prize contest last season. This was only a fraction of those killed as a result of the Civic club's campaign. Ella Maria Kriedte won a prize of \$2 for the largest score, turning in seventy-four and one-half pints, for which she got \$2.75 besides her prize.

Holiness to
the Lord

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL
Assistant to the Dean
Morris Bible Institute, Chicago



As these three verses are quoted, it will be seen that there is a connection between them and that all have to do with our theme, "Holiness to the Lord." We are given—
The Purport of Holiness—Exodus 28:36 reads, "And thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and grave upon it, like the engravings of a signet, 'Holiness to the Lord.'" This inscription was worn upon the mitre of the high priest, who stood as the representative of Israel. The word used for holiness has as its root idea separation, dedication; hence this inscription meant that Israel was separated unto the Lord. This word may be applied to inanimate things, such as the vessels and vestments of the sanctuary; but in the case of men, such separation as the word sets before us will result in moral purity and righteousness.

How do we need to be thus set apart to God? This separation is to reach the heart and life as well as our service. One might even go to the foreign field and yet be unyielded to God, so far as the daily life is concerned.

Such separation is expected of all Christians, for in the New Testament, all are spoken of as saints—separated ones. We have heard of a teacher who called the worst cheat in his class, Honest; the most tardy boy, Punctual; the most indolent boy, Diligent. As they were so addressed from day to day, they grew ashamed and tried more and more to live up to their names. God calls us saints; let us be saints—separated ones.

The Permeation of Holiness.—Zechariah 14:20 reads, "In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, Holiness unto the Lord; and the pots in the Lord's house shall be like the bowls before the altar." This refers primarily to the happy millennial day which is coming. At that time, holiness shall so permeate life that kitchen utensils shall be as holy as the vessels of the house of God. Even the horses, which were not commonly used in Israel because they savored so much of war and display, shall be consecrated: the very inscription, once placed upon the priest's mitre, shall be found on their bells. But while this passage looks to the future, we may even now permeate our lives with holiness.

Our diversions may be hallowed. Many are mad at this point, yet our recreations may be indulged in religiously, in order to better service for the Lord. We may even consecrate some things which, under certain circumstances, would not be lawful. A young man found that the very violin which had been a snare could be used to glorify God; this was like writing on the bells of the horses. Holiness to the Lord.

Business may be sacred. A man was told that his heart was diseased and death might come at any time. He said to his employees, "In the future, this business will be so conducted that if my master comes at any moment, I will not be ashamed." This attitude towards Jesus Christ will make all business sacred.

All our work may be sanctified. A busy life need not hinder fellowship with God. Have we noticed that the Levites acted as butchers, bakers, merchants, lawyers, physicians, teachers, and did many lowly things, such as lighting the lamps, sweeping the floors and preparing the wood for the altar? Yet they were ministers of the Lord! Our Lord Jesus Christ toiled for 30 years at Nazareth, yet when he came forth God said, "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased." Paul says, even to slaves, "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men." (Col. 3:23, 24.)

The Perfection of Holiness.—Revelation 22:4 reads, "His name shall be in their foreheads." This passage looks back to the one first read; the name of the Lord shall be inscribed on the brow of the glorified just as it was once inscribed on the mitre of Israel's priest.

This implies ownership, for we write our names upon that which is ours. But more than ownership is implied for the name of God stands for his character. God's every character shall be written upon us, and at last we shall be like him!

An African girl, asked to bring a gift for Jesus, sold herself as a slave and brought Charles, a slave who had nothing else to give. May we take with her, the love of the Lord? "For the love of Christ, constrain us to leave all and follow him." (Matt. 23:10.) "For the love of Christ, constrain us to leave all and follow him." (Matt. 23:10.) "For the love of Christ, constrain us to leave all and follow him." (Matt. 23:10.)

TEMPERANCE
NOTES

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

ALCOHOL A DECEIVER.

Dr. David Starr Jordan tells the following story:

There was once a man who came into his office smacking his lips, and said to his clerk: "The world looks very different to the man who has had a good glass of brandy and soda in the morning." "Yes," said the clerk, "and the man looks differently to the world." And this is natural and inevitable, Dr. Jordan points out, "for the pleasure which exists only in the imagination leads to action which has likewise nothing to do with the demand of life. The mind is confused, and may be delighted with the confusion, but the confused muscles tremble and halt. The tongue is loosened and utters unfinished sentences; the hand is loosened and the handwriting is shaky; the muscles of the eye are unharnessed, and the two eyes move independently and see double; the legs are loosened, and the confusion of the brain shows itself in the confused walk. And if this confusion is long continued, the mental deterioration shows itself in 'external things'—the shabby hat and seedy clothing, and the gradual drop of the man from stratum to stratum of society, till he brings up some night in a ditch. As the world looks more and more different to him, so does he look more and more different to the world."

TESTIMONY OF A TRAVELER.

One of the greatest explorers of the day is Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor, a grandson of Walter Savage Landor. He has traveled in the Antarctic, in Tibet, the Himalayas, Korea, Mongolia, through the Dark Continent, and has crossed South America at its widest part, accomplishing one of the most difficult expeditions ever made, penetrating in a 13,750-mile journey parts of Brazil that were regarded as impassable. This latter feat through a semi-tropical zone occupied one year and a half, and was constantly attended by hardships and sufferings, in the course of which for sixty days, while shooting the rapids of the Arinos, the party endured terrible privations, and afterwards when food failed, starved for sixteen days.

When asked how he has preserved immunity from sickness, exposed to such varied climatic conditions, he replies, "The wonderful health I enjoy is largely due to my temperate habits. In all these journeyings neither he nor his attendants took with them any alcoholic spirits."

Mr. Landor's testimony on this point is unequivocal. "It is not traveling," he says, "which kills an explorer, it is the drinking and smoking and living in foul air in civilized countries. I don't drink and I don't smoke."

DOCTORS AGAINST ALCOHOL.

When that great conclave of doctors took place at Brighton, England, under the auspices of the British Medical association, advantage was taken of the presence of so many medical men in attendance to get nearly forty anti-alcohol addresses delivered on the Sunday in Brighton and adjoining towns. The subject was "Evils of Alcohol Upon the Human Body," and the particularly interesting thing was to see so many physicians in pulpits and on the platforms evidently willing to play the part of crusaders against what one of their profession had aptly described as "the greatest enemy of the race." The aggregate result of these addresses constituted an all-round indictment of alcohol of a remarkably striking and educational nature. As indicating the up-to-date character of the addresses, several of the doctors used charts and diagrams which were projected upon a screen by a lantern, thus transferring the practice of the medical lecture room to the church, chapel and schoolroom.

THE UNCOVERED WELL.

It (the way to alcoholism) was like an uncovered well in a yard where children play. It is small use to tell the brave little boys toddling their way along into knowledge of life that they mustn't play near the uncovered well. They will play near it. Any parent knows that. And we know that a certain percentage of them, the liveliest and most daring, will fall into the well. The thing to do—we all know it—is to cover up the well. The case is the same with John Barleycorn. All the no-saying and no-preaching in the world will fail to keep men, and youths growing into manhood away from John Barleycorn when John Barleycorn is everywhere accessible. The only rational thing for the twentieth century folk to do is to cover up the well.—Jack London, in "John Barleycorn."

LET IT ALONE.

Not matter how good a drinking man may be, he would be a better man if he would let it alone. No matter how good a local abstainer may be, he would be all more inferior if he were a drinking man.—J. P. Cannon.

SANCTION CRIME.

No honest man who has his own or his neighbor's welfare at heart will vote for the saloon. When you vote for saloons you sanction crime in all its phases.—Father Ward of Detroit.

HOLDS OUT HOPE
IN CANCER CASES

Danger in Small Wounds That Demand Quick Attention.

ENCOURAGING STATISTICS.

These Are Given by Officer of Society Formed to Fight the Disease in Public Message, Emphasizing Necessity of Prompt Investigation of First Suspicious Signs.

Says Curtis E. Lakeman, executive secretary of the American Society For the Control of Cancer:

Cancer can be prevented or cured and the needless sacrifice of thousands of lives can be stopped by educating the public as to the facts about this disease. Safety lies only in early recognition of the symptoms and prompt operation. Radium is useful in some cases, but it is not to be relied upon as a substitute for surgical treatment—the only known sure cure.

This message of the hope to be found in early and competent treatment should be spread broadcast. The need of supplying the public with better knowledge about the disease is vividly shown by a newspaper clipping received at the office of the American Society For the Control of Cancer. A woman wrote to the inquiry column of the newspaper that a lump on her breast had been growing about a year. She said she had been told that "kerosene rubbed on it was good for it" and had tried it without result except to cause inflammation, and so she was "very much worried." The answer published along with this letter advised her to "bathe the spot thoroughly and apply a pad of antiphlogistician."

The foremost surgeon of the world recently said in a public address that people wait, on the average, a whole year after discovering some suspicious symptom before they go to the operating table. Another surgeon studied his own records and those of six of the largest New York hospitals to throw light both on the frequency of cancer and the delay in seeking treatment. Out of 12,345 surgical patients he found 542 cases of cancer, approximately one in twenty-two, or 4.39 per cent. In sixty-five cases of first operation for cancer he found that after discovery of a tumor or after the first suspicious symptoms the thirty-five men had waited, on the average, 12.2 months before consulting the surgeon and the thirty women an average of 11.9 months.

Delay Means Death.
In like manner Dr. Winter of Koenigsberg, Prussia, the pioneer in the education of the public on cancer, analyzed 1,087 records of operable cases and showed that 87 per cent of these patients could and should have come to treatment much earlier.

A preliminary study of the records kept at the hospital and laboratories of one of the largest American centers of medical education shows that the chances of a permanent cure, if operation be resorted to promptly, are very high. It shows equally that these chances decrease with every day of delay. And as the likelihood of cure becomes remote the immediate danger and damage of the operation become greater. That is to say, a new and small cancer may be removed without much pain and without much mutilation, but an old and dispersed cancer leaves a serious wound behind it.

These records have already been analyzed and tabulated for cancer of the lip, tongue and breast. The statement of results takes account of the conditions said to precede actual cancer, such as tobacco blisters, white spots and sore places about the teeth. While there is a difference of opinion as to the bearing of such conditions on the development of true cancer, it cannot be denied that in many cases they seem to cause the disease.

In operations on the tongue the figures show that the prompt removal of the "precancerous lesion" resulted in 100 per cent of cures. In the second stage—i. e., that of malignant wart—complete removal was equally effective. But when the actual figures of developed cancer were studied the proportion of cures dropped at once to 50 per cent.

Cancer of the Breast.

In cancer of the breast the danger of delay is equally apparent. In the mild form, called adenocarcinoma, the percentage of cures in all cases was 76, but in the late cases—i. e., those in which the cancerous nature of the tumor was already obvious to the eye—it was much less. In these early cases there is a warning lump in the breast, but no outward sign of malignant tumor. In the more malignant forms of breast tumor the general percentage of cures dropped to 36 and in late cases to 24, or one patient out of three. But even here the cures in early cases reached 51 per cent.

In operations for cancer of the lip the reports show 100 per cent of cures in the earliest stages and 75 per cent of cures after immediate operation in the later stage.

The evidence of the clinical and early stages gives an opportunity for a measure to the people who seek help in the later stage of cancer. Although the chances of a cure here are less, the disease in many instances is by no means hopeless.

Superior and
Empire Drills

HOE OR DISC.

Gang, Two Way and Walking Plows, Plow Extras for all makes of Plows.

McCormick, Syracuse, Osborne, Gale and Utica Harrows. Riding and Walking Cultivators, all kinds of Harness and Harness Extras.

Clover, Timothy, Alsike and Alfalfa, Peas and Seed Corn. Try our Corn and Oat Feed \$30 per ton—cash 30 days.

J. D. ATWATER,

Genoa, New York.

Try Ellison's Market for
Choice Meats.

Special attention given to orders for cooked meats for parties.

Fresh Fish and Oysters always in Stock.

Oleomargarine for sale.

King Ferry, N. Y.

Let us Supply
Your Wants

IN FARMERS' SUPPLIES.

Every Kind of Wagon

for farm or road use.

Farm Implements

of every description.

Harnesses of all Kinds,

Collars and Extras, etc.

Call and we will show you what you want. You can find everything here

T. C. McCORMICK & SON,
King Ferry, N. Y.

Egbert Clothes.

If you know of one good reason why Egbert Clothes are not worthy of your consideration, we would like to learn what it is.

We honestly believe we have the best values in Men's and Boys' Clothing to be found in Central New York. We have such perfect confidence in the stability of these garments, that we are willing to give our unqualified guarantee of satisfaction to the wearer or refund the money, and it is a rule of this store never to make a promise we can't fulfill.

Men's Suits \$10 to \$25

Boys' Suits \$3 to \$12.50

C. R. EGBERT,

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER, HATTER & FURNISHER

75 Genesee St., AUBURN, N. Y.

Village and Vicinity News.

—Regents examinations next week.

—Flag day to-morrow (Saturday.) Hang out Old Glory.

—Mr. and Mrs. Burr Dickerson spent a recent Sunday with relatives at Interlaken.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Tift and daughter of Ithaca spent Saturday at D. W. Gower's.

—Miss Lillian Holden of Ithaca spent Sunday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Holden.

—Ladies, remember the bake sale this (Friday) afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, at Hagin's store, Genoa.

—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Casper Nettleton of East Venice, June 9, 1914, a daughter. Weight ten pounds.

—The residences of Wm. Hoskins and Wm. Booker, also the Sanford-Albert residence, are being newly painted.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Reas, daughter Pauline, and son, Carl Reas, spent Sunday in Cortland, making the trip in the Sill auto.

—Mrs. Wm. Warren and Mrs. Frank Riley visited their daughter and sister, Mrs. Milton J. Boyer, at Ithaca, yesterday. Mrs. Riley remained for a day or two longer.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bronson, Miss Ruth Bronson, Horace Bronson, Jr., and a friend motored to Genoa from Cortland Sunday afternoon. They returned after the big storm.

—On Friday evening, June 19, the District Deputy Grand officers, Mrs. Eunice L. Hoff of Groton and W. W. Legg of Cato—will make an official visit to North Lansing chapter, O. E. S.

Geraniums and everything for flower beds and porch boxes, cheaper than elsewhere. 43w3 Merritt Greenhouse, Genoa.

—Cornell University is graduating this year 1010 students, the largest class in the history of the institution. Commencement exercises will again be held out of doors, on the library slope back of McGraw hall. June 17 will be commencement day.

—Children's day will be observed at the Presbyterian church next Sunday at the hour of Sunday school. All children, as well as older people, are invited to be present. Each child will be presented with a potted plant, and it is expected that a large number of boys and girls will be in attendance.

—The two very severe storms which struck this village and vicinity last Sunday afternoon did much damage to orchards, gardens and buildings. The first storm broke at about 3 o'clock. Rain, thunder and lightning, accompanied by a gale which was nothing less than a cyclone, all combined made one of the most disastrous storms ever experienced here. Trees were blown down, uprooted and large limbs taken from them. The rain came in drenching sheets. It is impossible to name all the places where damage, more or less, was done. Trees were blown down at Frank Sellen's, D. C. Hunter's, in front of D. W. Smith's and the Bank, at Mrs. C. Norman's, and at other places. Lightning struck a carriage house at Henry DeForest's, doing considerable damage. A bolt struck the barn at Chas. G. Miller's, and separating followed the lightning rods on three buildings. The second storm came up at about 5:30 o'clock and the electrical display was vivid and constant, with almost deafening peals of thunder. The rain again came in torrents and the streets overflowed with water. Many gardens looked like small ponds. In the southeastern part of the town, wind and lightning caused much trouble. Chas. Upson's barn was moved from its foundation some distance. The barn will be repaired and a new foundation built under it where it stands.

—Utica's magnificent new central railroad station was opened to the public May 24.

—Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Weeks of Locke were Sunday guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Palmer.

Books rented, 5 cents per week, at Hagin's store, Genoa.

—Mrs. Frances Wilbur of Rochester visited her sister, Mrs. Cora Green, for several days during the past week.

—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Edgar Smith of North Lansing, June 6, 1914, a son. Weight twelve pounds.

—Deputy Sheriff Teeter and Mrs. Teeter, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Lester left Wednesday morning for a motor trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

—One of the six nurses graduated from the Cortland hospital training school recently was Miss Sylvia Eaton of Summerhill, who was president of the class.

All the popular copyright books for rent, 5 cents a week at Hagin's store, Genoa.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. King and daughter, with Mrs. King's mother, Mrs. Davies, of Trumansburg, motored to Genoa Sunday last, and were guests of Mr. King's parents.

—There will be a dance at the new barn of Will McCormick, between Genoa and King Ferry, on Friday evening, June 19. Music by McDermott's orchestra. Everybody invited. adv.

—G. S. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wood and Mrs. Frank Wood of Venice Center motored to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, last week, and report fine weather and an enjoyable trip.

—The Southern Cayuga County Veterans' Association will hold their annual picnic at Lakeside park, Auburn, on Thursday, June 18. John E. Savery of Cato is the president of the association. All veterans and their families are invited, and urged to attend.

Buy your Rubbers and Rubber Boots at lower prices than elsewhere at Robt. & H. P. Mastin's, Genoa.

—Rev. Wm. Rafferty who was ordained to the priesthood Saturday by Bishop Thomas F. Hickey will celebrate his first High Mass at King Ferry, Sunday morning. Father Rafferty was one of three Cayuga county young men who received Holy Orders this year. He is a graduate of St. Andrew's, Rochester, and St. Bernard's Seminary.

—The visiting ball team at the Genoa grounds, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, to battle with the Genoa nine will be the Groton team. The home nine is playing last ball this season, and another good game is expected to-morrow. Game called at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cts. for gentlemen and 10 cts for ladies. An account of the last game is given elsewhere in this issue.

—Eugene Morey, aged 56 years, an employe at the Ludlowville salt plant for twenty-two years, died Tuesday, June 2, at his home at Ludlowville. He suffered a shock the day before from which he did not rally. He leaves a wife and seven children, and one sister, Mrs. Augusta Jefferson of King Ferry. The funeral was held in the M. E. church on Thursday, and burial was made at Lansingville.

—The Presbyterian General Assembly, at its recent session in Chicago, put a ban on all Sunday sports, whether commercialized or not, and also passed a resolution condemning the Sunday newspapers. The members also went on record as favoring national prohibition, endorsed the national administration, the state department and the navy department for their action in support of the temperance movement, urged ministers and church members to withdraw from clubs or social organizations which dispensed alcoholic beverages and condemned cigarette smoking. The assembly decided to hold its one hundred twenty-seventh annual session in Rochester, N. Y., next May.

—Mrs. F. C. Hagin has been suffering with pleurisy this week.

—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Leo McDermott of Genoa, June 9, 1914, a daughter.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Welty and son of Auburn were in town Sunday afternoon.

—The Misses Montgomery of Auburn were over-Sunday guests at Morell Wilson's.

—B. A. Arnold of Seneca Falls has been a guest of his daughter, Mrs. Clarence Lewis, this week.

—Chas. Bird and Wm. E. Leonard have purchased five passenger Ford cars of J. B. Mastin, Genoa.

—Some of our correspondents have not reported any news in some time. If you have resigned, please inform us.

—The Sharpsteen-Bothwell reunion will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sharpsteen at Pleasant Valley on Saturday, June 20.

Tomato, pepper, celery, early and late cabbage, and cauliflower plants; big stock—wait for the wagon. 43w3 A. J. Merritt, Genoa.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Gile, with B. C. Sholtz, Mrs. Ridell and Miss Ridell of Port Byron motored to Genoa in the latter's car, last Sunday, and were guests at the home of Hugh Tighe.

—Mrs. E. Shaw returned to Genoa Saturday last from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Cannon, in Auburn. Mrs. Shaw and sister, Mrs. Frances Upson, who had been spending two weeks at Mrs. H. Tighe's, went to their home, west and north of this village, Saturday evening.

—Ernest Jobson, Captain of the boat "Dora," which is plying Cayuga lake from Farley's Point to Cayuga, will commence this week to make trips between Cayuga and Aurora stopping at Union Springs, Farley's Point and Levanna. The schedule provides that a south-bound boat will leave Cayuga at 9:15 o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. North-bound boats will leave Aurora at 11:45 o'clock in the morning and 6:15 o'clock in the evening.

—J. Robert Teall, manager of the Cayuga County Farm Bureau, gave a very satisfactory report for the month of May to the executive committee last Saturday. The farmers are showing unusual interest in the bureau and new members are joining each week. A number of demonstrations were given during the month. Experts from the state college delivered several addresses under the auspices of the bureau. This week, demonstrations on spraying mustard have been given in several towns of the county.

—We have been requested to call attention to another way of fighting the tent caterpillar. The worms are now nearly ready to spin and soon the yellowish white cocoons may be seen all around the buildings, under the edges of the clapboards, behind open blinds, on rough tree trunks, or in any little nook which affords a slight shelter. These should be carefully gathered and destroyed and it would be well worth while to pay the children for collecting them, as it will greatly lessen the work of destroying the nests next year.

—Postmasters have received instructions from Washington that postal cards bearing chain letter prayers are unavailable and all cards must be sent to the dead letter office.—Ex. The order should also include letters containing these "chain prayers." A lady residing in Genoa has received a number of these letters during the past few months, but has never copied one and sent it to nine friends as requested. There is nothing unusual about the prayer—thousands of people say the same prayer every day—but it is foolish and ridiculous to believe that after sending this prayer to nine friends on separate days, "great joy" will come to the sender on the tenth day or that "great calamity" will come if the person fails to send it. These letters should be destroyed as fast as received.

Subscribe for The Tribune.

Wedding Gifts Graduation Gifts

In choosing a gift the article of your choice reflects the interest you have shown in the selection. Any article chosen from our stock is recognized as something out of the ordinary! The range in price affords a selection for every pocket book. Every article, small or great, is of the best quality.

A few suggestions—extremely popular—Silver applied glass in different articles, Tea Sets in beautiful designs, Water Sets, Candlesticks, Trays of all kinds and sizes, pieces for every purpose, beautiful Sheffield Silver Plate, Cut Glass, China, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks.

Every article in all lines is of the best. If you get it at Hoyt's do not wonder if it is "good enough." Time has proven that Hoyt sells only the best.

A. T. HOYT,

Leading Jeweler & Optician
HOYT BLOCK MORAVIA, N. Y.

—Leland W. Singer has returned from Cornell for the summer vacation.

—It is announced that the Grangers of Cayuga county will have their annual outing at Lakeside park, Auburn, on Saturday, June 27.

—Albert W. Badman and Mrs. Sarah J. Armstrong, both of North Kelloggsville, were united in marriage at the M. E. parsonage in New Hope on Monday evening, June 1, 1914. Rev. F. T. Crumley officiating.

Special Sales in Shoes, lower prices than ever, at Robt. & H. P. Mastin's, Genoa 35tf

—Notice of the death of Mrs. W. H. Rogers, mother of Wm. C. Rogers of Albany, is given in this issue. The family were formerly residents of Ledyard and Fleming. The deceased was a most estimable, lovable woman, and her death came as a great shock to her family and friends.

New samples of Wall Papers are here; patterns are fine, prices low at Robt. & H. P. Mastin's, Genoa.

King Reunion.

The annual King reunion will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Corey, King Ferry, N. Y., on Saturday, June 20, 1914. All relatives are cordially invited.

Ithaca Auburn Short Line

New York, Auburn & Lansing R. R.

In Effect Dec. 28, 1913.

SOUTHBOUND—Read Down				STATIONS				NORTH BOUND—Read Up			
27	23	21	201		200	22	24	28			
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Except Sun.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily			
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.				A. M.	P. M.	P. M.			
6 20	1 45	8 30				11 09	4 59	8 59			
6 35	2 00	8 45				10 54	4 44	8 44			
6 46	2 11	8 56				10 43	4 33	8 33			
6 55	2 20	9 05				10 34	4 24	8 24			
7 10	2 35	9 20				10 19	4 09	8 09			
7 21	2 46	9 31				10 08	3 58	7 58			
7 40	3 00	9 50				9 55	3 45	7 45			
8 05	3 25	10 15				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, (daily except Sunday) 12:15, (Sunday only) 2:00, (going on to South Lansing) 4:40, and 9:30 p. m. Saturday only.

Returning leave South Lansing for Ithaca at 3:45 p. m. daily. Also leave Rogues Harbor at 8:05 a. m. (daily except Sunday) 12:50 (Sunday only) 5:15 p. m., daily, and 10:05 p. m. Saturday only.

Try this one on a Hot Summer Afternoon

Juice 2 lemons
Juice 1 orange
1 pint Premier grape juice
1 quart cold water
Sweeten to taste

An appetizing, invigorating drink. Serve with chipped ice and Sunshine wafers.

WE SELL THE GOODS

HAGIN'S UP TO DATE GROCERY
GENOA, - - - N. Y.

We are showing Best and Largest stock of Dry Goods consisting of latest styles in

Florin Ratine and Mercerised Poplins all Shades.

Piques, Linines, Serpentine Crepe, Ripplette, White Goods, Percales, Calicos, Ginghams, Chambries, Serges, Voiles, All Wool Brocades in colors Poplar Danish Cloth, Mercerised Satines, Pure Silk Mohair and Brilliantteens, Messaline Silks, Taffeta, Sousine all colors, All Over Laces, Fancy and Plain Scrims	Lace Curtains, Oil Shades, Draperies, Couch Covers, Table and Bed Spreads, Table Linens, Napkins to Match, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Ladies' Gent's and Children's Shoes, Oxfords, Pumps, Tennis Shoes, Rubbers, Trunks, Suit Cases, Hand Satchels and Bags. Big line of Men's and Boy's Pants, Shirts, Overalls and Frocks.
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Special attention given to Watch and Clock repairing.

Yours for more business,

R. & H. P. Mastin,
GENOA, N. Y.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S REPORT ON DISCOVERY OF A NEW RIVER

"We Put It on the Map," He
Asserts, Courting Proof
to the Contrary.

Points Out Geographical In-
accuracies—Dangers of
Unknown Rapids.

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
[Text of his speech before the National
Geographic society.]

WE started up the Papagallo,
hunted around there (indicat-
ing on the map), went up
here to this point and then
struck across country on muleback to
this point and then went down to
there. It is almost impossible for me
to show you on these standard maps
what I did because the maps are so
preposterously wrong.

There are two rivers close together,
the Sacare and the Tapajos—that is,
within ten miles of each other—each
of which has a waterfall about the
size of the falls of the Yellowstone,
in one case about 150 feet high and in
the other case about 250 feet high. There
is not a hint of the existence of those
waterfalls nor, as far as I can find,
of those rivers on that map. The Ju-
ruema is not there.

We then journeyed three weeks far-
ther on. We got near this great tribu-
tary, which is here, which is the
Gyapara, but on the map the Gyapara
is 2 degrees of longitude out of po-

minute south and longitude 60 degrees
and 15 minutes west—about, in each
case, maybe two or three minutes
wrong.

We crossed at a point where it be-
comes navigable, and it was there that
we embarked and then ran on down
about 5 degrees. I want to call your
attention to the fact that I am using
my terms with scientific precision,
and when I say "Put it on the map"
I mean what I say.

I mean that it is not on any map
and that we have put it on the map.

I went down that river, going down
there for the first time, and, of course,
endeavoring to map it in detail. It is
much easier now for any one to follow
us, and if this Geographic society or
any other responsible organization
wishes to send a man to go down that
river I will give him letters to a rub-
ber man who will unquestionably as-
sist him to get the canoes and the
rowers that will enable him to ascend
as far as the lowest of the uppermost
rapids and come back again, covering
two-thirds of the distance and going
up to the tenth degree.

We have put on the map a river of
which there is not only no knowledge

There are rapids, and serious ones.
to pass, but they can be perfectly well
negotiated. You can take boats up
them. It is still better if you want to
establish a series. You can have
launches above each rapid to go for
the 150 or 200 kilometers before you
come to the next serious obstacle to
navigation. There is no difficulty
whatever in the navigation. I say no
difficulty whatever—I mean from the
standpoint from which I am speak-
ing—by launch and canoe, broken by
falls now and then from 10½ degrees
to 5½ degrees.

Tells of the Embarkation.

Now, when we embarked, having
gone some thirty days by mule and ox
train across this high central plateau
of western Brazil—when we embarked
our party consisted of twenty-two men,
sixteen camerades and three Brazilian
officers, among them Colonel Rondon
and Mr. Cherrie of the American mu-
seum, my son Kermit and myself. We
said goodbye in the twelfth degree of
latitude to the other members of the
expedition who had come that far.

Colonel Rondon, I believe, affirmed
that it was the Arripone which we
would come out of. He had directed
Lieutenant Prynne to send the boat up
on the chance of meeting us, directing
him to go up until he found a big af-
fluent entering the river and stop
there, because he could not tell which
one we would be coming down. And
Lieutenant Prynne went up to about
7 degrees 15 minutes and waited for
us. We said goodbye to Mr. Mueller
and his associates here on Feb. 27.
After exactly sixty days of canoeing
work we met Lieutenant Prynne.

On the trip of our six members, Mr.
Cherrie, my son, the doctor and Lieu-
tenant Lira kept diaries day by day.
About every half degree or degree we
took astronomical observations.

The different portions of the course
that we followed varied widely in dif-
ficulty. For four days we ran, surveying
for the river very accurately. We ran
rather slowly before encountering any
rapids. We then struck our first
serious rapids. After that, which was
in about 11 degrees 45 minutes south,
we spent forty-two days, during which
we slept every day at the head or
foot of a rapid, and during the forty-
two days we only covered one degree
of latitude, going to about 10 degrees
45 minutes south. We had by that
time gone not more than a sixth of the
distance that we expected to go and
had used up about three-fourths or
four-fifths of our food; had been on
half rations pretty much all the time,
eaten out with parrots and monkeys,
which we enjoyed there.

Then during that time we lost of the
seven canoes five in the rapids. We
built three others and lost one of those.

Then we came out the last succes-
sion of rapids, having been gone forty-
six days. We struck a long stretch of
smooth water. The river was very
broad and very big in that part, and
after two days more we struck the up-
permost camp or house of any of the
rubber men. We were able to get
food—sugarcane, sometimes rice or
bananas, occasionally a chicken or a
duck, not very often, and in the eleven
days, if I remember rightly, we got
eight eggs.

But all our difficulties were over,
and we made the entire remaining dis-
tance, in fourteen days. We went
down to below the junction of the up-
per Arripone and the so-called Casta-
nia, and then in thirty-six hours on
the steamer went down to the mouth
of the river, down the Amazon and a
little way up the Rio Machado to Ma-
naos. The serious work was the first
—a little less than seven weeks going
down through the rapids. After that
there was no difficulty.

We were fortunate enough on our
trips down the river not to lose any of
our instruments or any of the speci-
mens or notebooks or anything else
that was of consequence to the expedi-
tion, but we had to cut all our per-
sonal belongings down to the bone.

On the upper course of the river
there were Indians. They were afraid
of us and somewhat hostile. I think
their hostility was due only to timidity.

Rondon's Dog Shot by Indians.

Colonel Rondon was nearly shot. He
was out hunting for monkeys, because
we were hungry, and he had a dog
with him. He heard what he thought
was the howling of spider monkeys.
The dog went ahead, and he followed.
It proved to be a couple of Indians,
who were imitating the calling of the
spider monkeys, probably to attract
him. The first thing he knew about
was hearing the dog yell, then coming
toward him, then yelling again and
then silence, and he was sure—and it
afterward proved he was right—that
it had been killed by Indians. He fired
his revolver in the air, and the Indians
ran. We afterward went out ourselves
and found the dead body of the dog
with two arrows through it.

The camerades, the men who were
with us, normally went barefooted.
At one place where we stopped to
build the canoes the barbed wire flies
were such a torment that the feet of
the men swelled until they were un-
able to work. They had to wrap them
in gunnysacks and everything of that
kind in order to go on with their work.

The expedition was not undertaken
in pursuance of any plan or idea
formed here in this country. It was un-
dertaken at the suggestion of Lauro Mu-
ller on behalf of the Brazilian govern-
ment in Rio. I feel very grateful to
him, to the Brazilian government and
to my Brazilian associates for having
given me the chance to take part in
exploring the upper course of and put-
ting on the map an unknown river of
the Amazon basin. It is the only
chance that I can now see, in the pre-
sent state of the world's geography, can
come to only a limited number of men.

AWFUL STORY OF COLORADO SIEGE

As Related by Woman Witness
From Mining Camp.

DUG CAVES TO ESCAPE DEATH

Frantic Mothers Scooped Out Holes in
the Earth in Which to Conceal Them-
selves and Their Children—Havoc
Wrought by Machine Guns of the
Militia Graphically Described.

Mrs. Pearl Jolly of the Women's
Trades Union league, testifying before
the United States industrial commis-
sion, gave a graphic picture of the hor-
rors of Ludlow camp colony in Colo-
rado on April 20, when men, women
and children were besieged by the
state militia and it became necessary
to dig caves beneath the camp to es-
cape the fire of the well trained ma-
chine guns. She testified in New York.

Mrs. Jolly told of the siege of the
camp. She said the trouble opened
with the firing of two bombs into the
heart of the camp and the ignoring of
a white flag carried by the leader of
the striking miners.

"Then the bullets from the machine
guns began to find their way every-
where," said Mrs. Jolly. "The women
set to work digging holes in the ground
in which to hide their children. There
were 500 of the women, many of them
about to become mothers; others with
nursing babies and still others old
and infirm. There were also the 500
men.

Crawled Away on Their Stomachs.

"To distract the fire from the camp,
which it was presumed was aimed at
the men, the miners departed for the
hills. They crawled away on their
stomachs, while the women were using
crude implements to dig into the
ground. Four men remained to look
after the women and children.

"There were only forty rifles in all
of Ludlow camp. This shows that it
was not an armed body, as has been
reported.

"It was becoming so desperate that
I decided to pin a red cross on a white
dress and go forth into the open so
that the men with the machine guns
could see me. I was in the camp in
the capacity of nurse in the event my
services were needed.

"As soon as I showed myself the mi-
litiament began to pepper at me. One
of the bullets struck the heel of one of
my shoes, and others struck all about
me. I thought it was about time that
I got under cover.

"As I walked into my tent I noticed
three men lying alongside of it. They
had dragged the telephone through a
slit and were frantically calling help
from Trinidad.

"Opposite the entrance to the tent
was a mirror. My reflection after I
had entered was in the mirror. You
can get a good idea of what fine shots
those men with the rifles and the ma-
chine guns were when they shattered
the mirror to smithereens in less than
five minutes. They thought they were
actually shooting at me.

"I thought my end had come. Going
to the door, I dropped to the floor and
lay still. Apparently the men with
the machine guns thought I was dead.
"Later I managed to work my way
around to the men who were lying
against the side of the tent telephon-
ing. 'For God's sake, go away, woman-
men,' they whispered. 'You're a hood-
oo!'

"I think after that the militiamen
must have relocated us, for the fire
became dangerous again.

Only the Caves Saved Women.

"To stay where we were meant
death. All the pits were filled with
the weeping women and the crying
children. There was no room for us
there. I saw three men who had been
hiding near me run for a coal pile and
I followed. A rain of shots followed.

"For an hour, with no letup, machine
guns sputtered steel jacketed bullets
about the coal. Enough shots were
turned in our direction to carry off a
regiment.

"We saw an innocent, blue eyed,
twelve-year-old boy throw up his
hands with a bullet in his heart. His
father, his eyes wild with grief, crawled
to his side. He wanted to go out
into the open and get to the men with
the murder machines, but we held him
back.

"At 3 o'clock that day the machine
guns got even a better range. Every
sign of life was annihilated. Dogs,
chickens, cats and other domestic an-
imals were picked off with ease, so ex-
cept were these marksmen. If the
caves had not been dug every one of
the 500 women and children would
have been shot.

"One little Italian woman, whose
three children had been murdered by
the machine guns, became insane.
"Perhaps the worst feature of the
siege was the unearthly screams of the
women and children as a bullet
found one of their number."

Did Used to Instill Mothers.

Mothers of Wholesome say later
from the state university how to dig
their babies. The bureau on and a de-
partment of the extension division at
least has shown some thousands
of mothers to dig their babies with a
spade and shovel. The mothers are
struck in the face by the latest results
of science in digging of infants are
given directly to mothers.

Queer Things That Turn Up In the News

One of the most enthusiastic of all
the rooters at a recent ball game in
Pittsfield, Mass., was a man who was
totally blind.

Miss Mary L. Boyd, although seven-
ty-five years old, is still on the payroll
at Springfield, Mo., and has been teach-
ing there for fifty years.

Albert Brown of Asbury Park, N. J.,
set himself on fire by striking a match
on the leg of his trousers. He had an
uncorked bottle of gasoline in his hip
pocket.

W. Charles Kerling of Paterson,
N. J., sued the Susquehanna railroad
for \$10,000 for injuries. A "Look Out
For the Locomotive" sign struck him
as he crossed the tracks.

Rather than give up a picture which
is worth not more than \$1, but which
he believes to have miraculous pow-
ers, Harry Pandruk took a jail sen-
tence in Washington, Pa.

DISCOVERY LIFTS DEATH PERIL OF MERCURY TABLET

New Drug to Contain Bichloride and
Tartar Emetic Useful as Poison.

In Pediatrics, a monthly medical
magazine, Dr. William Edward Fitch,
its editor, who is a lieutenant in the
medical reserve corps, United States
army, announces that he has succeeded
in compounding a bichloride of mer-
cury tablet which, if swallowed by any
one, will have no more serious result
than to cause nausea. He explains
that his tablet contains tartar emetic
that will exert its full action before the
corrosive sublimate.

Dr. Fitch's formula for the tablet,
which he proposes to give to the world
for the benefit of mankind, is:
Seven and three-tenths grains of bi-
chloride of mercury.

Seven and three-tenths grains am-
monium chloride.

One and one-quarter grains tartar
emetic.

As explained by Dr. Fitch, the tartar
(antimony et potassii tartaras) is so
compounded in the tablet that it will
promptly exert its full emetic action on
reaching the stomach before the cor-
rosive sublimate (bichloride of mer-
cury) can begin to exert its violent,
irritant and deeply caustic action. This
combination, it is said, will in no wise
hinder the bactericidal, germicidal,
disinfectant or antiseptic work of the
bichloride of mercury, but, on the other
hand, the tartar emetic will have a
synergistic activity or force.

"The physiological action of tartar
emetic," Dr. Fitch says, "produces pro-
longed nausea, violent and repeated
vomiting and retching, completely
evacuating the stomach contents.

"Those with whom I have discussed
my remedy have pronounced it a won-
derful discovery.

"When bichloride of mercury tablets
are made up according to my formula
and legislation prevents the sale of the
poison to the laymen in its present
form there will be an end to suicides
caused by mercury and deaths through
carelessness in its use."

"MEXICANS REALLY LIKE US."

Surprising Testimony by Medical Mis-
sionary Thirty Years in Country.

That medication is not likely to cure
Mexico's ills is the opinion of Dr. Levi
B. Salmans, just back from Guanajuato,
Mexico. Dr. Salmans has lived in
Mexico for nearly thirty years as a
medical missionary under the Metho-
dist board of foreign missions.

"The policy of mediation," said Dr.
Salmans to the Washington Post re-
porter, "has already somewhat relieved
the irritation by indicating to the Mex-
icans that we are ready to act fairly.
The warring factions can hardly be ex-
pected to set up a united government
unless help comes from the outside.

"Many Mexicans are not unfavorably
disposed to American intervention, be-
cause they realize that the object of
such intervention is not to exploit, but
to help. To say that the cry, 'Down
with the gringos!' is on the lips of ev-
ery Mexican is grossly unjust. The
Americans as a whole are loved and
respected by Mexicans to a degree but
little understood in the United States.
This esteem has been built up within
the past quarter century."

STORING WINTER CLOTHES.

Your winter clothes can be
safely put away without a cedar
chest and without the disagree-
able odor of moth balls.

"Direct sunlight has caused
the death of many a worm and
moth egg," says Miss Annabel
Turner, instructor in home eco-
nomics of the University of Wis-
consin extension division. "If
the clothes are well boxed and
cleaned, with due attention to
pockets and seams, then well ex-
posed to bright sunlight and laid
up tightly in cotton bags, you
may feel safe about them until
the cold days bring them out
again."

Mothers Settle on Bedding.

"Mothers settle on bedding
that are frequently disturbed."

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an Order granted by the Sur-
rogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given
that all persons having claims against the estate
of Albert B. Mead, late of the town of Genoa,
Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are re-
quired to present the same with vouchers in
support thereof to the undersigned, the adminis-
trator of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of
residence in the village of Moravia, County of
Cayuga, on or before the 1st day of October,
1914.

Dated March 12, 1914.
Benjamin C. Mead, Administrator.
Attorney for Administrator,
135 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that all per-
sons having claims against the estate of
John C. Longstreet, late of the town of
Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are re-
quired to present the same with vouchers in
support thereof to the undersigned, the executor
of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of resi-
dence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga,
N. Y., on or before the 1st day of July, 1914.
Dated Jan. 7, 1914.

RACHEL CHASE.

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
Samuel J. Bates, late of the town of Venice,
Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are re-
quired to present the same with vouchers in
support thereof to the undersigned, the executor
of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of resi-
dence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga,
N. Y., on or before the 30th day of June, 1914.
Dated, December 9, 1913.

SAHAH M. BATES, Administrator.
Attorney for Administrator,
2 Temple Court, Auburn, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an Order granted by the Surrogate
of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given
that all persons having claims against the estate
of Albertus T. Parsons, late of the town of
Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are re-
quired to present the same with vouchers in
support thereof to the undersigned, the executor
of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of resi-
dence in the town of Lansing, County of Tomp-
kins, on or before the 30th day of December, 1914.
Dated Jan. 3rd, 1914.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, Executor.
Albert H. Clark,
Attorney for Executor, Auburn, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate
of Cayuga County, N. Y., Notice is hereby given
that all persons having claims against the estate
of Maria Algird, late of the town of Genoa,
Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are re-
quired to present the same with vouchers in
support thereof to the undersigned, the executor
of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of resi-
dence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga,
N. Y., on or before the 30th day of December, 1914.
Dated Jan. 3, 1914.

CLAUDE D. PALMER, Executor.
A. Bert H. Clark,
Attorney for Executor,
Auburn, N. Y.



Blacksmithing and Repairing.
WM. HUSON, Genoa, N. Y.

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

SEVEN BARKS
Indigestion, Constipation
Use for all stomach, liver and kidney
troubles. 15¢ per bottle. Sold by all
druggists. Write to J. B. Brown, 66 Murray St., New York, N. Y.

Madam, Read McCall's The Fashion Authority

McCALL'S is a large, artistic, hand-
somer illustrated fashion magazine that
is adding to the happiness
and efficiency of 1,100,000
women each month. It is a
magazine of the latest and best
of the season's designs of the celebrated
McCALL PATTERNS in each issue.
McCALL PATTERNS are famous for
style, fit, simplicity and economy. Only
10¢ and 15¢ each.

The publishers of McCALL'S will spend
thousands of dollars extra in the coming
months in order to keep McCALL'S head
and shoulders above all other women's
magazines at any price. However,
McCALL'S is only 60¢ a year; positively
worth \$1.00.

You may select any one McCALL Pattern free
from your first copy of McCALL'S, if you
subscribe quickly.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 236 West 37th St., New York
NOTE—Ask for a free copy of McCALL'S. Send
in one premium coupon. Sample copy and pat-
tern catalogue also free on request.

Are You Happy?

If you are it is safe to say that you enjoy
good health, as it is impossible to be happy
unless you are well. Noted physicians will
tell you that bad stomachs and torpid livers
are the cause of 95 per cent of all diseases.

For the past 42 years SEVEN BARKS has
proved to be the unequalled remedy for all
STOMACH, LIVER and KIDNEY troubles, and
the greatest tonic and blood purifier known.
It makes your digestion what it should be
and keeps your entire system in good con-
dition. A bottle of SEVEN BARKS is but 50
cents a bottle at all druggists. Money re-
funded if not satisfied. Address
LYMAN BROWN, 66 Murray St., New York, N. Y.

ITHACA TRUST COMPANY

Watch Us Grow!

Safety!

Began Business December 1891	
OUR DEPOSITS	
Jan. 1, 1893, were	\$290,717.81
Jan. 1, 1898, were	\$583,902.47
Jan. 1, 1903, were	\$1,548,162.06
Jan. 1, 1908, were	\$1,742,648.42
Jan. 1, 1913,	\$2,460,107.57
and	
June 1, '14,	\$2,537,515.04

Safety!

"Safety First"

That is Why

Interest Allowed on Deposits

Paid your Subscription Yet?

Genoa Roller Mills

We Keep in Stock

Milsom Fertilizers

Timothy Seed

Clover Seed

Alsike Seed

Alfalfa Seed

Seed Corn

Seed Oats

Canada Field Peas

and a full line of Feed, Flour

and Poultry Supplies.

W. F. Reas & Son

New Modern Dancing.

The leading Expert and Instructor in New York City, writes: "Dear Sir:—I have used Allen's Foot-Ease, the anti-septic powder to be shaken into the shoes, for the past ten years. It is a blessing to all who are compelled to be on their feet. I dance eight or ten hours daily, and find that Allen's Foot-Ease keeps my feet cool, takes the friction from the shoe, prevents corns and Sore, Aching feet. I recommend it to all my pupils." (Signed) E. Fletcher Hallamore. Sample Free. Address, Allen S Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Notice.

The registered Percheron stallion, Sylvian 2nd, No. 3168, stands 16 1-2 hands high, weight 1,575 pounds, known as the Robert Jones horse, and the half blood Percheron and half blood Morgan stallion, Dick, stands 16 hands high and weight 1,400 pounds, will make the season of 1914 at my barn on the Murdock place at Venice Center. Terms of service—\$10 for colt to stand and suck. Will meet any mare coming from a distance half way. Miller phone.

39m3

JOHN G. PIERCE,
Venice Center, N. Y.

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

Take Notice.

That F. J. Horton, Venice Center, still owns the thoroughbred Percheron stallion Foxton, and will route him same as last season. Look for posters. 39m3

Club Stories.

Two stories are told of the time when the Athenaeum club, while its clubhouse was undergoing renovation, was hospitably taken in by the United Service club.

One was of a distinguished officer who, after a vain hunt for his umbrella, was heard to mutter, "That comes of letting those — bishops into the club!"

The counterblast is to the effect that when an Athenaeum man, while his club was still the guest of the other, asked for the librarian, the answer was, "Please, sir, he is in the dining room carving the roast beef!"—London Standard.

Subscribe for The Tribune.

GENERAL SICKLES IN HISTORY

His Notable Career in War and in Diplomatic Service.

The late General Daniel E. Sickles was the last of that galaxy of corps commanders who made possible the achievement of Grant and brought the civil war to a triumphant close. Fighter, lawyer, politician and diplomat, his life was a crowded one.

At Chancellorsville, commanding the Third army corps, he was highly commended for gallant conduct, and his courage and activity at Gettysburg are matters of history. All authorities accord him a very important part in that battle, some contending that his was the master stroke that saved the day. It was at Gettysburg that he lost a leg. In March, 1865, he was brevetted a major general of the regular army for bravery and meritorious service at Gettysburg. He was mustered out of the service Jan. 1, 1868, and was placed on the retired list with the full rank of major general April 14, 1869.

In the spring of 1869 President Grant appointed him United States minister to Spain, a post which he retained until March 20, 1874.

At the court of Spain Sickles became a dominating figure. Four years of brilliant diplomacy brought him the title, "The Yankee King of Spain."

While in Madrid he married the present Mrs. Sickles, who was Senorita Carmina Creagh, daughter of a Spanish councillor of state. He was estranged from her for twenty-nine years until his last illness.

In 1859 General Sickles shot dead in Washington Philip Barton Key, son of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." The trouble was over the first Mrs. Sickles. She had been Teresa Bagli, beautiful daughter of an Italian music teacher. His trial, which lasted twenty days, ended in acquittal, the defense being temporary aberration of mind. This was the first case in which that plea was set up as defense. After his acquittal Sickles took his wife back.

Fish For National Parks.

Following out his plan to increase the supply of food fishes, Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce has proposed to the secretary of the interior that the two departments co-operate in the stocking of lakes and streams in the national parks with fish and in maintaining the fish supply in those waters by the systematic planting of young fish and the adoption of national regulations adapted to the local conditions. Secretary Redfield is desirous of putting the plan in force immediately.

Actors and Long Hair.

A theory concerning the reason why old fashioned members of the theatrical profession used to favor the practice of wearing flowing locks is advanced by Mr. Henry Ainley. In the course of a speech at the Actors' Benevolent fund dinner he said he was informed that in the dark ages if actors committed any grievous offense they were pierced through the lobe of the ear. From that time, he thought, they began to wear their hair long.—London Standard.

Old Time Newspapers.

The earliest English newspaper, Nathaniel Butter's Weekly News, had several predecessors aboard. The first of these in point of time was the Ordinarly Aviser, the publication of which began at Strassburg in 1600, fourteen years before the appearance of Nathaniel Butter's venture. In 1620 Abraham Verhoeven founded the Nieuws Thijdingen at Antwerp, and this continued to appear weekly for 227 years. The oldest existing newspaper is apparently the Swedish Official Gazette, which dates back to 1644.—London Opinion.

Twisting the Truth.

The villain who can twist the truth skillfully is more dangerous than the plain liar.—New York American.

YOU MUST SOW



Before You Can Reap

You might as well try to make farming pay without sowing seed as try to make a mercantile business pay without advertising.

In Your Home Paper.

Dentist.

J. A. Spaulding, D.D.S.

Preserving the natural teeth our specialty.

Fillings, gold, porcelain, silver and gold inlays. Crown and bridgework just like the natural teeth.

Plates that fit.

Vitalized air for painless extracting. Write or phone for appointment.

Bell 57-J. Miller 90.

ON THE BRIDGE, MORAVIA.

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.



START NATIONAL SCHOOL OF THRIFT

Promoters' Aim Is Teaching People to Spend Less.

ASK SCHOOLS' CO-OPERATION

Purpose of Those Behind Movement For Individual Conservation Is to Establish Chapters in Every Town and City—Action Gets Indorsement of Congress and Business Men.

Assured through a majority of the members of congress of enthusiastic and nation wide support of its movement, the American Society For Thrift has announced through its Washington headquarters the beginning of a campaign to establish local chapters in every American town and city with a population of 2,000 or more. The movement will be extended later to the smallest villages.

In an effort to determine whether the organization, of which Simon W. Straus of Chicago is president, could rely on the co-operation of the public letters of inquiry were sent to members of congress, members of the state legislatures and leading business men of the country. The result was unanimous agreement with the doctrines of the organization and assurances of co-operation and hearty support.

Among the congressional letters of indorsement and commendation received were those from Senators Elihu Root of New York, Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, Reed Smoot of Utah, John F. Shafroth of Colorado, John D. Works of California, Morris Sheppard of Texas, Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, Willard Saulsbury of Delaware and Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Representatives Burton L. French of Utah, A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, Philip P. Campbell of Kansas and Seneca E. Payne of New York.

To Teach Personal Economy. The American Society For Thrift, which thus begins its career as a factor in national life, was organized by Simon W. Straus for the purpose of impressing on the individual the advantage of personal economy and of reminding the state and national lawmakers of the dangerous and unnecessary extravagance in the use of the public's money.

One of its fundamental principles is that the teaching of thrift is most beneficial and gets the best results when applied to children. For this reason it already has embarked on a policy of procuring the co-operation of public schools and large charity organizations to interest boys and girls in gardening, savings schemes and in various undertakings for earning and using wisely small sums of money.

Its program includes also the distribution of literature for educational purposes and the giving of courses of lectures dealing with every phase of the subject. It is particularly interested in plans for better government and economical improvement of towns and cities. Broadly speaking, its ideal is to educate the public, beginning with the children, as to the absolute necessity for husbanding their resources.

A "Money Spending Mad" People. Interesting in connection with the launching of the new society is the statement of Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania. He says that Americans are a "money spending mad" people.

"The diamonds, rings, gold chains and other articles of jewelry we bought for our sweethearts, wives and daughters during the last five years," Mr. Moore says, "foot up a total that is more than twice the sum spent by the United States to construct the Panama canal. We are spending more than \$25,000,000 a year for chewing gum alone. Our national tobacco habit burned approximately \$350,000,000 last year."

These remarkable figures are a few of the reasons given by Representative Moore for the high cost of living, a condition which he deprecates as being unnecessary were the people to pay some attention to the ordinary demands for economy and reasonable habits of life.

TO SANITATE THE TOWNS.

Civic Federation Completes Plan For National Health Campaign.

The National Civic federation through its food and drugs department has completed a plan for a national campaign for pure food and drugs. Inquiry will be made of health officials of 5,000 cities and towns, as well as of experts, purveyors and organizations working for a pure food and drug supply.

The federation purposes to formulate a model sanitary code for small towns and villages, on the theory that, while most cities have restrictive legislation, smaller communities have practically none. Vincent Astor is chairman of the committee.

THE A. B. C. POWERS.

A is for Argentine, home of the tango, which put the kibosh on the a. f. fandango.

B is Brazil, and so wild are its rivers that Teddy's upset gave our country the shivers.

C is for Chile, whose principal boast is that it consists almost wholly of coast. —Chicago Tribune.

COMMENCEMENT GOWNS.

Soft and Clinging Fabrics Favored in Their Creation.



EMBROIDERED NET GOWN.

Dainty gowns for the commencement exercises of girls' schools or colleges are now in demand. The style tendencies of the season enable designers to turn out frocks that are not only suitable for the young girl, but that are both dainty and attractive. Soft crapes, dainty nets and similar fabrics are preferred for the purpose. Illustrated here is an attractive gown of embroidered net with wide satin erdile. The tiered skirt has the fashionable pettop outline. With the gown white suede shoes and a wide satin hair band were worn.

FASHION NOVELTIES.

Some Hints In Regard to the Small Accessories of Dress.

Crochet novelties in new colors and embroidered and printed linen ornaments are used on summer dresses.

There are handsome white silk tassels for use on evening gowns and a wide assortment of buckles or braid and silk in rich and unusual designs.

Tango caps are in metal effects lined with flesh colored silk and trimmed with fancy metal bands, tassels and ornaments. A very attractive cap is of net, with lace motifs applied on the crown, novel ear tabs of yellow chiffon bound with tango colored velvet and handsome rose trimming in a delicate French shade.

Roman stripes and Scotch plaids are seen in suit and dress materials, in silks and in ribbons. These stripes and plaid effects even appear in bead embroideries.

Starched cottons of the sheerest kinds, especially organdie, are prominent in neckwear, gimpes and sleeve trimmings. This transparent and crisp material has taken the place of net and chiffon for such purposes.

Buttons are on everything—suits, waists, dresses, etc.—and are in beautiful colors, often matching exactly the article on which they are used. They are mostly conical in shape, Chinese in design and medium in size. Some are decorated in gold; others are in clear and colored crystal.

Among butterflies are the chenille butterflies in natural colors attached to bone hairpins, by means of which they are readily placed at any angle in the coiffure.

Butterflies made of combinations of pearl beads and rhinestones, combined with a white feather, are employed for more formal wear. A butterfly made of black net is studded with jet and pearl beads and rhinestones.

Wicker Birdcages.

Some of the new birdcages are charming in their suggestion of convenience as well as in their beauty. But they are no exception to the old cages. Some of the really antique Japanese cages, made of split willow stained mahogany color and fitted out with little ivory feet and blue and white pottery food dishes, could not possibly be surpassed by modern man. And what can be more attractive than the wicker cages of the peasants of parts of Europe? American dealers in wicker furniture are now selling cages similar to these peasant cages. They are not expensive.

The little glass bathhouses that are hooked over the open door of the bird's cage are a delight to the bird and a convenience to the human being who is caring for the bird, for they prevent splashing of water all over the room where the cage hangs. The bird splashes, to be sure, but he splashes against the little glass walls of his bathhouse.

Sponging Suits.

Every one has experienced the annoyance of having a suit wear smooth and shiny in spots, but every one does not know how to restore the material to its original condition. The remedy is simple. Sponge the spots with strong indigo bluing water; then press under a cloth while damp.

SAVING DISEASE PERILED REFUGEES

Wonderful Work of Quarantine Station In the Mississippi.

IS LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Means by Which It Combats Worst Feared Plagues and Fevers Furnish Striking Illustration of the Achievements of Modern Science—Unique Map an Aid to Doctors.

One result of the taking and occupation of the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, by the American forces has been to draw attention to the fact that the United States has the most complete and largest quarantine station of any country in the world. It is located in the Mississippi river and is known as the New Orleans quarantine station, although it is in fact ninety-one miles below New Orleans. It is described by Wingrove Bathon in the Washington Star.

Here there is a plant estimated by Surgeon G. M. Corput, United States public health service, who is in charge, to be worth about \$200,000.

Over the desk of Surgeon Corput in the administration building of the station there is a huge map of the world, showing every port, and into the spaces indicated by the names of these ports on this great map are stuck pins with colored heads, each indicating one of the terrible diseases which modern science has learned to prevent and in many cases to conquer. There is a pin of one color for cholera, another for leprosy, another for plague, another for smallpox, another for typhus fever and still another for yellow fever. The latter, "Yellow Jack," as it was formerly styled in whispers in and around New Orleans, no longer carries with it to the men of the public health service the fear its name once aroused, for, as Surgeon Corput put it, "Yellow fever in the temperate zones does not frighten us much."

Why Yellow Fever Kills So Many. "If I can get hold of yellow fever the first day," he said, "I can save all but about 2 per cent of the cases. Neglect has always been the cause of most of the deaths in yellow fever cases."

At Aguascalientes, Mexico, several years ago there were at one time 30,000 cases of smallpox out of a population of about 80,000. Deaths were at the rate of 600 or 700 a day.

In recent months there have been no great outbreaks of this or any other quarantifiable disease in these Mexican cities, so far as reported, but in these cities there are always sporadic cases. In Vera Cruz when the correspondent left that port numbers of patients were being taken to the hospitals each day suffering with smallpox. The Mexican people think no more of having smallpox than the American at home does of being laid up with a heavy cold.

The idea of the quarantine station, of course, is to "net" passengers coming up from South and Central America or Cuba with any of these quarantifiable diseases, to isolate them, to cure them and, above all, to prevent them from communicating their disease to other passengers on the ships or from taking it into the United States.

Except for the want of something to do to occupy the time the Mississippi river quarantine station is a pleasant enough place, at least during the day. At night life is more exciting, for then begins a struggle for existence, which resolves itself into a battle royal between mosquitoes (which some people say are of the size of canary birds) and human beings, which often literally leaves the humans gasping for breath after their exertions.

Mosquito Proof Tents.

This mosquito pest has made necessary the building at the quarantine station during the rush of refugees of what are called "buglar proof tents." These tents are completely screened with wire from their wooden floors to their canvas tops. Entrance is through a screen door. The tents are laid out in "company streets," as at a military encampment, and water has been piped to the end of each short street. Each tent is equipped with four cots, wash bowls and pitchers and stools. A family consisting of a mother, father and two or three children is given a tent to itself. If there are four young men, not otherwise attached, they are given a tent to themselves, or if there are four unattached women or girls they are given a tent to themselves. There is a male and a female section.

The New Orleans quarantine station was established at its present site by the state of Louisiana in 1888 and was then known as the Mississippi river quarantine station. In 1910 it passed to the United States.

Prizes For Humane Traps.

A movement for the invention of traps which will kill wild animals instantly and humanely is indorsed in a bulletin issued by the American Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. An article in the bulletin suggests the starting of a fund to provide a reward to the inventor of a humane trap and popularize the adoption of similar traps in the trapping industry.

THREE A'S IS FOR TOWN ROADS.

"The A. A. A. is for a comprehensive development which shall include the feeder roads from the market towns to the farms," said John A. Wilson, president of the organization, the other day. "We are not seeking the through road to the detriment of the town laterals. But we do not believe that the township unit should receive road assistance from the central government."

CONVICT LABOR ON ROADS.

Plan of Working Prisoners Is Proving Successful in Several States.

The plan of working convict labor on the roads, which was given a trial on a small scale in Illinois last fall, proved so successful that more trusted inmates of the state penitentiary will be used on the roads this spring and summer. There are 250 prisoners in the Joliet prison who are to be used on the roads. Arrangements have been made whereby the counties wanting help will pay 50 cents each for the use of the men, but none will be sent to work on less than five miles of road. It is planned to divide the men into five squads of fifty each, so that five communities may be served at once. The state agrees to furnish the rock for macadam roads provided the counties pay the freight on it from Joliet to the nearest railway point.

Texas has decided to try the use of convict labor on the public roads without guards or shackles. Governor Colquitt has made a contract whereby fifty convicts were sent to Smith county, in northwest Texas, to work the roads radiating from Lindale in what is known as road district No. 1, which recently issued \$75,000 of bonds.

Liberal appropriations to permit the employment of convicts on the highways of New York state are recommended by the state commission of prisons in its annual report to the legislature. More than 400 convicts were so employed at various times during the past summer and fall by order of the superintendent of state prisons with gratifying results, both from the viewpoint of the state and the convicts themselves, the commission states.

Following the resolutions adopted by the state automobile association at Portland, plans are being mapped out whereby Maine will adopt the convict system of road labor now used in a number of other states. It is felt that this would save the state much money, give the prisoners outdoor labor and increase the speed of road-work.

GOOD ROADS DAY.

State of Washington Sets a Date in Latter Part of May.

City men are to be asked to contribute with pick and shovel to the betterment of highways all over the state of Washington this year when the third good roads day is observed, probably May 23 or 24, the exact date not yet having been named. Governor Ernest Lister has approved the proposal of the Washington State Good Roads association that he issue a proclamation setting aside a good roads day, and the association is already at work upon plans to make it the most effective one yet held.

Under the leadership of the Washington State Good Roads association it is planned to effect a state wide organization reaching every hamlet and school district, as well as the larger cities. The various good roads associations, commercial clubs, chambers of commerce and automobile clubs will be called upon to take the initiative. While it is realized that it will be impossible to get all the city folk out into the country, it is hoped that they will observe the occasion of cleanup day in their neighborhood.

"OZARK SCENIC CIRCLE."

Missourians Propose an 800 Mile Automobile Highway.

Missourians are planning to build an automobile highway 800 miles long, which is to be known as "the Ozark scenic circle." It will begin at St. Louis and run southwest to Arcadia, where it will bend through the Ozark mountains, emerging from the hills at Springfield. From this point the road will run to Sedalia, thence to St. Louis. There will be an inner highway, which will be approximately 400 miles long.

Along these roads are thousands of places for every conceivable sort of outing pleasure—canoeing, boating, bathing, fishing, hunting and mountain climbing. Persons living along the proposed route say it is destined to become as popular as the Catskills or the mountains of Virginia. The Ozarks offer as grand vistas as the Rocky mountains without their rugged aspect. The blue hills stretch out into hazy distances, with rivers flowing between, full of bass, perch and other fish. The deer still wander in the forest, and wild turkey, quail and other feathered game abound.

Montana Active In Road Work.

According to figures issued by the state highway commission of Montana, the counties of that state spent nearly \$2,000,000 on road and bridge work during 1913. Missoula county led in road work with an expenditure of \$91,527.92, with Dawson county second. Custer county spent more than any other county on bridges, having expended \$53,015.91 for that purpose. It is expected that more improvements will be made on the highways in 1914 than last year.

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