

A Worthless Lot

It Was Used For a Bridal Outfit

By MARGARET C. DEVEREAUX

One of the men who went to Colorado on the breaking out of the gold fever there was Amos Clark. His family consisted of his wife and his daughter, Maria, the latter sixteen years old. Clark was an uneducated man, but with a good deal of grit. Mrs. Clark was a sickly woman, while the daughter was a sprightly girl, but unsophisticated.

The Clarks were Missourians, and the natural route for them to take was overland from St. Joseph. Clark purchased an outfit consisting of a "prairie schooner"—the name given to the wagon used by emigrants crossing the plains—drawn by four horses, in which were stored such articles as would be needed on the journey. Jacob Cowdry, a young man who had been a neighbor of the family in Missouri, volunteered to go with them, and the offer was gladly accepted.

One leaving the Missouri river today in a palace car and skimming along over the plains can hardly realize what that journey was sixty years ago. True, the alkali plains are there; but, protected by the comfortable car, it is hard to appreciate what toiling along in a wagon would be over the limitless, unshaded stretch of country between the Missouri and the mountains.

The route was infested with Indians, the atmosphere was so dry that the wheels of the wagons would shrink and fall apart, and there was lack of good water. On the way Clark fell ill, and Cowdry, who was only twenty years old, assumed the leadership. To his strength of will and his management was due the safe arrival of the family at the foot of the mountains, where, in the salubrious climate, they rested till Clark recovered. Then they ascended till they reached what afterward became Georgetown.

Gold was being taken out all along Clear creek, and Clark and Cowdry occupied themselves in washing for the precious metal—a process which consisted in putting dirt from the margin of the creek into a pan, washing it out and leaving tiny bits of gold, which sank to the bottom of the water in the pan. In this way they made a living, occasionally stopping their work to do some prospecting.

But the story of the Clark family is the same as that of nearly all gold hunters. No great luck came to them. Mrs. Clark died, and Maria, who by this time was eighteen years old, was obliged to supply her place. It was hard work for the girl, and she repined that she had been brought to a rough country, where she was spending her youth without the advantages of education or refinement.

Cowdry adored her. She appreciated his worth, but there was not in him that culture to which she aspired. The country was filling up with men who were bringing capital with them or representing capital, and Maria had her eyes open for a husband from among them.

Clark entered a number of claims, but had not the means to develop them. He was tied down to rocking chairs of dirt in order to support himself and his daughter. Cowdry did some digging for himself and his friend, but did not strike pay dirt.

Such was the situation when Clark died. Maria, being cut off from her father's support, lived by disposing of one of the claims he had left her. Cowdry would have gladly married her, but she looked higher. While her property was passing out of her hands a young man named Stapleton came from the east, representing or claiming to represent eastern capitalists desirous of investing their money in Colorado gold property.

One day some prospectors went to Stapleton and let him into the secret that they had struck a vein of rich ore and would like to get some money with which to develop it. Stapleton made an investigation and found that the vein widened toward a five acre claim to the west. He represented no capital, as he pretended, but had gone out to Colorado to try to make money by his wits. Telling the prospectors that he would write to his principals of the find and endeavor to secure the capital necessary to develop it, he set about to discover the owner of the lot lying to the west, with a view to getting possession of it before the owner became aware of its value.

Now, this lot was the last of the claims that Amos Clark had left his daughter, Maria. The only reason it was the last was that it was supposed to be the least valuable. At any rate, so she considered it.

Learning that the property belonged to Maria Clark, Stapleton sought her out, finding that she was a marriageable young woman, laid his plans accordingly. Without saying anything about her property, he began to pay court to her. This was exactly what she wished, and had not Stapleton been an unscrupulous adventurer there would have been no reason why she should not encourage him. He did not delay his courtship, enhancing his suit by telling Maria that he had secret information of a mine which promised to be a bonanza and for the development of which he was about to procure capital. An organizer of the com-

pany he expected to receive a block of stock that would make him rich.

Stapleton was so far above Maria in outward appearance that she was troubled by the difference. She was very desirous of lessening this gap by improving her wardrobe and was planning for this when her lover came to her and announced that the mine which he was to promote had assayed \$600 to the ton, that he was anxious to get his company organized at once lest some one else should hear of its value and get ahead of him. He had really got an assay of ore from the vein showing the proportion of gold he claimed and this was all the truth there was to his story. He asked Maria to marry him at once and go east with him on his quest.

Maria demurred at such haste simply for the reason that she did not consider herself presentable as a bride, especially to the grand folks in the east to whom her lover would introduce her. She did not give him this as a reason; she told him that he was a stranger to her and she didn't like to take the risk of marrying him without his being vouched for. Stapleton, failing to persuade her to marry at once, gave her references in Denver.

This suited Maria's plans exactly. She would go to Denver, get some apparel that would be more appropriate for a bride than her cheap, soiled garments, see the persons referred to and return without a word to her fiancé of what she was going to do. But one thing interfered with her plans—she had neither money for the journey nor for the clothes.

There was but one way for her to secure the necessary funds, and from this she shrank. Jacob Cowdry might possibly have enough for the purpose and would doubtless let her have it, but she knew that he loved her, and how could she ask him for money with which to buy a trousseau for marriage with a rival?

While she was trying to throw off her repugnance Jacob came to see her. She received him with so much graciousness that it excited in him a hope that she might yet be won.

"Jake," she said, "I need some money."

"How much do you want?" he asked.

"Oh, about \$500!"

"I've got something over \$400. Can you make that do?"

"Reckon."

"All right; I'll go and get it for you."

"But I've only one way of paying you—the last of the claims father left me, and that isn't worth \$50. I've been trying to sell it for that, and I can't."

"I don't want any return, Maria. You know that anything I have you're welcome to."

This staggered her. She was not dishonorable and would not accept such a favor without telling the truth. She did so and was pained at the impression her revelation made on him. He did not speak for some time, then said:

"Maria, I'll not deny that this is a shock to me, but we must stand what is meted out to us, and I will do anything to make you happy."

The girl winced, but she had made up her mind to better her condition for the present and the future, and she steeled herself to what she was doing. She permitted Jake to go for the money and when he had gone unlocked a tin box in which she kept the deed to the last of the lots her father had left her and, taking it out, assigned it to Jacob Cowdry. When Jake returned with the money she hung her head in silence for awhile, then handed him the deed, saying:

"It's all I have to repay you, Jake, but I shall never forget your kindness."

"I don't want it," said Jake.

"Take it. I will feel better if you do and will be happier if it should some day turn out to be valuable."

Jake took the deed, remembering that he would need a wedding gift and this was all he had to offer. Then he went away. As soon as he had gone Maria sat down and cried.

Stapleton missed Maria the next day and he concluded that she had gone to Denver. The references he had given her were his pals, and he knew they would give a good account of him, so he rubbed his hands gleefully and awaited her return with impatience.

When he saw Maria again she was dressed becomingly, and it occurred to him that if he really wanted a wife he might be inclined to keep her after he had married her. He complimented her on the clothes she had purchased.

"They're all I have in the world," she said. "You'll have to take me as I am or not at all."

"I love you for yourself alone. But how," he asked presently, "did you get money to buy this outfit?"

"I owned five acres of worthless land. I sold it for \$400."

Stapleton started—started inwardly, not outwardly. His cold gray eye was fixed upon her, but gave no sign of what was passing within him. Then, after having secured a promise from her to marry him the next day, he departed.

That was the last Maria ever saw of him. Where he went she did not know. On the day the wedding was to be celebrated he did not appear, but Cowdry came with the deed, resigned to her for a wedding gift. Throwing her arms about his neck, she said with tear dimmed eyes:

"Jake, I'm going to be married to-day, and I'm going to marry you if you'll take me."

Jake took her gladly, and the ceremony had no sooner been performed when a man appeared and offered Jake \$10,000 for his lot. Jake concluded to look into the matter and refused to sell. He and his wife owned in it one of the large gold mines of Colorado.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

CITIES IN BUSINESS, MODEL GERMAN TOWNS.

Dusseldorf an Example of a Progressive Municipality.

When we say that a city is well governed we mean simply that the streets are in good condition as to paving, cleaning and lighting; that the service of the water, fire and police departments is satisfactory; that there is little or no graft at the city hall; that the officials are both efficient and honest; that well managed schools, hospitals and parks abound; that the tax rate is low and that the taxpayers get the worth of their money.

All this is included in the German idea of a well governed city—all this and very much more. The German expects all the things which an American expects from his city, but he also wants the municipality to provide electric car service, supply many of the necessities of life at cost, own and manage all public utilities and in general look out for the welfare, comfort and even the recreation of all the city dwellers.

Especially is this true of the city on the Rhine, spelled Dusseldorf and pronounced something like Disseldorf. That lively and progressive municipality of about 400,000 inhabitants is perhaps not more engrossed in business than many other German cities, but its enterprises are more diversified. It deals in more lines of goods.

For instance, Dusseldorf runs an amusement hall that makes a handsome profit on the sale of wine. It owns and operates the slaughter house and a big public market. It does its own banking and saves money thereby. It buys and sells real estate, not for profit, but for the public benefit.

Knowing where improvements are to be made and where values are likely to rise, the city has an advantage over private speculators. It loans money at low interest rates to citizens to build houses for their own occupancy. It makes and sells gas and electricity. It owns and operates all the street railway lines in the city and also has a controlling share in the stock of the interurban lines of the district. Profits to the city from its electric lines are very small, but the fares are exceedingly low. As a matter of fact, nearly half of the forty municipally owned electric railways in Germany make no profit. Some are even run at a loss.

Equally diversified are the educational activities of Dusseldorf. Extraordinary attention is paid to vocational and occupational training. There are municipal schools, where a young man may learn to be a hotel keeper, policeman, plumber, shoemaker, tailor, teamster, chauffeur, baker, confectioner, electrician or fit himself for any one of a dozen other occupations. And, of course, there are schools of domestic science and commercial schools for girls.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC PLANT.

Marquette, Mich., Has Found the Manufacture of Electricity Profitable.

A quarter century of experience in the business of manufacturing electricity has proved most satisfactory to the taxpayers of Marquette, Mich. The city's water power site is on Dead river at a point about a mile and a half from the city limits. The plant, which began operation in July, 1888, is now earning an average annual surplus of \$40,000. It represents an investment of approximately \$400,000, which sum, with the exception of bonded indebtedness amounting to \$70,000, has been entirely paid from profits. The remainder of the debt, the city officials anticipate, will be wiped off the slate before 1915 has passed.

The prosperous condition of the plant cannot be attributed to excessive charges, for the rates always have been exceptionally low. The lighting rates range from 2 cents a kilowatt hour for 400 or more kilowatt hours to 5 cents for 200 kilowatt hours or less. The power rates range from three-quarters to 3 cents.

In connection with the power plant the city operates an electric store, where all electrical appliances are sold at a small margin of profit. This feature was designed more as a money saver to taxpayers than as a money earner. The store is located in the heart of the business district. Needless to state it has no competition. The shop pays a substantial dividend.

The city also owns and operates its water works, a stone crushing plant and a cemetery. Each has been operating on a paying basis for years.—American City.

Favors City Managers.

City managers to replace the mayors as the chief executives in our municipalities were recommended by the National Municipal league, which met recently in New York city and at which President Lowell of Harvard university presided. The committee predicted that the time would come when every city in the United States would have a city manager for its chief executive, who would be chosen by the aldermen under a commission form of administration.

The municipal program for American cities was prepared by the committee, together with a model charter, to enable cities to adopt the new form of government.

LITTLE COUNTRY THEATER FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.

Plan to Stimulate Interest in Wholesome Drama and Entertainments.

A suggestion whereby the country schoolhouses of the United States may make themselves attractive as centers of vigorous community life in a novel way is contained in a bulletin issued by the bureau of education of the department of the interior at Washington descriptive of a "Little Country Theater" established by the North Dakota Agricultural college at Fargo, N. D. Primarily the aim in establishing the little theater was to stimulate an interest in wholesome drama and original entertainment among people living in the open country and villages.

The Little Country theater is a large playhouse put under a reducing glass. It is just the size of an average country town hall, having a seating capacity of 200. The stage is thirty feet in width, twenty feet in depth, with a proscenium opening ten feet in height and fifteen feet in width. There are no boxes nor balconies.

In the auditorium proper the decorations are plain and simple. The color scheme is green and gold, the gold predominating. Three beams finished in golden oak cross the mansard ceiling, the beams projecting down several feet on each side wall, from which frosted light bowls and globes are suspended by brass log chains. The indirect lighting giving a soft and subdued tone to the whole theater.

The eight large windows are hung with tasty green draperies. The curtain is a tree shade green velours. The birch stained seats are broad and not crowded together. The scenery is painted in plain colors. It has a certain realism about it. The doors are wooden doors, the windows have real glass in them. Simplicity marks everything, both on and off the stage. It is a model theater for the open country or small village.

The object of the Little Country theater is to produce such plays as can be easily staged in a country school, the basement of a country church, in the sitting room of a farm home, in the village hall or any place where country people assemble for recreation. It will test the different forms of entertainment by giving all eligible students an opportunity to appear in at least one play a year. If the play proves satisfactory people residing in the rural districts will be informed of the fact. By this method the Little Country theater is expected to become a vital force in socializing the country in North Dakota.

VALUE OF STREET TREES.

They Enhance the Selling Value of Abutting Real Estate.

A bulletin, says the Philadelphia Press, recording the attempt to determine the money value of shade trees with reference to the adjoining house lots has been issued in Massachusetts, and the concerning judgment of the real estate men interviewed is that the trees enhance the selling value of abutting real estate from 10 to 50 per cent, most of them putting it between 25 and 40 per cent. If this is true in Massachusetts it ought to be no less true in Philadelphia, though in times past the value of the fronting trees has not appeared to enter very largely into the appraisal of real estate values.

This was when the tree butcher had his way with trees and firemen cut and mangled them at discretion and ditches were allowed to be dug close to their roots to inclose pipes or conduits of any kind. Street trees are not secure from these perils yet, though the Fairmount park commission has taken charge of them in this city, and all others, even the owners, are forbidden to meddle with them. They have come under the recognition and protection of law, and if their money importance in increasing the value of real estate is also impressed upon property holders their future is secure and their multiplication and preservation will be assured.

Almost every person is conscious at a glance of the superior charm of tree lined streets as a place of residence. We have not nearly as many such streets as we should have, but once the Massachusetts value of street trees is recognized and accepted here they will increase in number and be guarded more carefully than at present from their many enemies.

Women to the Rescue.

Determined to complete the new Colfax park in order that it might be presented to the city without further delay, prominent women of Colfax, Wash., resorted to manual labor.

Women of the park improvement committee, wearing regulation "skinners" gloves and broad brimmed straw hats, through the heat of the day drove teams hauling wagon loads of dirt to serve as a top dressing for the park. The dirt was hauled from South Colfax, more than a mile from the park, and the wagons were loaded and unloaded by business men who assisted the women.

The filling of the park was completed some time ago, but a top dressing of soil was needed in which to plant grass and flowers. The action of the women of the committee solved the problem.

CHIC STREET SUITS.

Fabrics Which Fashion Approves For Their Construction.



SUIT WITH DOUBLE TUNIC.

Broadcloth and serge are always in demand for street dresses, but this year there is even a greater vogue for pean de souris, velours de laine and duvetyn, the latter now being woven to give as much satisfaction as broadcloth itself.

Ripple cloth, which looks exactly as its name implies, but is actually a smooth weave material, is being used for many smart models, while woven crape and poplins and even old fashioned cashmere are seen. This latter material is splendid for the new military cape.

The gown of black satin which is illustrated has a double tunic skirt, with bodice of black fabric fur, built on lines which suggest the basque. The vest is of white chiffon.

BUYING SHEETS.

Best Quality Linen is the Cheapest in the End.

Buy the very best quality of bed linen your allowance will admit. The sheets made with a seam through the middle outwear the seamless ones. If the supply is to be homemade it is preferable to use half white rather than unbleached, though neither will really outwear a good quality of bleached. The latter is less soft and consequently harder to handle in laundering, and this is worth remembering if laundry work is to be done in the home.

For a pair of sheets allow five yards of wide sheeting, and six will be more satisfactory because of the good allowance for tucking firmly at both head and foot of the bed; also a deep hem may be turned on both ends, making possible longer wear of the sheet, because it can be used "turnabout" foot for head.

When buying material it is not unusual to have the salesman cut off the proper length for each pair, thus necessitating only one tearing at home for each pair.

If a seam is to run through the middle top sew over and over the selvages using a cotton as coarse as the coarsest thread in the weave of the cloth. Determine this by examining the ravelings.

When the seam is finished cut it open with thumb and finger nail or thimble thrust upon forefinger. At the top turn down a two inch hem and one quarter of an inch at the bottom, unless it is desired to have both of the hems of two inch width.

It is of course a matter of taste whether the hemming shall be by hand. Certainly hand doing makes a nicer, more finished article. But where time is limited the machine must be used.

GERMS ON FRUIT.

These May Be Effectually Removed by Disinfection.

Fruits should be fresh, ripe and clean. Fruits exposed long in the market often undergo partial decomposition. When decomposition has not actually begun the surface of the fruit is sometimes covered with mold, dust and germs of various sorts, often of a deadly character. Careful selection of fruit to be served and a thorough cleansing of it is always of the utmost importance.

Such fruits as apples, plums and grapes may be dipped for two minutes in a 5 per cent solution of peroxide of hydrogen. After disinfecting the fruit must be thoroughly rinsed. Berries, salad greens and, in fact, all fruits and vegetables may be thus rendered safe for eating.

The most active cause of diseases is germs of various sorts. These are communicated through dust, in which they rapidly multiply by decomposition, especially in cities, where the air is often charged with millions of germs to the cubic yard.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

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

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

In the little story with the above title Josiah Allen's wife (pen name of Marietta Holley) tells Josiah that: "It was the law and its working partner, the saloon, that caused young Tom Nugent, while crazy with drink, to kill his honored father, Judge Nugent." In an agony of remorse Tom drowned himself in the lake near the home of his happy boyhood.

In the following excerpt Samantha and Josiah thus discuss the license law:

"Could a woman make a more unreasonable, inconsistent law than this? If you pay a dog tax your dog is protected by law; if your sheep gets killed by wolves or any other destroyer you have a right to kill that destroyer at sight, and the law pays you for your loss. But dux the law that protects your dog and your sheep protect your boy? No! It protects the wolves that destroys the boy, and worse than that it helps the wolves to destroy him, makes it possible and profitable, and worse yet, it goes into partnership with the wolves, and takes part of the blood money. Can the law that protects sheep and dogs pay the mother for the loss of her boy after it has destroyed him? You told me Tom's father was in favor of license."

"Yes," sez Josiah. "He felt that it was for the advantage of the city, and a help to bizness, and Deacon Bobbett and I have felt so and voted for it, and most of the smartest of us male lawmakers have."

Agin I groaned and sithed, and Josiah didn't like it, and sez: "You needn't groan over that, Samantha. I tell you you must do the best you can with what you've got to do with. You can't stop liquor from bein' sold and you'd better let it be drunk openly protected by law than to sneak it into the back doors and take it on the sly; folks will have it, you can't stop it, it has always been so."

"The first man born into the world murdered, and there has always been murderers, but that don't make it right to license it. Or make it lawful to sell the stuff that made a good boy like Tom Nugent into a fiend capable of committing such a crime as this, and the thousands and thousands of crimes equally black and monstrous that are committed by this cause all over our broad land every day. You admit that it was liquor that did it, if Tom hadn't gone into that saloon and drank himself crazy drunk this terrible thing wouldn't have happened."

MORE LIGHT.

"We want the liquor question presented in its true aspect," says one of the trade journals in a protest against the denunciations of the traffic by temperance speakers and writers. Temperance people say amen to that. So do all who are seriously considering the question and are working toward a solution of this national problem. We want the truth concerning alcohol from the time the grain is diverted from its natural and legitimate use—and its life-giving elements converted and perverted into death-dealing poisons—to the hour when, sparkling and mocking, it lures men and women to destruction and recruits the ranks of paupers and criminals. We want the truth concerning the relation of strong drink to social and economic conditions. We want nothing but the truth concerning the liquor question in any of its aspects—physical, moral, financial, political. Men, women and children are learning the truth today as never before. The public is being shown the real nature of alcohol—and there can be but "no result."

REVENUE VERSUS WELFARE

"Any revenue which is derived by any government from sources which tend to degenerate and degrade any portion of the people is bad. Every source of information, medical, sociological and economical, tends to prove that the consumption of liquor is dangerous and that it depreciates the physical vitality of the consumer, his mental capacity and his economic efficiency. This being true, it follows that our governmental revenue from the liquor traffic should be cut off."—Prof. Franklin Hiekborn of the University of California.

ABSTINENCE IN BRITISH ARMY.

The latest reports of the Royal Army Temperance association give a membership of 58,384—40,209 in India and 26,175 at home and in the colonies. Colonel Seely, the British secretary of war, says: "The health of the army has so improved, mainly owing to the spread of temperance, that they have been able, without extra cost, to add 6,000 soldiers to the available forces of the country."

CONDUCTORS WANTED.

A man, getting excited at a temperance meeting, called out: "Why does not the Almighty send his lightning and blot out all the rum holes?" Quick was the reply from another in the audience: "The Almighty has the lightning all right—what he wants is conductors."

TOAST IN WATER.

At a recent meeting of the New York Advertising Men's league, 200 of them present, a health to President Wilson was drunk in water.

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Friday Morning, Nov. 6, 1914

NEW YEAR'S IN CHINA.

When All Debts Are Paid and the Whole Country "Painted Red."

New Year's is the national day in China. All accounts must be squared up at that time, and the man who can't raise money enough to pay his debts has to go into bankruptcy. The laws are such that the creditor can enter the debtor's house and take what he pleases if there is no settlement. To prevent such action families club together and make all sorts of compromises to keep up the business reputation of the clan. New Year's is a great day for the pawnbrokers. Their shops are crowded with people who want to redeem their best clothes before the new year. There are crowds, also, who want to pawn other things in order to get money to pay their debts. Pawnbrokers receive high rates of interest, in which they are protected by the government.

The Chinese paint the whole country red, figuratively speaking, on New Year's day in more senses than one. Red is the color which with them denotes good luck and prosperity, and all the New Year cards and invitations are on paper of that color. Every child gets its New Year's present wrapped in red paper, and red inscriptions are pasted over the doors of the houses. These inscriptions bear characters praying for good fortune, wealth and happiness, and they are posted on each side of the outer doors of the houses. New pictures of Chinese generals are put on the front doors, and the houses are scoured and made clean.—Exchange.

A PAINTERS' PARADISE.

Capri's Quaint Inn, Where Poor Artists Can Get Free Board.

Capri, beautiful in itself, offers an irresistible invitation to artists, since it has an inn where any one, by painting a picture on the wall, can get free board.

To the lovely island of Capri, with its perennial summer, its blue grotto and its lemon groves, came some fifty years ago a ruined artist. He opened an inn and died rich. In his will, leaving the inn to his heirs, he made these conditions:

"The charge per day, two bottles of red Capri wine included, is never to be more than 6 francs.

"If any artist is too poor to pay he shall paint a picture upon some wall space, receiving all the accommodation accorded to those paying the highest price.

"If any German artist shall come to the inn he shall be accommodated and shall receive the amount of his fare to Germany upon his promising never to return to Italy."

The inn is conducted today on these conditions. Its walls are covered with paintings. Now and then a German artist gets his fare home.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Fair Exchange.

It was Mrs. Malloon's birthday, and she felt a trifle disappointed that there was no gift beside her plate. It was the first time in twenty years that her husband had forgotten the occasion. Mr. Malloon smiled at her frankly.

"My dear," he said, "I have been so busy lately that I have not had time to buy you a birthday gift, but I'll give you the cow."

She thanked him graciously. "Daisy is a beautiful cow," she said.

Two months later Mr. Malloon's birthday came round. When he appeared at breakfast his wife greeted him with a radiant smile. "My dear," she said, "I have been so busy lately sewing for the children that I haven't had time to make you a birthday gift, but I'll give you the cow."—Chicago News

Three Ages.

The Berlin botanical gardens, says Lucette Blatter, are wonderfully beautiful, but to small children they are a forbidden paradise. Boys and girls under ten are not permitted to enter.

Herb and Fran Muller found this out to their disappointment when they planned to take their little Paul on a Sunday trip to view the beautiful gardens. Nevertheless they gave their young hopeful a few instructions and started out. At the gate the porter stopped the young Muller. "How old are you?" he inquired. Paul answered, "Six for the electric; really eight; for the botanical gardens, ten."

The Stoning of Hamilton.

Alexander Hamilton was stoned by a New York audience in the summer of 1795. While at a public meeting he was speaking in favor of the Jay treaty, which had just been negotiated by John Jay between the United States and England. Dr. Francis in his "Old New York" says that among those who did the stoning was the famous Edward Livingston, together with many other "leading citizens."

"There's many a good 'bit o' work done with a sad heart."—George Elliot.



THE HEALTH OF ARMIES

PUBLIC HEALTH HINTS

Prepared Each Week For the Readers of This Newspaper by the New York State Department of Health.

WAR and pestilence have always gone hand in hand in the past, but for the last ten years the armies of the world have been active in learning the lessons of public health. It is some satisfaction to know that the horrors of French and German battlegrounds will not be made more horrible still by wholesale outbreaks of typhoid fever and dysentery and cholera.

In the Crimean war of 1853, 23 per cent of the British soldiers died each year of disease, and in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, 14 per cent of the French soldiers perished in the same way. The German forces in the Franco-Prussian war, the English army in the Boer war and the Japanese who fought Russia in 1906 lost in each case about 2 1/2 per cent of their men per annum from disease, a splendid record compared to that of earlier wars, but still one that represents a fearful waste of human life. In the Boer war the English lost over 14,000 men from disease and less than 8,000 from wounds. In our own Spanish-American campaign typhoid fever alone cost more than fourteen lives for every thousand soldiers and bullets only two for every thousand.

The chief diseases of the camp are those which, like typhoid fever, are caused by sewage pollution of water and supplies. In the Spanish war the typhoid fever, which affected ONE OUT OF EVERY FIVE of our volunteer soldiers, was mainly due to careless exposure of excreta and the spread of the germs to food by flies. THE SAME THING has been going on ON MANY A NEW YORK FARM this summer. In a modern military camp the excreta are received in a trench away from water supply, kitchen and food stores and are IMMEDIATELY COVERED WITH EARTH to prevent access of flies.

The water supply of the army is safeguarded with the greatest care. When the troops are in the field all water for their use is purified either by heat, filtration or chemical disinfection. The Japanese use a field filter in which the water is strained and at the same time disinfected by chemicals. In our own army an apparatus including boiler, pumps, filter, sterilizer and storage tanks is mounted on an army wagon carried along with the troops.

Against smallpox and typhoid fever the modern soldier enjoys PRACTICALLY COMPLETE PROTECTION, thanks to smallpox and typhoid fever vaccination. The perfection of the vaccine for typhoid fever is the most recent and perhaps the most important of all advances in military hygiene, and the terrible typhoid death rate of the Boer war and the Spanish war will never again occur where this preventive has been used.

All these things and many more are done as a matter of course for the soldier because HE IS VALUABLE and the state CANNOT AFFORD to have him sick. The farmer, the mechanic, the business man, the housewife, the mother, of New York are VALUABLE TOO. What is good for the soldier—proper disposal of excreta, safe water supply, protective vaccination—is none too good for all the rest of us.

Go to Church Message Twentieth Century Method of Awakening Religious Fervor

GO TO CHURCH!

In the brief time that the GO TO CHURCH movement has been so widely heralded throughout the country there has been a big increase in the attendance at churches. Clergymen declare that RELIGION NEVER WAS DEAD. All that it needed was an awakening. AND IT HAS AWAKENED.

But there are thousands today who have not yet heeded the GO TO CHURCH call. It is to these that this appeal is directed. Do you believe in a Supreme Being? If you do, is he not worthy of worship? No matter how delinquent you have been in the past, the church awaits you. If you haven't been to church in a decade all the more reason that you GO TO CHURCH now.

AS A MATTER OF FACT THERE NEVER WAS A TIME WHEN PEOPLE HAD FORGOTTEN CHURCH. IN LATTER DAYS THERE HAS BEEN A WAVE OF MATERIALISM AND UNGODLINESS, BUT RELIGION ONLY REQUIRED AN AWAKENING CRY. THE GO TO CHURCH MOVEMENT IS AS A PRAIRIE FIRE. IN EVERY VILLAGE, HAMLET, TOWN AND CITY THE CRY HAS BEEN TAKEN UP. THIS GO TO CHURCH MESSAGE IS A TWENTIETH CENTURY METHOD OF AWAKENING RELIGIOUS FERVOR. IT IS SUCCEEDING.

Do your part in this splendid movement. When you read this ask your neighbor if he has read it. KEEP BOOSTING. Some people say that GOING TO CHURCH IS GETTING TO BE A FAD NOWADAYS. If that is so there are some fads worth while, after all. When one considers that all that the churches ask is a brief time every Sunday morning it is hard to conceive how any one can refrain from performing this plain duty.

GO TO CHURCH next Sunday!
GO TO CHURCH the following Sunday!
GO TO CHURCH every Sunday!

MIND AND BODY.

Human Emotions Have a Potent Effect Upon the Physical Being.

A man is handed a telegram. He is eating and enjoying his dinner. He reads the contents of the message. Almost immediately afterward his body is a-tremble, his face either reddens or grows "ashy white," his appetite is gone; such is the effect of the mind upon the stomach that it literally refuses the food; if forced upon it it may reject it entirely.

A message is delivered to a lady. She is in a genial, happy mood. Her face whitens, she trembles and her body falls to the ground in a faint, temporarily helpless, apparently lifeless. Such are the intimate relations between the mind and the body.

Great stress or anxiety or fear may in two weeks' or even in two days' time so work its ravages that the person looks ten years or even twenty years older. A person has been long given to worry or perhaps to worry in extreme form, though not so long; a well defined case of indigestion and general stomach trouble, with a generally lowered and sluggish vitality has become pronounced and fixed. Any type of thought that prevails in

our mental lives will in time produce its correspondence in our physical lives. As we understand better these laws of correspondences we will be more careful as to the types of thoughts and emotions we consciously or unwittingly entertain and live with. The great bulk of all diseases are generated in the body through certain states and conditions of mind.—Ralph Waldo Trine in Woman's Home Companion.

Do You Get It?

A young author solaced himself with the following epigram: Criticism is always of value, if only to show us of what little value criticism may sometimes be.—Woman's Home Companion.

How He Called.

He—Do you know I've called full a dozen times and not found you in. She—Nor will you ever find me in if you call in that condition.—Boston Transcript.

Avoid Introspection.

Photographer (taking plain looking girl and her escort)—Now, try not to think of yourselves at all—think of something pleasant.—London Opinion.

Foster, Ross & Company
THE BIG STORE

Knit Goods

Now is the right weather for Knit Goods and here are the right Knit Goods for the weather.

A large and better showing than ever before and values that have never been surpassed.

- Ladies' Knit Short Skirts, fitted yoke top, 50c, 75c to \$2.25
- Ladies' Knit Shawls—25c, 50c, 75c to \$3
- Ladies' Knit Fascinators 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1
- Great line of Knit Toques 50c—in brown, gray, cardinal, navy, white, heather mixtures
- Auto Scarfs—all colors, 50c, \$1, 1.50
- Angora Toques—Oxford gray—\$2.25
- Children's Leggings—with or without feet—50c, \$1, 1.25
- Ladies' Black Leggings 50, 75c
- Baby Comfort Knit Underwear, open front and Rubens styles
- Knit Sleeping Bags, 1 to 3, 50c
- Knit Sleeping Garments, 2 to 9, 50c

- Infants' Angora Bonnets, \$1.25 to \$2.50
- Infants' Crochet Silk Bonnets, wool lined \$1 and \$1.50
- Hand Knit Wool Bonnets 50c
- Infants' Mittens, 25c and 50c
- Infants' Booties 15c, 19c, 25c, 39c to \$1
- Infants' hand Knit Sacques 50c up to \$1.90
- Children's Sweaters (up to 6 years) \$1, 1.50, 1.90, 2.25
- Misses' and Ladies' Knit Slippers—cardinal, gray, lavender, 75c
- Baby's Shirts—part wool 25c and 39c
- All wool 50c. Silk and wool \$1.00
- Baby Bands—part wool 25c
- All wool and silk and wool 50c

FOSTER, ROSS & CO.

PANGGANGS OF MALAY.

Ruled by an Old Witch, They Are the Queerest People Known.

Ruled by a great enchantress and having no form of money, the Panggangs, a tribe in a mountainous jungle in the northern part of the Malay peninsula, is one of the queerest known to white men. The tribesmen are of a negroid type, whose social organization is that of a simple form of commonwealth and who are nomadic, wandering about from place to place in their dense jungles and forests.

Among them dwells a woman whose strange characteristics are strongly reminiscent of Haggard's famous "She." The woman is supposed to be a great enchantress. She is held in dread by the Panggangs. She lives alone in a bamboo hut, shaded by the leaves of the sacred ubang tree. Food is brought her daily by the oldest man or woman of the tribe.

The Panggangs are said to be a peaceable and honest people, and do not, among themselves, either fight or steal. They literally have no use for money for trading purposes, but if by chance they get money they bury it, so that they may use it in trading after death. After getting a supply of food they do no work whatever until the supply is ended. They eat any wild creature.

These people do not seem to have any religion, but they have a queer belief in the transmigration of souls. In their country tigers are numerous, and they believe that sometimes their relatives, when they die, become changed into tigers.—Argonaut.

The Bodleian Library.

In size and importance the Bodleian Library at Oxford is the greatest university library in the world, and the greatest library not directly aided by the state. About seven rank above it in the world, but among English speaking peoples only the British Museum it contains 2,750,000 printed literary pieces in perhaps 800,000 volumes. There are also about 40,000 manuscripts, not counting separate charters and deeds, which number about 18,500. The staff consists of sixty-eight persons. The number of readers averages more than 250 a day.—London Standard.

And One to Carry.

The high school freshman was not doing very well with his studies and the principal called him into the office one afternoon to find out what the trouble was.

As a preliminary question he asked: "Er—Ralph, how many subjects are you carrying?"

"Why, I'm carrying one and dragging three, Mr. Buford," was the unexpectedly accurate reply.—Woman's Home Companion.

Warsaw.

Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is the third city of the Russian empire. Beautifully situated on the left bank of the Vistula, it is 700 miles from Petrograd and 400 from Berlin. It is a recognized center of science, art, industry and commerce and has a population of well over half a million.

Soothing.

The professor looked worried. "I don't think," said he, "that my lecture last night was very much of a success."

"But, think dear," replied his wife, "what a splendid audience you began with!"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Farmer!

Having installed a MIDGET MARVEL, the SANITARY FLOURING MILL, I am now grinding hard spring wheat, and can give you a

Bread Flour of Superlative Sweetness in exchange for your winter wheat, on a basis of 40 pounds, for a bright, clean sample.

Give me a trial—By doing so you will REDUCE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Every Sack Guaranteed. Your patronage solicited.

FRANK H. WOOD,
WOOD'S MILL.

Up to the Standard.

The Clothing we sell is the best we know how to buy—it measures up to the standard established by us over a quarter of a century ago.

You will find this particularly true in regard to the Overcoats we are showing for the coming winter—they are warm comfortable coats—made right and of warm fabrics that will give the best of service. Our prices are reasonable.

From \$10 to \$35

C. R. EGBERT,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER, HATTER & FURNISHER,
75 Genesee St., AUBURN, N. Y.

Paid your Subscription Yet?

This is the Age When

a Checking Account is Indispensable to the man or woman who has money transactions.

If you've never known the convenience of drawing your own checks in payment of bills, become a depositor of this bank to-day.

AUBURN TRUST COMPANY.



ONE
WEEK
ONLY

Cotton Sale

NOV.
9 to 14
ONLY

"USE MORE COTTON"

The cotton crisis is up to the retail merchant. Without him the "Use More Cotton" movement will be chiefly talk. If half the merchants in the country would put the ginger into the movement that Smith does---offering bargains in cotton goods that will make the people see that you are in dead earnest---the chief obstacle to the rising tide of prosperity will be removed.

I am determined to make my Cotton Week Sale a success, not from a profit making point of view, as the prices I name during this sale will not permit it, however, if I have helped relieve the situation in any way---if I have made new friends and customers for my store---if the success of my sale has encouraged other merchants to do likewise---then I am satisfied that my sale has been a success. D.W.SMITH



And
Out-
ings

Here is a list of offerings that should prove intensely interesting to every woman who would SAVE in buying Outings, Gingham, Sheetings, Prints, etc.

12 1-2c Outing Flannel 10c

Plain and fancy colored stripe Outing, good heavy kind for night dresses, pajamas, skirts, etc., regular 1.4c quality. Sale price **10c**

9 and 10c Domets and Outings 8c

In plain white, cream and fancy stripes, full 27 inches wide and a good assortment to start the sale with. When you can save from 10 to 20% on staple goods it don't take a lot of talk to sell goods. Sale price **8c**

6 and 7c Domet Flannel **5c**
in white and cream

Dress and Fine Gingham

Several hundred yards and all good patterns, Regular 12c quality. Sale price **9 1/2c**

Shirting Prints

Good assortment. You will find them on a table by themselves. Most stores get 7c yd. Never sold less than 6c. Sale price **5c**

Challies-- **5c**
An excellent lot. These too will go at Cotton Curtain Scrims at 10, 12 and 16c yard

Men's Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers. The best 50c quality, heavy fleeced and well made. Sale price **44c**

Men's Ribbed Shirts and Drawers. Here is a garment you will like if you want something lighter than the fleeced. Ask to see it. Sale price Cotton Week **47c**

Men's Union Suits \$1.25, 1.50, 2.50, 4.50

Lots of Wool Underwear if you must have it, but buy Cotton.



SHEETING—One of the best known brands on the market and the same as sold at 9 and 10c yd. Cotton Week our price will be **7c yd.**



Men's Work
Shirts, Overalls,
Frocks and
Hosiery.

We want you to buy at least one of these Work Shirts during the Cotton Sale. We want you to know what a mighty good roomy shirt we sell, and if you buy one we think you will always buy your shirts here. There is not much profit in this shirt at 50c, but to show you that our heart is in the right place you can get them Cotton Week for **46c**



Men's 50c Dress Shirts

Here is a big showing of many styles and colors—some of the best makes and newest things. We start the sale with all sizes. Come early. Sale price **45c**

Men's Sweaters

The best 50c value you have seen. Ruff neck, heavy knit, double roll cuffs and bottom, oxford gray. Sale price **47c**

Men's Overall and Frocks

We have a better Overall than you will find in most stores—as a matter of fact we pay more for it and sell it for less—that's done to get the business. Similar Overalls and Coats are sold in most places for 85 and 90c. Our price **75c**



Men's Hosiery

One lot Men's Cotton Sox. These are the regular 10c value and as long as they last you can have them at 7c a pair or **4 PR. 25c**
Women's Fleece Lined Cotton Hose. Black, fine gauge, lisle finish, full seamless, spliced heel and toe, rib top, heavy fleece. Regular 18c, sale **13c**



Bargain Table



On this table you will find odd lots of desirable merchandise in Cotton Goods which we will clean up at one-fourth off the regular prices. You will find a few items that will be just what you want. Ladies Wrappers

Women's Underwear, Children's Underwear, Child's and Misses' Dresses, Women's Waists, Hosiery, Muslin Underwear, Fancy Collars, Fancy Goods, etc., will be found on this table.

Outing Bed Blankets

At just the time when you will want them most and at a time when you would buy; these price reductions should be very attractive.

3-4 size Blankets in tans, grays and white, regular 79 and 89c values. Sale price **69c**

Full size, extra large heavy Blanket in tans, grays and white, regular \$1.25 Blanket and worth every cent of it. Sale price **98c**

Comforts at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00

Women's Night Dresses

A big showing of korn-krakin bargains. You will not find a better assortment or a larger stock to select from than right here.

Large and comfy, well made, several styles, regular 75c value. Sale price **59c**

Here's the best dollar gown you ever saw. Cotton Week sale price **95c**

Women's Cotton Underwear

An excellent showing in two-piece and unions in quality and price that you will appreciate, and Cotton Week prices are very attractive.

Vests and Pants; bleached, combed yarns, firmly knit and covered seams. Regular 25 and 30c values. Sale price **23c**

Vests and Pants. The best 50c quality you ever saw. Sale price **47c**

Women's Union Suits. A fine ribbed suit in high and low neck, lace and tape at neck, gusseted armholes. Sale price **96c**

Outing Skirt Patterns **23c**
White Outing Skirts 50c value **47c**

Every item listed on this page is in stock and will be placed on sale at the prices quoted. A large shipment of Cotton Goods are on the way which have not arrived and includes many items not mentioned on this page, however, they will probably arrive on time.

SMITH'S BIG BUSY STORE, Genoa.

Buy Cotton and Make America More Prosperous.

Be Patriotic, Buy Cotton.



Village and Vicinity News.

—Additional locals on page 8
 —Geo. Smith has purchased a new five-passenger Ford car.
 —Mrs. Ella Algert has been quite ill for the past week.
 —Our National Thanksgiving day comes on Thursday, Nov. 26.
 Fancy large Mackerel 11c pound at Robt. & H. P. Mastin's.
 —Mrs. Thos. Breen and daughter Lena spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Syracuse.
 —The 1914 session of the Supervisors of Cayuga county will open next Monday morning, Nov. 9.
 —The Philathea Junior class will hold a bake sale at Hagin's store, Saturday afternoon, Nov. 7, at 2 o'clock sharp.
 Smith's Cotton Week, Nov. 9 to 14.

—Dr. M. K. Willoughby accompanied Mrs. Carpenter of Sage to Ithaca Monday, where she had an operation for appendicitis.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Grant were over Sunday guests at Frank Miller's. They were on their way to their new home at Camden, N. Y.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bruton and son of Cortland spent a few days at the home of Mrs. Bruton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan, last week.

—Mrs. Leon Curtis of Five Corners, who has been very ill during the past week, is better and improving slowly. Mrs. Carrie Crouch is caring for her.
 Smith will do his share to make prosperity.

—William Mason has returned to his home in Denver, Colo., after spending several weeks with his daughter, Mrs. Floyd King at Lansingville, and other relatives in this vicinity.

—Miss Malchoff of Genoa High school spent the week-end at her home at Clyde. Miss Woods goes to her home at Syracuse every week to spend Saturday and Sunday.

Big line of 9x12 Rugs only \$5.98 at Robt. & H. P. Mastin's.

—Frank Bruton, who was quite seriously injured last Thursday afternoon, is able to be up and dressed. Mr. Bruton fell from a twenty feet ladder, while picking apples at the farm of his brother, John Bruton, at Pine Hollow.

—Hazel Howell, who was ill last week with appendicitis, became worse the latter part of the week and an operation was performed on Sunday by Dr. Besemer of Ithaca, assisted by Dr. Skinner, at the home of her parents east of the village. She is doing as well as can be expected.

"Buy a dollar's worth of Cotton Goods."

—Mrs. Jay E. Bradt died Wednesday morning at the Auburn City hospital, where she had been a patient for three weeks. She suffered an operation for carcinoma, and seemed to be recovering nicely from the operation. There were serious complications, however, and it was known that she could not long survive. She was 58 years old, and leaves her husband and one daughter, Mrs. Myron Hewes. The funeral will be held at her late home on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

3 cans fancy State Corn (new pack) for 25c at Robt. & H. P. Mastin's.

—Miss Elsie Tilton entertained a company of fifty young people, nearly all of whom are pupils in Genoa school, at a Halloween party at her home last Friday evening. The house was lighted with jack-o-lanterns and decorated with black paper cats, witches, etc. There were witches and ghosts in evidence, also a fortune teller, who assisted in entertaining the guests. One of the most interesting stunts of the evening was the hunt for the bottle "witches". The bottles contained a fortune in rhyme. A very elaborate supper was served at 10 o'clock, and games were played until a late hour. The young people had a fine time.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mosher of Auburn are spending some time in Genoa.

—Born, Oct. 20, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. John Carpenter of Genoa, a daughter.

—The National W. C. T. U. convention will be held in Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 11-18, 1914.

—Excuse the change in make up this week. Late copy and rush of advertising made it unavoidable.

—Chas. E. Morton left Wednesday morning for Benson's Mines, where he expects to remain several days, hoping to capture a deer.

—Mrs. Thomas Sill is visiting Mrs. Alson Karn near North Lansing this week. They spent Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Thompson near Groton.

—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert L. O'Hara of Syracuse, Oct. 12, a daughter—Grace Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara formerly lived at Lansingville.

—The funeral of Amos P. Main, aged 70 years, who died suddenly of heart disease at his home west of Moravia last week Wednesday, was held at his late home on Sunday. The deceased leaves a wife and two daughters.

Smith never had a sale before, but he will have one Cotton Week that you will remember.

—A four-county W. C. T. U. institute, comprising the counties of Tompkins, Cayuga, Cortland and Tioga, will be held at Freeville early in December.

—George Hunter of Moravia has purchased the Gooding farm, east of Groton. The farm is one of the best in that section. It will be occupied by his son, Lee Hunter.

"Buy Cotton and make America more prosperous."

—Miss Mary Waldo attended the County Sunday school convention in Auburn Monday and Tuesday, as a delegate from the Presbyterian Sunday school of Genoa.

—The \$10 in gold offered by the E. N. Ross Co. of Auburn, for the best bushel of apples brought to their store last week Thursday, was awarded to Robert Manchester of Scipio for a bushel of Spitzburgs. L. Elmore of Port Byron took second with a bushel of Northern Spies and Fred Hoskins of Aurelius was third with Kings.

If half the stores in the country would sell half as much cotton goods as Smith will from Nov. 9 to 14 we should worry.

—Ivan Dresser, captain of the Ithaca High school track team, and son of Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Dresser of College avenue, Ithaca, won the annual interscholastic meet over a four-mile course on the campus last Saturday, running a strong race from start to finish and ending in excellent condition. The time was 21 min. 9 sec. Dresser will receive a gold medal bearing a picture of John Paul Jones breaking the world's record.

—Miss Hazel Bethel is now a student in Genoa High school.

—Mrs. Helen Hall is spending the week with Mrs. D. W. Gower.

—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuttle of Venice, Oct. 24.

—The village of Homer has a new hospital which will open about Dec. 15.

Juicy delicious grape fruit, 8 for 25c, at Hagin's grocery.

—Miss Effie Blair spent a few days at her home at Sempronius, returning Monday.

—John R. Clements of Binghamton was re-elected president of the state Y. P. S. C. E. at Buffalo recently.

—Mrs. John Sullivan and daughter, Miss Agnes Sullivan, visited Mrs. Wm. Bruton in Cortland over Sunday.

Seward Salmon 15c can at Robt. & H. P. Mastin's

—Wm. Huson left Wednesday for Albany, where he was called by the serious sickness of his sister, Mrs. Mary Hubbell.

—Navigation on Cayuga and Seneca canal, the outlet of Cayuga lake and tributary to the Erie canal, will be officially closed on Nov. 15.

Miss Genevieve Clark started the "Use More Cotton" movement—Smith will give the movement a big boost.

—Mr. and Mrs. Titus VanMarter and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Hutchinson of Syracuse motored to this vicinity, Sunday. They were callers at Sidney Smith's and visited Mrs. VanMarter's mother at Poplar Ridge.

Smith's Cotton week sale, Nov. 9 to 14.

—Mrs. Chas. G. Miller returned from Auburn, where she underwent an operation three weeks before, on Sunday. Mr. Miller went to Auburn Saturday, returning with her on the following day in a large auto. They had not expected that she would return quite so soon, but as she was able to leave the hospital, they decided to take advantage of the fine weather and good roads and make the trip that day. Mrs. Miller is convalescing nicely.

Whether it be a shower bouquet or only one dozen roses, let our artist arrange it. You will be assured the most tasteful arrangement to be had. By all means have flowers for the wedding. Leave your orders at Hagin's Grocery.

—Mrs. Lucy Collier Sherman, wife of Fred B. Sherman, aged 46 years, died last Thursday evening at her home in the town of Sempronius, after a prolonged and painful illness. She leaves her husband and three sons, Ray Sherman of Ithaca and Fayette and Glenn Sherman, living at home, also three sisters and four brothers. The deceased was born in Summerhill and spent her life in that vicinity. The funeral was held on Monday at the home. Burial in Sand Hill cemetery, Dresserville.

For Your Eyes.

In a state of eyestrain there is no safer or more sure remedy than correctly fitted glasses, because they are the means of restoring the weakened and irritated eye muscles and nerves to a strong and natural action. Have you received a thoroughly sound, honest, straightforward opinion, supported by the necessary skill, experience, qualifications and reputation to assure you of correct eye glasses.

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

Auditorium

Thursday, Nov. 12,
 Oliver Morosco presents the
 supreme success of successes
 "Peg O' My Heart"
 Prices: Lower floor 75c, \$1,
 1.50, Balcony 50, 75c.

—Mrs. E. H. Shangle of Virginia has been the guest of Mrs. A. V. Sisson at East Venice for a week.

—Mrs. M. Nottingham, mother of Mrs. D. E. Singer, left recently to spend some time with a daughter at East Lansing.

—Miss Mahala Hutchison of Venice, who is at Dr. Skinner's hospital for treatment, is doing nicely and will be able to sit up in a few days.

To-Night!

From 6 to 8 p. m., the boys of the Baraca class of the Sunday school will serve an old time supper at the Bink. Listen to this: scalloped potatoes, baked beans, scalloped salmon, pickles, rolls, coffee or tea, molasses cake, pumpkin pie, all for twenty five cents, children fifteen cents.

After the supper a basket ball game will be played. Admission fifteen cents.

Come out and help the class in their effort to raise their pledge of twenty-five dollars, for the church "Thank you"

Ithaca Auburn Short Line

Central New York Southern Railroad Corporation.

In Effect Sept. 21, 1914.

SOUTHSOUND—Read Down					STATIONS		NORTH BOUND—Read Up				
27	23	421	21	31			32	422	22	44	28
Daily	Daily	Sunday Only	Daily Except Sun.	Daily Except Sun.			Daily Except Sun.	Sunday Only	Daily Except Sun.	Daily	Daily
6 20	1 50	8 30	8 30	6 45	AUBURN	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M
6 35	2 04	8 45	8 43	7 00	Mapleton	9 05	10 54	11 14	4 45	8 44	
6 46	2 14	8 56	8 53	7 11	Merrifield	8 53	10 43	11 04	4 35	8 33	
6 55	2 22	9 05	9 01	7 20	Venice Center	8 44	10 34	10 56	4 27	8 24	
7 10	2 33	9 20	9 12	7 33	GENOA	8 29	10 19	10 45	4 16	8 09	
7 21	2 41	9 31	9 21	7 43	North Lansing	8 18	10 08	10 36	4 06	7 58	
7 40	2 50	9 50	9 32	8 05	South Lansing	8 05	9 55	10 26	3 55	7 45	
8 05	3 15	10 15	9 56	8 30	ITHACA	7 30	9 20	10 00	3 30	7 10	
P M	P M	A M	A M	A M		A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	

Trains No. 21 and 23 going South, and No. 22 and 24 going North are the motor cars and do NOT stop at Flag stations. Sunday trains No. 422 and 421 are the motor cars and these stop at all stations.
 Additional Trains between Ithaca and Rogues Harbor leave Ithaca 10:00, (daily except Sunday) 12:15, (Sunday only) 2:00 and 4:40 daily and 9:30 p. m. (Saturday only). Also leave Rogues Harbor at 10:40 a. m. (daily except Sunday) 12:50 (Sunday only) 2:35 and 5:15 p. m., daily, and 10:05 p. m. Saturday only.

Fine New Line of Gloves and Mittens

Work Gloves, Driving Gloves, Warm Gloves and Gloves of Quality.

Pretty ones for the little tots. Good ones for the School Boy and Girl.

Gloves for the Big Fellows and just the ones Father and Mother want for fall and winter wear.

Does this mean anything to you?

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

SPECIAL TEN DAYS' SALE

On Our Entire Stock

Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear, Gloves, Mittens, Shawls, Sweaters, Men's Mackinaw Coats, Rugs of all sizes, Carpets and Linoleums.

No trouble to show goods and quote prices.

Yours for bargains,

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

Watch and Clock Repairing a Specialty.

QUINLAN'S

Ready to Wear Garments

In Greatest Assortment.

New shipments of Suits and Coats received each day. We have the largest variety from which to choose.

Prices \$15.00 to \$75.00

Serge Dresses, all colors and styles \$3.98 to \$50.00

Dancing Frocks \$12.50 to \$65.00.

Waists 98c up, fancy, tailored and lingerie.

A special lot of Trimmed Hats to close out at... **\$2.98**

145 Genesee Street,
Auburn, N. Y.

Farm and Garden

VALUE OF GREEN VEGETABLES

Benefits Due to General Qualities, Not to Specific Virtues.

[Prepared by the United States department of agriculture.]

One of the marked differences between the daily fare today and that of fifty years ago consists in the increased supply of green and succulent vegetables, a class of food chosen by most of us for their refreshing and palatable qualities more than for their total nutritive value. Not many years ago the winter's supply of vegetables in all except southern countries was limited to root crops like beets, turnips and potatoes and a few other staples, such as onions and cabbage, which could be kept in the cellar in comparatively good condition. New and improved varieties of vegetables, better methods of cultivation, improvements in transportation and storage, the great development of market gardening under glass and the development of the canning and preserving industry have made succulent vegetables common throughout the year and available in one form or another for almost every family.

Many of the succulent vegetables, in spite of their solid appearance, contain a larger proportion of water than does milk. Their value in the diet, therefore—and they have a decided value—lies not in any large quantity of nutrients, but in small quantities of special materials, fruit acids, plant ash, vitamin, etc., which they provide, in the bulk which they give the diet and also in their appetizing qualities, their flavor and appearance and the variety which they make possible.

Popular statements are numerous to the effect that this or that vegetable is indigestible or that some particular



A DISPLAY OF GREEN VEGETABLES

kind is very nutritious or is "good for the nerves" or "for the complexion" or is possessed of some special virtue, yet there is very little accurate evidence on which to base such assertions, and, generally speaking, like many other popular prejudices or superstitions, they can be traced to beliefs of earlier times, when special virtues were attributed to precious stones and other objects.

It is at all events true that for most healthy persons the benefits which come from eating green vegetables in abundance are due to their general qualities and not to specific medicinal virtues which some of them may possibly possess in small degree. It seems more than probable that such tonic virtues as those attributed to some of the green plants used as spring medicine were really ascribable to the fact that they were a very welcome addition to the winter fare and made the food more appetizing.

FALL GARDENING.

October is the month in which it is possible to plant most of the hardy bulbs, roots and tubers. Hyacinth, daffodil, narcissus, tulip, crocus, iris, lily, chionodoxa, crown imperial, grape hyacinth, trillium, scilla and snowdrop may be planted early in October.

Plant now sets of extra early pearl onions for use next March.

New asparagus and rhubarb beds may be made now. Burn the old tops of the asparagus and give the beds a good mulching with rich manure.

Take indoors after the first frost parsley plants for winter use. They may be planted in pots or flats and set in a light cellar or cool room.

Full cabbages should be tied up now on a dry day. Fold the outer leaves over and the lightly with raffia or broad strips of muslin. Remove it to the cool cellar as soon as blanched.

Make the leaves into piles, and when dry enough burn them. Do not use them for mulching or making compost unless you are sure the trees are not infected with leaf diseases.

It is too late in sections where there has been frost to start new lawns, as the old one may be improved by frequent watering in dry weather and application of clean hardwood ash. It is too soon to apply a manure-strewn to the lawn. The new lawns started in August, should be kept free from hard freezing. Country of

FALL GARDEN WORK.

In the control and prevention of plant diseases sanitation of the garden is important. There is a number of our fungous diseases which rest over the winter on or in decayed stalks, leaves or fruit. The resting stage of the fungus, says a Colorado bulletin, is resistant in winter conditions. Among such diseases which rest over in the above manner are:

Club root of cabbage, onion mildew, leaf spot of strawberry; leaf spot of beets, early blight of celery, late blight of celery and asparagus rust.

If a disease is not destructive one season this is no sign it will not be another season. Rake up and burn the old stalks, leaves and fruit left in the garden patch.—Farm Progress.

YELLOW IN BUTTER AND MILK

Experiments Show That It Is Due to the Cow's Feed.

[Prepared by the United States department of agriculture.]

That the rich yellow color demanded by the public in dairy products is primarily due to the character of the cow's feed is demonstrated by recent experiments carried on by the department in co-operation with the Missouri state experiment station. For some years dairy experts have been studying this question. Their conclusion is that, although to some extent a breed characteristic, the intensity of this yellow color may, within certain limits, be increased or diminished at will by changing the animal's rations.

Chemical tests show that the yellow pigment in milk consists of several well known pigments found in green plants. Of these the principal one is carotin, so called because it constitutes a large part of the coloring matter of carrots. The other yellow pigments in the milk are known as xanthophylls. These are found in a number of plants, including grass, but are especially abundant in yellow autumn leaves.

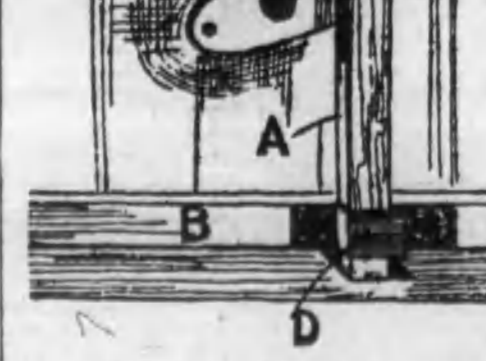
These pigments pass directly from the feed into the milk. This explains the well known fact that fresh green grass and carrots increase the yellowness of butter, the only standard by which the average person judges its richness. On the other hand, a large proportion of these pigments is deposited in the body fat and elsewhere in the cow. When the ration is changed to one containing fewer carotin and xanthophyll constituents this hoarded store is gradually drawn upon, and in consequence the yellowness of the milk does not diminish so rapidly as it otherwise would. This yellowness increases, however, the instant the necessary plant pigments are restored to the ration.

Green grass is probably richer in carotin than any other dairy feed. Cows fed on it will therefore produce the highest colored butter. Green corn, in which xanthophylls constitute the chief pigment, will also produce a highly colored product. On the other hand, a ration of bleached clover hay and yellow corn is devoid of yellow pigments, and the milk from cows fed upon it will gradually lose its color.

In cows of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds the body fat is frequently of such a deep yellow color that some butchers and consumers look with disfavor upon beef from these breeds. For this prejudice there is absolutely no justification. The yellowness of the fat springs from the same causes as that of the milk fat, and there is no reason for objecting in one case to the very thing that is prized in the other.

Door Which Shocks Can't Open.

The sketch shows an excellent method of fastening a barn door so that it cannot be opened by horses and cattle, nor can it be blown open by the wind. It is made on the same plan as a door of a safe. This door fastener can be used either for single or double doors.



If double doors are used the fastener is attached to only one door, closing over the other door to hold it shut.

The pieces A A are one inch thick and one and one-half inches wide. The length depends on the height of the door. B B are cleats at top and bottom of door and D D are strap iron sockets through which A A easily pass. It goes through the door and has a knob on the end so that the door can be opened from the outside. A fastener can be securely fastened to the knob and thus permit the door to be locked with a padlock. Sockets are made at the top and bottom of the door frame to receive A A, thus holding the door shut when the ends of A A are forced into the sockets. But when the handle is turned, thus throwing A A out of the sockets, the door can be opened.—Farm and Fireside.

THE ELEVATION OF BUILDINGS

Laws of Harmony Should Be Observed.

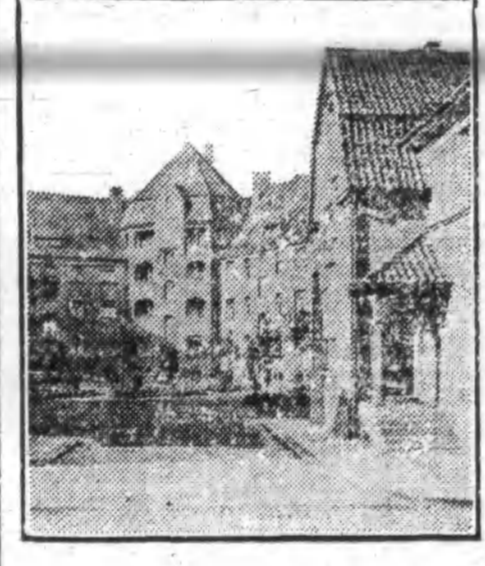
REGULATIONS ABROAD.

Plan Suggested For a Board of Civic Engineers Instead of Inflexible Ordinances Which Would Have Authority to Pass Upon Structures.

By FRANK KOESTER, Author of "Modern City Planning and Maintenance."

In the art and science of city planning the element of elevation is of fundamental importance, and the aesthetic principles of elevation are similar to those of the other elements of design—that is to say, in the elevation of buildings, the laws of harmony, variety, contrast, symmetry, balance and the like must be observed.

In many cities hard and fast rules have been laid down as to the heights of buildings, and, while in a general way such rules are good and accomplish many useful purposes, if they are not applied with judgment and adapted to the circumstances they may produce ill effects. In Paris, for example, the regulations as to the heights of buildings have had the effect in many streets of producing monotony, and the skyline is usually monotonous. Too much blame should not be placed on the regulation, however, as in some Parisian streets, under the same regulation, monotony has been avoided. In New York, too, where there is no regulation, endless rows of brownstones of the same height and identically the



WORKINGMEN'S COLONY HOUSES AT KRUPP WORKS, ESSEN

same sky line have been erected, veritable triumphs in monotony. It is nevertheless impossible to produce the best effects of variety when a proruetean regulation as to height is in effect.

Instead of an inflexible ordinance in regard to the heights of buildings, a city should have a board of civic engineers with authority to pass upon the design of every building, and no building should be erected without its plans having first had the approval of the board. With ample authority the board could accordingly refuse to issue building permits for structures not in conformity with the remainder of the street and only such buildings permitted to be higher than the others as would improve the appearance of the street.

Perhaps the regulations most generally in effect abroad are those which limit the heights of buildings. Such limits are customarily placed sufficiently low, so that the value of the land will cause all the buildings to be run up to the full limit of the regulations.

The height of buildings is generally limited in proportion to the width of the street. While the proportion differs somewhat in different cities, the regulations of Paris are representative. They are as follows:

In streets less than 12 meters wide (39 feet) the height of the building must not exceed the width of the street by more than 6 meters (19½ feet). For every additional width of a meter (39 inches) may be added to the height of the building until a limit of 20 meters (66 feet) to the eaves is reached, which no building may exceed.

Thus a building on a narrow street may be 50 feet high, while on a wide street but 66 feet, a difference of only 7 feet. This in reality is insufficient to afford the necessary variety between streets, since all the streets of a city should not be confined to buildings of practically the same height.

The regulation as to the height being taken to the eaves has the effect of modifying the architecture of the buildings, producing mansard roofs, which gain an additional story without violating the code.

In German cities the height of buildings is somewhat similar to those in Paris. In Berlin the height varies from 18 to 24 meters or from 59 to 79 feet. The minimum height to which buildings are limited varies in different cities. In Westphalen, Bremen and Bremen it is 15 meters (49 feet); in Hanover 14½ meters (48 feet); in Dusseldorf and Breslau, 13 meters (42 feet); in Munich 12 meters (39 feet); and in Kiel and Cologne 11 meters (36 feet), this being the minimum on the narrowest streets. It is greater, however, in wider streets.

VALUE OF CO-OPERATION.

We are being put to our supreme test as a nation. As may be expected in all great crises, the first effect is a drawing nearer together of our own people. Instinctively, there comes to us when threatened what we are so slow to appreciate at other times, the value of co-operation; of working together for the common good; of unity of thought and concert of action. We have already seen it exemplified in the way the business interests and the representatives of the government are working and planning in the interest of banking, shipping, etc. This combination of interests will safeguard the harvesting of the crops, their distribution to the important centers and, it now appears likely, their shipment to foreign markets. But while the government and big business have taken the initiative in starting the wheels of commerce going again and in looking after the producer of cotton, grain and other commodities they can deal only in generalities and can only pave the way for the individual effort to follow. In this crisis, as in the ordinary affairs of life, it is the individual attitude of mind and individual action, and not the psychology of the masses that will determine the future of the United States.—Town Improvement Magazine.

STATE COMMERCE CHAMBER.

California Has a Development Board to Co-operate With Civic Organizations. The California development board is to the whole state of California what a live chamber of commerce is to a city, says Edgar Allan Forbes in the Town Development Magazine. Its purpose is to exploit in a conservative, trustworthy way the resources of the state and to co-operate with civic and commercial organizations and county governments for local and state development. It is also a clearing house for their data and activities.

The development board is non-sectional. In addition to a large individual and corporate membership, it is in close affiliation with 350 commercial and civic bodies throughout the state. The board exploits no individual land company or private concern. It works for the entire state on the principle that the whole is greater than any of its parts and that what ever helps California benefits every section of it. It co-operates, however with any municipality, county or section in local activity since the advancement of any locality enriches the state as a whole.

The development board occupies immense quarters in the Union Ferry building, San Francisco, the most central location in the city and the one through which most of the state's visitors pass. Here it maintains the largest exhibit of a state's products ever brought together by a single state. Thirty-eight county exhibits are shown in over 5,000 glass stands.

One of the most important of the board's activities is its free information bureau. Here may be found data covering every part of California and every industry, all skillfully classified by counties and by subjects. Much of it is not elsewhere available, for it includes the manuscript reports of the board's field workers. There are also topographic, climatic, irrigation, forestry, railroad, steamship and highway maps of the state, as well as maps of counties and cities on a large scale.

The board co-operates with a number of counties in maintaining a lecture bureau in its rooms. Lectures on the state as a whole and on the counties represented are given continuously from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. They are illustrated with colored lantern slides. This activity has recently been reinforced by the installation of moving picture machines to show the leading industries of California. The reels are supplied by county organizations and large industrial bodies and are changed often. These lectures are free to the public.

EARLY CITY PLANNING.

Churches Taken as the Principal Feature of the Sky Line.

In earlier city planning, when churches were the highest structures, the church was taken as the principal feature of the sky line and the other portions of the city and other buildings scaled thereto, the spire dominating the city and showing to the traveler at a distance the presence of the city. Where several churches existed in a town the spire or spires of one were made sufficiently important to dominate the others. The same principles still hold good and are being followed in continental city planning.

In planning a street or avenue its length and width should be determined, and, having been limited on the principles already pointed out, the height of the buildings and the sky line should be considered. The street or avenue should be treated as a unit, and some building on it should dominate the others. There should be a certain variety in the height of some of the buildings in order to enable the principal building to be balanced and to afford the necessary contrast throughout the avenue. The principal building should ordinarily be at one of the closures of the street, although in some cases it may be placed at another point.

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Obliging Conductor.

The fussy lady had noticed that the rude man sitting beside her on the street car had expectorated on the floor. The fussy lady immediately signaled the conductor, and that official came in to see what was wanted.

"Do you allow spitting in this car?" demanded the fussy lady.

"Well, no," replied the conductor. "But you can come out on the platform if you want to, lady."—Cincinnati Enquirer

Know His Limitations.

"I don't want to brag about myself. I've done many foolish things in my time, but I've been wise in one way."

"What's that?"

"I never had an idea that I could paper a bedroom myself."—Detroit Free Press.

The Careful Wife.

"Wife, I wish you'd buy me a couple of five-cent collar buttons. I need 'em badly."

"All right; just as soon as somebody has a sale."—Kansas City Journal

Satisfactory.

Mrs. Gabb—Are your new neighbors all right socially?

Mrs. Tabb—Oh, yes—their children stand even lower in their studies than mine do.—Kansas City Star.

Twisted Logic.

Pat—So ye don't expect Miss Mulligan will accept ye? And why not? Mike—So that she will. It is always the unexpected that happens. Pat—Brooklyn Eagle.

The desire of appearing clever often prevents one becoming so.—Rochester Herald

LEGAL NOTICES.

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 Albertus T. Parsons, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executor thereof, at his place of residence in the town of Lansing, County of Tompkins, on or before the 15th day of December, 1914. Dated June 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 Algard, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator thereof, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of February, 1915. Dated June 3, 1914.

CLAUDE D. PALMER, 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 Jane Morgan, late of the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator thereof, at her place of residence in the town of Scipio, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of February, 1915. Dated Aug. 18, 1914.

MARY J. KEATING, as Administratrix. Anassa J. Parker, Fred A. Parker, Attorneys for Administratrix.

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 George Henry Mitchell, late of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator thereof, at her place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, on or before the 15th day of March, 1915. Dated Sept. 4th, 1914.

ANNA L. WILBUR, Administratrix. Leonard H. Seating, P. O. Address, King Ferry, N. Y., Attorney for Administratrix, 125 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

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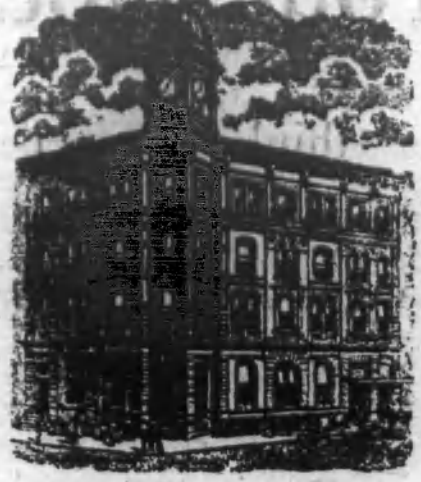
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LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

COLTS IN THE FALL.

Youngsters Need an Abundance of Good Feed to Thrive.

At this season, when a large number of spring foaled colts are being weaned, it is well for all owners of such colts to realize the importance of giving the young animals the very best feed and care after weaning, says W. F. Purdue in the American Cultivator. A few farmers still cling to the notion that a colt can be taken away from its mother and turned out on a dry pasture with the older colts without feed and yet not affect its future growth in the least. Of course, the youngster gets thin and shabby before winter, but the owner looks him over calmly with the assurance that he will outgrow that condition when he gets older. But he



The Belgian mare here shown is a fine upstanding animal, with plenty of bone, clean joints and combines activity and style with good weight. She is a light dappled chestnut in color, named Indigote, is a winner of twenty-six medals in Europe and was champion at the Illinois state fair this year.

never does; he never develops into the mature animal that his breeding probably intended him to be.

A colt cannot be raised in the same manner as a pig, for example. Give the pig a large pasture to roam over in the summer and he will find enough to grow on without much feeding. Then when he obtains his growth he is in ideal condition to fatten in a hurry. The colt, however, is much more selective in his food habits, and he cannot make the proper growth unless he has plenty of feed to stimulate it. The farmer wants the growth of the colt, not to serve as a foundation for fat as in the pig, but as a basis for building big, strong muscles and a constitution that will be able to endure much hard labor later on. Stunt him the first fall and winter and his efficiency is permanently lowered for future usefulness.

Shelter should be provided for the colts during the chilly days and nights. As soon as the nights become frosty take the colts in each night, allowing them their liberty again the following morning.

FATTENING SHEEP.

Costs More to Feed Animals in the Open Than Under Shelter.

Some experiments have recently been completed at the University of Missouri to determine the efficiency of various rations for fattening western yearling sheep. The trials were to test the economy of feeding concentrated nitrogenous supplements with shelled corn, to determine the relative efficiency of clover and timothy hay as roughages and to study the efficiency of corn silage when added to a ration of shelled corn and clover.

The ration of shelled corn, clover hay and corn silage was found the most economical of several different combinations. Next to this in rank was a ration of shelled corn and clover hay without the silage. It was found that as the price of corn and hay increased it was economical to add some such nitrogenous supplement as linseed meal or cottonseed meal. The linseed meal gave better results than the cottonseed in these trials. Clover hay proved far superior to timothy when fed with shelled corn. One lot of the sheep was fed in the open, while the others were sheltered in the barn, and the former required 6.4 bushels of corn more for every 100 pounds of gain. It was judged from this that feeding sheep in an open lot without shelter, exposing them to the winter rains and snows, is an expensive practice.

Value of Blood.

If the man who raises "common" cattle could spend a few days on a market where stockers, feeders and fat cattle are sold he would be very likely to go straightway and buy the best pure bred bull he could afford. There he would learn that blood tells, that it adds dollars to the value of every animal marketed, whether it be a stocker, a feeder or a beef animal. No cattle approach the top price in any class unless they are well bred.

Mules Always in Demand.

Somehow or other the demand for working mules of good build and weight stays as strong and as keen in these last few years as ever. Three-year-old mules are wanted in every horse and mule market in the country, and in spite of the increasing number of motor trucks and other transportation methods the market shows no inclination to forget the mule.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

If possible plan for dry box stalls with dirt floors in which to winter the colts. If this is impossible keep the stalls well bedded and clean to prevent accidents from slipping.

Be sure there are no narrow doors for the ewes to crowd through. One jam may cause the loss of a lamb or both ewe and lamb.

Pick a sire with a good disposition. Never raise a colt from a naturally vicious tempered mare. Peculiarities of disposition are almost invariably transmitted.

Succeeding litters are generally the best. Do not expect too much from your young sows, especially if they are bred too young.

Quiet, gentle handling of the ewes during the winter makes it much easier work to care for the flock during the lambing period.

CARE OF BROOD SOWS IN COLD WEATHER

A good brood sow is worth whatever she may cost in care and feeding. The crop of spring pigs is dependent upon her and therefore dependent upon how she is wintered.

The brood sow needs exercise lest she become nervous and high strung or stupid and lazy. There ought to be a lot for sows to prow about in during the winter. This will give them the sunlight and the open air that is needed for motherhood. The quarters should be dry, but some think one side of the shed should be open. Warmth is a good thing, but the sows will be comfortable enough if the north, west and east of the shed are inclosed and the south left open so the sun can get in.

There is no sense in feeding the brood sows a lot of corn. They do not require as much as a fattening porker or the young hog that is being pushed along toward the markets. Feed less corn and rely more on alfalfa or clover hay. A warm slop once a day will keep the bowels open and furnish the sows with some of the food elements they need.

Alfalfa hay makes very good hog roughage for brood sows. Clover will do almost as well, and they will eat quantities of it if the hay is chopped



Hampshires are fine looking hogs, and, what is more to the point, they are prolific and raise their pigs up extremely even. They are splendid rustlers, and their meat is of fine flavor and not surpassed by any breed. While of the bacon type, they grow very large and fatten out at all ages. Hampshires are distinguished by a band of white running around the body at the shoulders.

up with middlings, shorts, cracked corn or some other slop stuff and fed in semiliquid form. This, with whatever amount of corn seems best, will get through the winter in very fair shape for farrowing time.

They will need salt and coal or charcoal, and from time to time through the winter it is a good scheme to look over the brood sows to see if they have become infested with lice. The salt may be given in very small quantities with the daily slops, but coal or charcoal ought to be kept lying about the pens or lots. Lump coal, slack coal or soft coal of any kind will keep the sows free from worms. By throwing a lump or so of coal over into a pen where the sows are kept it may be seen that they crave something of this kind. By giving them coal they do not get the habit of dirt eating, bone chewing and the munching of sandstone that is often noticed.

Give them stock tonics and prepared food if they seem to need anything of the kind. If lice are found on them take a hand sprayer and get rid of them, drag out the bedding in the sheds and burn it and put in a fresh supply.

Watering the Colt.

Don't be careless about watering the colt. He should be given water just as often and as regularly as any of the other animals in the barn and must have it if he is to grow as he should. Better arrange it so he can run in an open lot where he can get at the watering trough whenever he feels like it. The more of the better weather he spends in the open the better he will get through his first winter. Of course in bad weather and at night the place for him is in the stall.

Treatment For Sweeney.

Sweeney in horses is an accidental condition and not hereditary. Clip off the hair and massage the wasted parts three times a day, pulling the skin away from the bones each time, so far as that is possible. At night or in the morning rub the wasted parts with a liniment composed of one ounce each of turpentine and aqua ammonia and six ounces of raw linseed oil. Discontinue the liniment for a few days each time the skin becomes severely irritated.

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- Fourth. The conveniences it has to offer.

Our Banking Department offers you the following advantages:

1—Security. The double security of careful management guaranteed by state supervision and inspection. The new banking law recently passed in the State of New York now brings every private bank under the direct supervision of the State Banking Department. The Department carefully went over our resources, our records, our investments, and after a most rigid examination found every item in such perfect order that the State issued us a permit to continue to transact a banking business.

With this assurance of security where can you find a safer place to deposit your savings?

2—The Managers. The men who manage and guide the affairs of the institution are men who have served you honestly and faithfully for nearly thirty-five years, and whose records stand before you without a single blemish. Moreover, these men do not borrow a penny of these deposits for their own use, nor do they loan a cent of these deposits to any concern in which they are interested.

3—The Rate of Interest. 4 per cent interest credited and compounded semi-annually is the largest rate of interest paid by any Banking Institution in Tompkins county.

4—Convenience. The central location of our Banking Department on the Mezzanine or Balcony floor in our store appeals to everyone.

The long banking hours permit you to cash your checks, draw or deposit your money at your convenience. Our hours are from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and until 9:30 p. m. Saturdays. Small savings banks are loaned every depositor to assist them in saving their loose change. Deposit now. 50c or \$1.00 will open an account.

Rothschild Bros. & Co.,
 Private Bankers,

ITHACA, NEW YORK

General - Contracting

MASON WORK

by the day, Concrete, Stucco Work, Brick, Plaster, etc., inside and outside. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

I will do special rough outside work.

Nick Ostineel, Genoa, N. Y.

Box 318. Telephone M. G. Shapero, or Call at Shoe Shop.

To you—who cannot come to Ithaca to fill your wants.

Listen!

Let Uncle Sam do your buying. Send us your orders and tell us what you want, and how much you want to pay for it. We will ship by return mail, charges prepaid.

Satisfaction or money refunded.

BUSH & DEAN

ITHACA, N. Y.

The Store That Sells Wooltex

Coats Suits Shirts

Something New.

Don't ride in the dark, get you a set of **Electric Driving Lamps**

We also have Oil Lamps and Lanterns.

Stable, Wool and Storm Blankets, Sheep Lined, Leather and Storm Coats.

A full line of Feed, Poultry Supplies and Flour.

J. D. ATWATER,

Genoa, New York.

Place your Insurance with the **VENICE TOWN INSURANCE CO.**
 \$1,400,000 IN FARM RISKS!

WM. H. SHARPSTEEN, Secretary,
 Office, Genoa, N. Y.

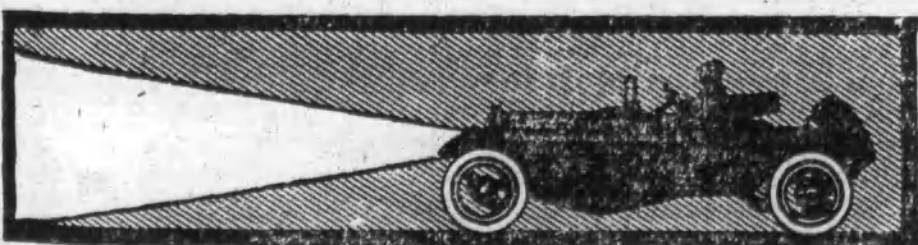
Special Bargains

ON the Osborne Spring Tooth Harrows
 the Low 20th Century Manure Spreaders
 the Osborne Corn Harvesters
 the Copper Cable Lightning Rods.

G. N. COON,

Call, Phone or Write.

KING FERRY, N. Y.



Here's Where You Get

Firestone

Tires, Tubes and Accessories

And that means that here you get the most for your money.

Most miles per dollar and most comfort per mile.

Firestone quality has led the world for fourteen years. There is no argument about it.

But because they have the largest and best equipped tire factory, and only the top-notch men, the prices are right.

Call and See

Non-Skid—Smooth Tread—All Types—All Sizes

J. D. Atwater,

Genoa, N. Y.

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

Saturday Afternoon and Evening,

NOVEMBER 7th.

At the

King Ferry Hotel

I will put on sale one hundred
Women's and Misses' Fall and
Winter

Coats and Suits

Prices \$3, \$5, \$7 and \$10. These
garments are all the finest made
and best materials. Over stock is
the reason; regular prices were
\$12, \$17, \$20 and \$25. If you want
a good, stylish Coat or Suit come to
this great sale which opens at the
hotel SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT
2 O'CLOCK.

Anna M. Doyle,
AUBURN, N. Y.

Special Reduction Sale!

In order to start the Fall and Winter trade more lively, I will give a special discount on Overcoats, Suits, Sweaters and Underwear. Now is your time to save money on your Winter Clothing. Although the weather is mild yet, our cold winter is sure to come soon. You will find a big stock to choose from in the following goods:

Suits, Overcoats, Balmacaans and Mackinaws for Men, Boys and Children, Underwear and Sweaters for every member of the family. A new line of Dress Shirts and Neckwear, Hats and Caps, Suit Cases, Watches and Jewelry, Douglas Shoes. All kinds of Rubber Footwear, the best on the market for Men and Boys. Sheeplined Coats and Fur Coats. Other articles too numerous to mention.

Call and examine my line before purchasing. Will not urge you to buy. Thanking you for past patronage and hoping to continue the same in future.

GENOA CLOTHING STORE.

M. G. SHAPERO.

Auditorium

Tuesday, Nov. 10, Arthur Hammerstein presents Edith Thayer in "The Firefly" Musical Comedy Opera. Prices, Orchestra \$1, 1.50; Balcony 50, 75c

Berlin society women try to be very attentive to the wounded, and when one, not knowing what else to do, sponged off a soldier's face he smiled gratefully, and said: "Thank you. You are very kind. You are the twenty-eighth lady to wash my face to-day."

--Tuesday's election resulted in big Republican victories in New York state Chas. S. Whitman will be the next governor.

W. A. Mosher of Poplar Ridge and son, J. Howard Mosher, were in town Wednesday. The latter has sold his mercantile business at McLean, and has purchased an interest in a general store at Mecklenberg, where his household goods have already been shipped.

The Cayuga Lake House at Sheldrake on Cayuga lake, opposite King Ferry station, was totally destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning. Only the family who had leased the hotel were staying there and it is thought the fire must have originated from a fireplace.

Mr. A. V. Sisson, who was a delegate to Presbyterian Synod at Middletown recently, brought greetings to Genoa friends from Rev. Chas. McKensie of Johnstown, who supplied the pulpit of Genoa church for some time while a student in Auburn Seminary. Mr. Sisson visited relatives and friends at Glens Falls and Schenectady on his return trip.

Mrs. Richard Bush and daughter spent a few days this week at the home of her brother, Geo. Bower. They will leave today (Friday) for Marathon, where Mr. Bush has purchased a hardware store. Mr. Bush and son went to Marathon the first of the week, after shipping the household goods from Skaneateles, where they have resided for several years.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE—Cheap, Gasoline engine and feed mill, 6 horse power. 15w2 L. Couse, Five Corners.

Registered Holstein bull eighteen months old. M. T. Underwood, 15w2 Genoa, N. Y.

Poultry wanted at Carson House, Genoa, Tuesday morning, Nov. 17. Hens and chickens 4 1/2 lbs and over 13c, all others 11c; ducks 12c, guineas 75c a pair.

B. C. Houghtaling, Phone 42 F4 R. D. 5, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—390 egg Cyphers incubator, good as new. Brooder house stove with Davis thermostat attached. Guernsey cow, 5 years old. Horse, buggy and harness. 15tf B. F. Samson, Genoa.

Our cider mill will be open for business Nov. 7 and will run every day until further notice. 18w3 C. J. Wheeler, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Farm of 113 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from Genoa village. For further particulars inquire at TRIBUNE OFFICE.

Cash paid for poultry delivered every Tuesday. We want your beef and horse hides, deacon skins. 14tf Weaver & Brogan, Genoa.

I will run my cider mill Tuesdays and Saturdays. F. E. Corwin, 11tf Five Corners.

FOR SALE—Acorn coal heater. 10tf Mrs. Mary Hill, Genoa.

We will run our cider mill Tuesdays and Fridays during October and the first week in November. 10w5 Counsell & Snushall, King Ferry.

FOR SALE—Kemp's 20th Century manure spreader, nearly new. 46tf B. B. Riley, Genoa.

For Sale—Lot No. 58 in Genoa cemetery, situated in west part, a little north of east and west middle line. Price \$25. Inquire of F. O. Hagin, Agent, Genoa, N. Y. 44tf

CLOTHING. FURNISHINGS.

MOSHER, GRISWOLD & CO

For Particular Men

It is because we've made a careful study of the requirements of men with particular taste that our garments are considered by many as the "standard."

You will profit by an inspection of the clothes we talk about and we are confident that after a trial you will be glad you came to this store.

Mosher, Griswold & Co.

Established 1838.

87-89 Genesee St., Auburn.

Have You Got to Heat Your House?

Yes, we think so. How about an Onondaga Low Down Furnace, Dockash and Acorn Ranges and Heaters, everything in fall goods.

Timothy Seed at right prices.

PECK & HAND

Miller Phone.

GENOA, N. Y.

John W. Rice Company

103 Genesee Street, AUBURN, N. Y.

Coats and Suits.

Our large assortment makes it easy for you to select a Coat or Suit. The very newest styles are coming to us daily. Suits are made of broadcloth, serge, gaberdine and novelty weaves. Priced from \$15 to \$50. All sizes and colors. The new Coats are of Hindo cloth, Broadcloth, Zibaline, Astrachan, Plush, etc., and are priced from \$10 to \$45. Splendid assortment of evening Coats, Dresses and Wraps.

Special Offering.

We have a few Coats and Suits carried over from last season; many of them are good style now being offered at less than half price.

Don't Talk War, Talk Business

And we will all be better off.

This country is great enough and its people big enough to be on top always.

We personally look forward to and have prepared for one of the greatest Holiday Seasons in

Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.,

and we want you to come and see us.

Robt. D. Louis,

53 Genesee St., AUBURN, N. Y.

MICHAEL J. LEO,

Formerly H. L. and A. M. Stevens,

135 Genesee Street AUBURN, N. Y.

Stores at Buffalo, Rochester, Binghamton, Utica,
Niagara Falls, Toledo, Glens Falls, Schenectady.

Challenge Sale.

There has not been a sale like this in Auburn this season. This sale means records, low prices, unheard of bargains.

Challenge Suit Sale. All our \$12.50 and \$15 Wool Suits, newest styles \$9.95

Challenge Coat Sale. \$10 and \$12.50 Coats, newest styles \$7.50.

Challenge Dress Sale. Handsome new fall dresses, newest styles \$12.50, worth \$15 and \$20

Children's winter Coats, new styles \$2.98, sizes 6 to 14 years, worth \$5

Fur Pony Coats satin lined \$29.50, worth \$40