The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XXIII. No. 13 — GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1913. — EMMA A. WALDO

M. KEMPER WILLOUGHBY, M. D
GENOA, N. Y.
Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m 7 to 8 p. m.
Miller 'Phone.
Special attention given to diseases o digestion and kidneys.

H. E. ANTHONY, M. D.
MORAVIA, N. Y.
Office hours 7 to 8:30 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m 7 to 9 p. m.
Miller 'Phone. Bell 'Phone.
Special attention given to Diseases of th Eye and
FITTING OF GLASSES.

DR. J. W. SKINNER,
Homœopathist and Surgeon, Genoa, N. Y
Special attention given to diseases of wo men and children, Cancer removed with out pain by escharotic. Office at residence

E. B. DANIELLS
UNDERTAKER
Moravia, N. Y.
Telephone Connections for Day and Night Calls.

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

FRED L. SWART,
Optometrist.
Masonic Temple, South St.
AUBURN, N. Y.
Shur-On Eye Glasses.

J. WILL TREE,
BOOK BINDING
ITHACA.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Genoa, N. Y.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
11 a. m., Preaching service.
12:05 p. m., Sunday school.
Y. P. S. C. at 6:30 p. m.
7:30 p. m., vening worship.
Mid-week Service, Thursday evening. at 7:30.
A Cordial Welcome Extended to all.

Notice.

I, the undersigned, residing in the town of Ledyard hereby give notice that all hunting and trespassing is forbidden on my premises under penalty of the law.

Frank B Stewart

Oct. 13, 1913. 12w4

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, have posted our lands, situated in the town of Ledyard, and all persons are forbidden to hunt or trespass upon such lands under penalty of the law.

Fred W. Avery,
Timothy Sullivan,
Jacob Veley.

Oct. 1, 1913. 10w4

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned have posted my land situated in the town of Venice, and all hunting and trespassing is for bidden under penalty of the law.

WALTER W. MINARD

Oct. 1, 1913. 10w4

Bargain in Real Estate.

We offer for sale in the village of Five Corners, the property formerly owned by Dr. Rosecrans for $1050 00, and the place recently owned by John M. Beardsley for $450.00 Either of these places is worth 25 per cent. more than the above prices, but we offer them as above stated for cash, and quick sale. Call or address

W. B. Georgia & Son, Real Estate, 156 E. State St., Ithaca, N Y.
12w2 Ithaca 'Phone 54

Auctioneer.

Having regained my health I am again in the auction business. Will answer all calls promptly. Terms reasonable.

J. A. Greenfield, Auctioneer.
8w8 King Ferry, N. Y.
Phone G. S. Aikin's store.

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

From Nearby Towns.

North Lansing.

Oct. 21—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bower will go to Detroit, Mich., for the winter, after Election.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cobb of West Groton visited at Benton Brown's on Wednesday of last week.

A large company of Willing Workers met with Mrs. Benton Brown last Friday. Over $5 was realized and all had a good time

Mrs. George Boyer has come to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Dennis Doyle.

The ladies will serve a chicken dinner on Election day, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benton Brown.

The Willing Workers will meet with Mrs. Benton Buck on Friday, Oct. 31, for dinner.

The blacksmith shop is enclosed and work going on rapidly. The shop is much larger than the old one.

Wm. Sill has had a large number of chickens stolen A shame for people to raise chickens and then some one who will not work to sweep them away in one evening.

Mr. and Mrs Lamar Coggshall were at Benton Brown's on Friday.

Some of the farmers have had their potatoes taken out of the ground. Strange that the guilty ones should do as much work. Why not wait until they were dug and then take them Shame! that we have such people Another farmer has had his cabbage taken.

Howard Beardsley is having some changes in the home.

The bake sale was largely patronized on Saturday.

Dana Singer was thrown from his wagon one day last week. He was badly shaken up, and bruised, and is carrying one hand in splints, yet he was very fortunate in not being hurt much worse.

Morris DeCamp has bought the farm known as the Ebenezer Brown farm and will take possession soon

Merrifield.

Oct. 20—Our school is closed for the week on account of the illness of the teacher, John R. Eaker.

The L. A. S. will meet in the church parlors Wednesday afternoon of this week.

Mrs. Etta Main of Auburn was in town Sunday and Monday calling on old friends and neighbors.

Clinton Gould of Newark spent Saturday and Sunday at James Gould's and Mrs. Virtue Loveland's.

C. A. Morgan and wife spent Sunday with their nephew, Howard Cuykendall and family near Cascade.

Miss Mamie Grant of Auburn was a Sunday guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grant

E. J Morgan and wife entertained the following Auburnians last Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Phillips and daughter Mildred, Mr. and Mrs. O. G Seamans and Miss Alice Fulton.

Ivan Coulson and wife of Niles were Sunday guests of William Coulson and family.

Timothy Tehan of Auburn and Mrs. Margaret Shehee of Ithaca and her daughter and granddaughter from Montana were Sunday guests of Jeremiah Murphy and family.

Forks of the Creek.

Oct. 21—The rains of this week have been very acceptable.

Jay Boyer is making some improvements in his barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Starner are visiting relatives in Iowa. Some have received cards from them. They report having a fine time. Mrs. Emily Snyder is attending to the household duties while they are away.

Willard Powers visited at A. S. Reeves' Sunday.

Bertha Hunter visited Miss Olive Sill a short time ago.

Some from this place attended the auction at Ledyard, Saturday.

Libbie Lester of Syracuse visited her cousin, Mrs. Charles Sill, Sunday night and Monday.

Mrs. Geo Ellison has been on the sick list for a week or more.

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

Five Corners.

Oct. 20—The much needed rain came last Sunday night but not enough to get down to the wells, which are very low.

R. B. Ferris returned to Auburn this week Monday. He is one of the jurors. He likes courting just the same as in his younger days.

The Ladies' Aid society of Belltown met with Mrs. Will Ferris last week Wednesday afternoon They are all busy getting ready for their bazaar.

Mrs. Herman Ferris is expected to return to her home here on Tuesday of this week.

Master James E. Mahaney of Genoa spent last week Friday until Sunday with his grandfather, H. E LeBar, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barger.

The next meeting of the Ladies' Aid society will be held at the home of Mrs Walter Hunt next week Thursday afternoon, Oct. 30 A ten cent supper will be served. A very cordial invitation is extended. The supper will be served early. The ladies of this society are working for their bazaar also

Mr. and Mrs. Will Knox spent a few days last week with relatives in Syracuse. Master Floyd stayed at the home of his grandparents, Mr and Mrs. David Knox, during their absence.

Francis Hollister is having acetylene lights placed in his residence and we learn Clarence Hollister will also have them. Mr. Devoe of Auburn is doing the work.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brink, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beardsley of North Lansing visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs C. G Barger last week Thursday. On Sunday Mrs. Will Sill and son Clayton and mother, Mrs. Helen Osmun of North Lansing, visited at the same place, also Henry Barger of Ludlowville.

Mrs. S. S. Goodyear and daughter Cora spent last Friday with Mrs. R. B. Ferris and sister, Leona King.

At the Ladies' Aid which met last Friday with Mrs. Chas. Barger a rising vote of thanks was given Miss Sara Ferris and Miss Maria Algard for the beautiful quilts which they had presented to the society.

Acetylene lights will be placed in the Presbyterian church here in the near future. The Ladies' Aid society will give $75 toward the fund

Mrs. R. B. Ferris and Mrs. Leona King spent last week Thursday with Mrs. Wilbur Shaw at King Ferry.

Mrs. James DeRemer returned from visiting relatives at Locke last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jump with their relative, Horace Wardwell of Levanna, motored to Union Springs last week Wednesday to visit their brother, Hiram Jump, and family. Their aunt, Miss Susan Jump, accompanied them to their home here to spend some little time.

Your scribe had an opportunity to go through the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hunt recently. It is very fine—every room is pleasing to the on-looker It really looks like a new house instead of one remodeled.

The Grangers will hold a Hallowe'en social at their hall next week Friday evening, Oct. 31. A new England supper will be served for 15 cents. A fortune teller will be in attendance to tell your fortune, and there will be various other amusements. All are invited.

Mrs. Albert Ferris made a business trip to Ithaca last week Thursday.

Miss Jennie Ellison returned last Saturday from visiting relatives in Pennsylvania.

Mrs Emily Snyder and daughter Addie Saxton and son Wesley Saxton with her nephew C. N. Saxton of Auburn placed a beautiful urn last week Friday on their lot in the cemetery here in remembrance of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Anson M. Lyon.

James DeRemer, who is working at Ithaca was with his family here Saturday and Sunday.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to express my appreciation of the kindness and sympathy extended to me during my recent bereavement, and especially to Dr. Willoughby and mother for their kindness, and to those who sent flowers.

Mrs. Frances Rundall.

King Ferry.

Oct. 22—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wells of Thousand Island spent last week at T. C. McCormick's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Greenfield were in Auburn on Friday last.

Ray McCormick recently visited his sister's at Mt. Morris.

Mrs. R. B. Ferris and Mrs. King of Five Corners spent last Thursday at G. W. Shaw's.

Thos. Young and wife of Moravia visited in this place recently.

Miss Irene Holden of Genoa spent Sunday with friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Purdy of Venice spent Sunday at E S. Fessenden's.

W. D. Weyant and wife of Sherwood called on friends in this place Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Weaver of Genoa visited the latter's brother, T C McCormick and family Sunday.

Miss Rosa M Pidcock was home from Syracuse on Thursday last.

Dr. Hatch examined the school last week and found them in good health.

Miss R A Grennell has been home from Ithaca a few days the first of the week, her mother accompanied her to Ithaca and will spend the winter with her.

Special school meeting will be held at McCormick's hall, Monday evening, Oct. 27.

Miss Clara Lanterman returned home recently after spending a week with friends in Auburn

Scipioville.

Oct. 22—Rev. Chester L Harris of Auburn seminary occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church Sunday, Oct. 19.

The social held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Chase on Friday evening was a success in every way. A large crowd present and all report a very nice time.

Lee Gray received a hard fall last week. He fell from a ladder in the barn and it was some time before he was found. It was feared that he was hurt quite seriously, but is improving slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Terwillager visited W. F. Buckhout and family over Junday.

Millie Strong visited Alma Redmon at Merrifield on Saturday.

Daniel Nichols who suffered a shock on Tuesday of last week is much improved.

East Venice.

Oct. 18—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lester and Mr. and Mrs Lewis Taylor have returned from their auto trip to Westport.

Miss Alice Farrell left Monday for Auburn where she will make her home.

Dwight Kimball was in Auburn Monday.

Miss Frances Mosher spent last Saturday and Sunday in East Genoa with her cousin, Clara A. Jones.

Mrs. Minnie Sisson expects to leave next week for New York to attend the W. C. T. U. state, national and world's convention. She will be absent about three weeks

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Dunham of Moravia have been visiting relatives in Venice.

Herman Taylor and family visited Walter Hurlbut and family of Groton Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs Fred Bothwell of East Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Parmley and son Edward spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs Fay Teeter.

Ensenore Heights.

Oct 20—Mrs. Alice VanDuyne is in Auburn for a week or so, helping care for her little granddaughter, Dorothy E VanDuyne

William Holcomb of Auburn was a Sunday guest of Wm Pope and family.

Mrs. Rachel Daniells is visiting friends in Cortland.

Miss Emma Hicks of Auburn spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hicks.

Mrs. George Culver is visiting friends in Fayetteville.

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

J. G. Arwamm & Son.

Poplar Ridge.

Oct 21—Miss Mary Husted was home from Albion for Columbus Day vacation.

Frank Dixon suffered an injury to his foot while shaking apples one day last week, obliging him to keep off it for a time.

Louise Sullivan of Aurora spent Sunday with her parents, Mr and Mrs. Mike Sullivan.

Mr. Tubbs, our expert in Blan gas systems, has been inspecting and repairing the plants in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mosher of Ludlowville were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Mosher.

Andrew Allen and family visited his granddaughter, Mrs. Paul Ward, last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W J. Lord entertained Mr. and Mrs Wm. Hains and son Leon last Sunday.

Mrs. Dayton Atwater spent last Saturday with Mrs. Geo. Husted.

Leland Landon returned to Auburn Sunday, after spending two weeks at his home near here.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Searing are enjoying a two weeks' sojourn in and about New York.

Lansingville.

Oct. 18—Mrs Wm. Tait and her daughter Berguene spent a few days last week with Frank Campbell and his family at Trumansburg

Mr. and Mrs Wm. Tucker visited friends in Owego, Bath and Pine City, the past week.

Bert Moseley and his family have moved to Groton where they will conduct a rooming house.

Quite a large congregation was out Sunday to welcome the new pastor, Rev. G. W. Hiney.

A large company of people gathered at the church Monday evening to bid farewell to Rev. G H. Winkworth and his family. He has been pastor here for the past two years and now goes to Fair Haven.

There will be a reception at the church for the new pastor Monday evening, Oct. 27. Everybody invited

Pikes Peak Not the Highest.

What is the highest mountain in Colorado? "Pikes Peak," nineteen persons out of twenty will answer, and incorrectly. The twentieth may know that the two highest mountains in the State are Mount Massive and Mount Elbert, both in Lake County, in the Leadville district The altitude of each of these mountains, according to the United States Geological Survey, is 14,402 feet above sea level. The height of Pikes Peak is 14,108 feet. Moreover, there are fifty or sixty other peaks in Colorado approximately as high—over 14,000 feet. The lowest point in Colorado is 3,350 feet above sea level Of all the States Colorado has the highest average altitude, estimated by the Geological Survey at 6,800 feet

Although not the highest mountain, Pikes Peak is probably the best-known peak in the United States. There was at one time a Weather Bureau station on its summit, and it now has a substantial railway station at the terminus of the highest railway line in North America. It can also be reached by an excellent wagon road and trail which connect the summit with Colorado Springs.

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

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County }

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

FRANK J. CHENEY,

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

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

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

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The National Grange.

The National Grange will meet in Manchester, N. H., on Nov 12 next. The sessions will be held in Mechanics' Hall. On the 13th the New Hampshire State Grange will confer the sixth degree and the Priests of Demeter will invest with the seventh degree all who may desire to return home on that day. The sixth will be conferred again on the following day, and the seventh will be conferred on two classes that day and evening. It is now estimated that four thousand persons will take the highest degree of the order at this session of the National Grange. The local committee in charge of arrangements and programme has just made a preliminary announcement. The following is the tentative programme:

Tuesday, Nov. 11—Evening session only, at which official welcome will be extended by the Governor of New Hampshire, the Mayor of the city, Congressmen and a past master of the State Grange.

Wednesday, Nov. 12—Business sessions morning and afternoon and a public meeting in the evening, which will be addressed by Secretary Houston, of Washington, national master, Wilson, and others.

Thursday, Nov. 13—Business session in the morning, conferring of the fifth and sixth degrees for out of state patrons in the afternoon and the seventh degree in the evening.

Friday, Nov. 14—Business session in the morning, conferring the fifth and sixth degrees on New Hampshire patrons in the afternoon and the seventh degree in the evening

Saturday, Nov 15—Business session in the morning, and in the afternoon a trip to Concord as guests of the state and the city of Concord. Round table session in the evening.

Sunday, Nov. 16—Special services at churches in the morning and the annual memorial service in the afternoon

Monday, Nov. 17—Business sessions in the morning and evening, and in the afternoon a visit to the manufacturing industries of the city.

Tuesday, Nov. 18—Business sessions morning and afternoon, and in the evening the Grange will be the guest of the Chamber of Commerce at dinner and the theatre.

Wednesday, Nov. 19—Business sessions in the morning and afternoon, and the annual meeting of the Priests of Demeter in the evening

Thursday, Nov. 20—Business sessions in the morning and evening, and in the afternoon there will be a trip to Whipple Farm, New Boston.

Friday, Nov 21—Business sessions and final work of the Grange.

Saturday, Nov. 22—All day trip through New Hampshire as guests of the State Grange. At Laconia as guests of the Board of Trade At Durham as guests of the college. At Portsmouth and the navy yard as guests of Grange saud the Board of Trade.

A Business Head.

A young husband, finding that his pretty, but rather extravagant young wife, was considerably exceeding their income, brought her home a neat little account book one evening.

"Now, my dear," he said. "I want you to put down what I give you on this side, and on the other side write down the way you spend it; and in a couple of weeks I will give you another."

About two weeks later he asked her for the book.

"Oh, I have kept the account all right!" said the wife, "see—here it is."

On one page was inscribed, "Received from Jimmie, fifty dollars," and on the opposite side was this comprehensive little summary, "Spent it all."

Notice of Posted Lands.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, have posted our lands, and all persons are forbidden to hunt or trespass upon such lands, under penalty of the law.

Oct. 20, 1913.

Mrs. Helen Smith,
Miss Tammie Bower,
13w4 Lansingville, N. Y.

Take the home paper—one of the most worthy of the home industries

The Scrap Book

Office Declined.

English as she is "spoke" will ever have its pitfalls for foreigners, though some are not so deep as the following: A Frenchman was forced to go to a friend for advice

"Can you tell me," he asked, "vat heem is—vat you call a pole bear? Vot is a pole bear?"

"A polar bear, you mean."

"Yes, yes; vat is heem?"

"Oh, he is a bear that lives on the ice and eats fish."

"Mon Dieu! And me do that! Nevaire! Nevaire!"

"You do it? What do you mean?"

"Vell, a man in de house vere I leeve he die, and they say to me vill I pe pole bear for heem. Live in de ice and eat fish! Not even for a dead man! Nevaire! Nevaire!" – Chicago Record-Herald.

The Making of Man.

And the high gods took in hand
Fire, and the falling tears,
And a measure of shining sand
From under the feet of the years,
And froth and drift of the sea,
And dust of the laboring earth,
And bodies of things to be
In the houses of death and birth,
And wrought with weeping and laughter
And fashioned with loathing and love,
With life before and after
And death beneath and above,
For a day and a night and a morrow,
That his strength might endure for a span,
With travail and heavy sorrow,
The holy spirit of man.
—Swinburne ("Atalanta in Calydon").

Misunderstood.

She was a plump widow with two charming daughters. She had been a "relict" just a year and was beginning to wear her "weeds" lightly. All the same, when the new curate called upon her she sighed:

"Ah, I feel the loss of my poor, dear husband very much! I never have any appetite for anything now."

The curate was all sympathy and in the endeavor to cheer her by pointing out what a comfort to her her daughter must be replied:

"I can quite understand that, but you are solaced in"—

"S-i-r-r," interrupted the indignant lady, "allow me to inform you that I am not laced in at all."

Agreed With Him.

J. M. Barrie, the popular novelist and playwright, glorified tobacco more than once, but on a certain occasion he tried to induce a smoker to desist. It happened thus:

Mr Barrie returned to his room one day and discovered his page boy puffing hard at a dirty clay pipe.

"My boy," said the novelist, "it is very bad for you to smoke that coarse black twist. You will make yourself old before your time."

And so he went on till he had delivered a long and what he believed to be a telling lecture. A day or two later the youth left without giving notice, and shortly afterward Mr. Barrie brought some friends to his flat. Promising them a special treat, he went to a cabinet where he kept a store of very choice cigars. You can imagine his chagrin when he discovered that the cigars had vanished, and in their place were the page boy's clay pipe and the following note:

Dear Sir—I agree with you that it is bad for a boy to smoke twist. I will not smoke any more twist till I have finished your cigars.

She Told Him a Lie.

He had been dining well, but not too wisely, and the next morning his conscience as well as his head smote him pretty considerably. Yet he managed to struggle down to breakfast and to make an attempt to toy with the dainty and tempting dishes which his dear little wife had thoughtfully provided.

"Cecil," said his better half gently as she watched his ineffectual endeavors to do justice to the matutinal repast, "I am afraid that I told you a lie yesterday, and I want you to forgive me, dear."

"A lie?" he asked wonderingly.

"Yes. As you left the house you will remember I said to you, 'You'll be home early, darling?' Well, it wasn't true!"

And he went out a sadder and wiser man.

It Came Back.

Weedon Grossmith in "From Studio to Stage" tells us that he was partially responsible for the incident in "Charley's Aunt" where the butler is made to lend the money for his own tip. Grossmith at the time was living at Canonbury, and Brandon Thomas, author of "Charley's Aunt," was one of his friends:

"I had had a dinner party, and as the guests were leaving Brandon whispered to me, 'Old chap, could you lend me 5 shillings?'

"I presumed he wanted it for a cab 'Delighted,' I replied, but discovered I had no change. 'One minute,' I said and got hold of Smith, the butler, who always carried about a bag with a goodish amount of silver therein. 'Smith,' I asked him, 'have you got 5 shillings about you?'

"'Yes, sir; certainly, sir.' And he handed me a large new five shilling piece. 'I am rather glad to part with him in a way. It's heavy, and I would rather have it smaller. It's sometimes difficult to change,' he said as I took it. I returned to Brandon and slipped the five shilling piece into his hand. He thanked me and wished me good night.

"When all the guests had departed I observed Smith grinning, and he said, holding the five shilling piece in hand: 'I've got it back again, sir. See what Mr. Thomas gave me!'"

FIRST. JOHN WOULDN'T.

Then He Guessed He Would, but Found He Couldn't.

A former resident of Ohio, now living in this state, recounts the following incident as having occurred in the neighborhood in which the narrator's youth was passed. The scene is the kitchen of a comfortable farmhouse in central Ohio; the time, early morning of a bright day some fifty odd years ago. The owner of the farmhouse, a well to do Quaker, had just seated himself at the breakfast table.

A neighbor entered

"Won't thee sit up and eat with us, John?" asked the Quaker.

"Oh, no," protested the caller. "I won't eat now. I'll wait until I get home. Wife will have breakfast ready by then."

Silence ensued for a few moments

The members of the sect of Friends are and always have been noted for

"NO, NO; THEE CAN'T DO IT, JOHN!"

the plain, unadorned excellence of their living, and this family was no exception to the general rule. The appetizing odors of the good country food proved too much for the hungry neighbor, who had hurried over from his feeding without waiting to eat his breakfast at home. Rising, he approached the table

"Well, neighbor," he said, "I guess I will eat a few bites, after all, if you don't mind."

But he was not destined to be permitted to take his place at the table. Waving him away with protesting hand and with calm severity of countenance the good Quaker hastily and firmly ejaculated:

"No, no; thee can't do it, John! Thee said thee wouldn't eat any breakfast with us this time. Thee can't tell a lie in this house, John."—Indianapolis News.

Today's Actions.

What a man chooses today he chooses for tomorrow; what he overcomes today he is overcoming for tomorrow; what he yields to today he is still more likely to yield to tomorrow

Victoria and Her Dram.

One wet day her late majesty Queen Victoria took refuge in the cottage of one of her Balmoral tenants. The guid wife brought a glass of whisky to the queen, which the royal lady graciously put to her lips. With highland hospitality the good woman asked the queen to take more, to which her guidman rejoined: "Hoots, wummun; dinna press her majesty. She mabbe had a drap afore she came here."

Satisfaction.

During the South African war letters sent home by British soldiers had to pass through the hands of a censor. A certain private had sent four or five letters home, and portions had been obliterated by the censor and were therefore illegible on their arrival at their destination. He decided to even accounts with the censor, and at the foot of the next letter he wrote, "Please look under the stamp."

At the censor's office the letter was opened and read as usual. The officer in charge spent some time in steaming the stamp from the envelope, but his feelings can be better imagined than described when he read these words:

"Was it hard to get off?"

Not Wasting Any Coin.

In a pretty little town in the east, so avers a senator from that section, there is a golf club. Everybody who has the price of a bag of junk and can fuss up a bit on style proudly totes around a membership card. Great games, of course, and the rakeoff the caddy gets is 10 cents an hour.

One afternoon a member of the club was seen darting around to beat the busy bees. He approached first one member and then another. Finally he stacked up against Smith.

"Look here, old fellow," he earnestly cried, "have you got change for a dime?"

"No," replied Smith, a little wonderingly. "What on earth do you want a dime changed for?"

"It's for the caddy," came the surprising reply. "I owe him 29 cents."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Realistic Stage Fight.

Florence Rockwell tells how a certain actor well known on the American stage engaged in a most effective battle with Iago when he was playing Othello. The players met, and Othello, seizing Iago by the throat, began to choke him. The stage fight was realistically presented, so much so, in fact that after the performance a friend approached the erstwhile Othello and spoke to him

"That was a most effective fight you put up tonight," he said. "In fact, you seemed to be very much in earnest."

"In earnest? Indeed I was. Why, confound the fellow, he was trying to push me out of the spotlight."

WHAT EVERY VOTER SHOULD KNOW.

Vote For Constitutional Amendment Number Four.

Beginning of Water Conservation.

The first step taken by the State of New York, and the first in the United States as well, towards the development of a policy with reference to the conservation of the water and forest resources, was the passage of the law of 1885, under which the N. Y. State Forest Commission was created. That law was drafted by the Committee on Forests of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. At that time, the State's forests were being rapidly cut off and the water sources seriously affected thereby.

Statute Law No Dependence.

Statute laws were found to be too easily changed and subsequent Legislatures, induced by selfish interests, repealed the vital protective features of the law of 1885. It then became apparent that if these priceless resources of the State were to be protected, it would have to be done by some provision in the State Constitution, which no Legislature would have the power to modify.

Constitutional Provision Adopted.

The State Constitutional Convention of 1894, at the suggestion of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, adopted a Constitutional provision which was approved by the electors of the State at the general election in 1894, as follows: "Forest preserve.—Article VII. Section 7. The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed."

Article VII. Section 7 of the Constitution has stood unchanged for eighteen years.

Under its protection, the cutting of trees upon State lands has been prevented, and nature has contributed her powers to restore the forests.

Purpose of the Constitution.

The definite purpose for which the State forests were thus protected and preserved was that they might thereby be made more useful to the people of the State. This purpose did not contemplate the raising and harvesting of a crop of timber, for it was expressly provided, "nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed." It also was expressly provided that "the lands of the State," in the Forest Preserve, "shall be forever kept as wild forest lands," thus the more effectively to conserve the water resources.

So comprehensive are the injunctions of the Constitution that the State itself may not invade that domain to cut a single tree, to lease or sell a square inch of land, or to do anything by which a single tree should be destroyed.

Obstruction Intended.

It is apparent that while the definite purpose of the Constitution was that these forests might be made more useful to the people of the State, the provision itself effectually prevents any development. This is the result of no oversight, for it was perfectly understood and agreed that the forests should be thus absolutely protected for as many years as should be necessary, or until the people of the State should desire and provide for some modification of this provision.

Power Value Increased by Policy.

During these eighteen years the value of water power has come to be more appreciated, and those in this State have become far more valuable by reason of the State's policy in her forests.

May Now Reap Benefits.

During these eighteen years nature has made manifest the wisdom of this State policy, and has given to the State the power to now reap the richest benefits from the inestimably valuable resources which have been thus conserved.

It is to give the people the full benefit of this policy and to permit the development of water-storage in the State forests that Constitutional Amendment Number Four is proposed for approval by the voters on next election day.

Only 3 Per Cent. of Land Needed.

The investigations and surveys of the State Water Supply Commission made clear the facts that the fullest practical development of the water powers could be made by the use of not to exceed three per centum of all the lands owned by the State in the Forest Preserve, and that the balance or ninety-seven per centum of the State lands in the preserve would remain undisturbed wild forest lands as now provided by the Constitution, and with all the other restrictions and protective provisions as now provided.

The pending amendment was the product of many conferences held in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. Practically all the interests in the State which have been concerned with the defense of Article VII., Section 7, during the past eighteen years, were at one time or another represented. All of the provisions of the amendment were most carefully studied and formulated before submission to and passage by the Legislature.

THE AUTUMN GIRL.

Brocaded Suits Never Better Liked Than Now.

IN HUNTER'S GREEN BROCADE.

At the end of the season one's tailored suit is apt to look a bit the worse for wear, and the woman who is up to the minute in smartness is buying a new costume for the early autumn days.

She could not make a more modish selection than to purchase a suit like the one pictured of hunter's green brocaded cloth.

The deep cuffs and collar are fashionable features of this desirable costume.

Too Much Busy-ness.

Falstaff's saying, "It were better to be eaten to death with rust than scoured to nothing with perpetual motion," comes to mind when one notes the many busy-nesses of the modern woman.

"Rushed to death!" she cries. "So much to do, so little time," and away she patters to attend a committee meeting or address a convention or "see somebody" about something. And it never occurs to her that this old world would wag along just the same if she did none of these things—in fact, she would be highly indignant were such an insinuation made.

Well, as a matter of fact, women do accomplish many good works. But they haven't as yet acquired the art of doing things without bustle and fuss as men do. They spend too much energy in getting ready to do things; they flutter too much. The empty wagon makes a lot of noise; the loaded wagon goes quietly.

The woman of real executive ability goes about her duties quietly; she has mentally organized her work. Whether she moves about in her own house or engages in outside endeavors, she is calm and composed—and effective. She has, moreover, a sense of proportion which enables her to recognize how much of her energy and time can profitably be given to any one thing.

You will find that the really efficient woman is not busy with her busy-nesses all the time. She knows the value of leisure and that hurry and haste never produce the best results.

And quite often she is called upon to repair the results of overhaste or ill judged action on the part of those who act first and think afterward.

Kitchen Kinks.

To clean strainers and sieves rub with coarse salt and then pour boiling water through them.

When a dish is to be set directly on ice place a rubber fruit jar ring under it to prevent it from slipping off.

To prevent a ladder from slipping paste pieces of old rubber over each support. This will protect the floors and avert many a fall.

Homemade sanitary duster: Dip a piece of soft black cotton cloth in thin melted paraffin and let dry. This will hold the dust so it will not scatter again.

For absorbing odors when cooking cabbage, ham, onions or anything which has a strong odor put a small pan of vinegar on the stove and there will be no scent of cooking.

To remove scorch spots wet the scorched portion with clear water and sprinkle with borax. It will remove the scorch and leave no stain and may be used on the most delicate fabrics.

Epigrams About Women.

Women's hearts are made of stout leather; there's a plaguy sight of wear in them.—T. C. Haliburton.

A secret passion defends the heart of a woman better than her moral sense.—Relief de la Bretonne.

Women in this degenerate age are rare to whom aught else but sordid gain is dear.—Ludovico Ariosto.

A woman who loves, however erring, can never be entirely selfish, for love has a humanizing influence, and a true passion renders any self sacrifice easy.—A. P. Peabody.

1849 Auburn Savings Bank 1913

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is prepared to supply you with the very latest street shoe, dress shoe or dancing pump, and at the same time with a comfortable solidly built house or work shoe.

OUR CARPET AND RUG DEPARTMENTs
were never so completely equipped to show you the best values in floor coverings as they are at the present time.

An early visit will satisfy you of the Truth of these statements and convince you that we can save you money.

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ESTABLISHED 1890.

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Job Printing. This office is well equipped to do first class printing of every description at moderate prices.

Friday Morning Oct. 24, 1913

QUEER GREETINGS.

Tribes That Spit Upon or Weep Over Their Visitors.

Among the Masai and Ukerewe it is a mark of respect to greet an acquaintance or a stranger by spitting at him. Almost as strange is the custom ascribed to the Tibetans of sticking out the tongue by way of salutation. Rubbing noses is quite common: the Burmese and many tribes of Eskimos, Laplanders and Malays do so.

Stranger than any of these customs is the weeping salutation that has been observed among central South American Indians. This form of greeting occurs, too, in the Andaman islands, New Zealand and Polynesia. A Portuguese explorer describes the custom as he saw it used among a tribe of South American Indians:

"Whenever a guest enters a hut he is immediately honored and made welcome by being wept over. Without a word being spoken he is led to the hammock. As soon as he is seated the hostess and her daughters and any of their girl friends who happen to be in the house at the time come and sit about the guest, touch him lightly with their fingers and commence to weep loudly and to shed many tears. During this ceremony, in a sort of connected discourse, they recite everything that has happened to them recently and talk of the hardships of the road that the visitor has suffered and of anything and everything that can arouse compassion and tears. The guest, his hand before his face, pretends to weep and does not speak until the crying has gone on for some time. Then they all wipe away their tears and become as lively and merry as if they had never cried in all their lives."—Exchange.

ELEPHANTS IN A TEMPER.

When Enraged They Are Apt to Tear Their Victims to Pieces.

An elephant uses several original and effective methods of exterminating its victims. It may rush upon a man, seize him in its trunk, beat him to death on the ground and before leaving tear up the foliage for yards about.

There are many instances of elephants literally tearing their victims to pieces. The story is told of an English official in Uganda who on noticing a "safari" passing stepped to the door to inquire of the head man the whereabouts of his master. In response the black swung a human arm before the official and replied that a few days previous his master had been torn to pieces by an elephant and that he had brought back the arm in proof of his assertion.

Then again after knocking a man down an elephant will often continue on its course without stopping to learn how much damage it has done. A hunter who was within close proximity of a herd of elephants handed his rifle to the gun bearer and started to climb a tree to look about. At that moment an elephant charged from the tall grass and made for the gun bearer. As the man started to run he threw up his arms, and in some manner the elephant in reaching for him snatched the rifle from his hand and stopped to hammer it on the ground, while the black made good his escape.—J. Aiden Loring in Outing.

Gunpowder.

The explosion of gunpowder is divided into three distinct stages, called the ignition, inflammation and combustion. The ignition is the setting on fire of the first grain, while the inflammation is the spreading of the flame over the surface of the powder from the point of ignition. Combustion is the burning up of each grain. The value of gunpowder is due to the fact that when subjected to sufficient heat it becomes a gas which expands with frightful rapidity. The so called explosion that takes place when a match is touched to gunpowder is merely a chemical change, during which there is a sudden evolution of gases from the original solid. It has been calculated that ordinary gunpowder on exploding expands about 9,000 times or fills a space this much larger as a gas than when in a solid form.

Mark Twain Liked Girls.

Mark Twain, although the creator of the most lovable boy in literature, Tom Sawyer, was really more interested in little girls, and it was through his interest and affection for my little daughter Helen that we came to know him so well and to share the last months of his life. He used to pretend that only girls were interesting, that boys ought not to exist until they were men. The fact was, he really was interested in any young creature. In one of the books he gave Helen he wrote "It is better to be a young June beetle than an old bird of paradise."—Marion Schuyler Allen in Strand Magazine.

CARELESS WITH GOLD.

Any Old Thing Serves the Klondikers For Holding Nuggets.

Persons who are accustomed to observe the extreme care with which bankers handle gold would be astonished by the lax methods of the men who risk their lives for the precious metal in sparsely settled regions where it is mined.

In the log cabins in which Klondikers live it has to take its chance along with boots, cooking utensils and provisions, waiting to be transported by the most expeditious route. Any receptacle, it seems, is good enough to hold gold. Old tobacco cans and fruit and vegetable cans stand full of nuggets on the shelves, and sacks of gold dust are flung upon the floor.

On one occasion a little pack train of three mules brought to Dawson City $120,000 worth of gold in common sacks, over which the mule driver, acting on his own responsibility, fastened a bit of sailcloth, lest a mule falling on a rock or against a branch should accidentally rip open a sack and spill the contents. The whole lot was thrown with other goods into the packer's office and left there until the following morning.

At another time $40,000 worth was sent down on one horse. The packer in charge did not know who had given it to him and there was no sign of ownership attached. It was identified by the fact that within the larger sack of dust was a small sack of nuggets.

The bags are not sealed, but merely tied with a leather thong or a bit of twine.—Chicago Record-Herald.

RAINMAKING FALLACIES.

Nature's Processes Too Gigantic to Be Imitated by Man.

Warm air is like a sponge. It will suck up a lot of moisture and carry it without spilling any. But if warm air, well loaded with moisture, is suddenly cooled the sponge is squeezed and the moisture falls out as rain.

Many years ago some hopeful gentlemen went to one of our arid regions and exploded a lot of dynamite on the theory that the concussion would mix the strata of warm air near the earth with the cooler strata above and so cause the necessary precipitation of moisture. There happened to be light showers about the time of the experiments, which encouraged the experimenters, but didn't convince anybody else.

The fact is that nature's rainmaking machine is too gigantic to be affected by the puny efforts of humans—at least by any methods so far discovered.

Nature pumps the moisture laden air up into the cold regions of the upper atmosphere with a wheel a thousand miles in diameter. When this tremendous wheel of air is revolving normally it hoists millions of tons of water vapor to an elevation where it can no longer be carried in solution and so falls in rain.

When the wheel is off adjustment it is as futile to bombard the sky with dynamite as it would be to fire popgun corks at the side of the latest Dreadnought.—Kansas City Star.

Red Water.

Apropos of the "red water" seen in and about salt lakes Mr. F. Whitteron writes that in all the samples examined by him (at Geelong, Victoria, Australia) the color was wholly due to a curious little organism, either oval or round, and equipped with two small flagella or lashlike extensions. When examined under a microscope the bodies of these minute specks of living matter are seen to be intensely pigmented with a red coloring matter. When the brine becomes saturated the oval form changes to a circular shape. When such a brine begins to crystallize the resulting salt has a reddish tinge, and Mr. Whitteron suggests that each organism may be the nucleus about which a crystal forms.—New York Post.

How It Impressed Her.

A young woman from the interior saw the Atlantic for the first time recently at Cape May. As she stood on the windy beach, gazing dreamily out over the vast blue expanse of tumbling water, her escort said to her:

"So this is the first time you've ever seen the sea, eh?"

"Yes, the very first time," she answered.

"And what do you think of it?" he asked.

"Ah," she said, with an ecstatic smile, "it smells just like oysters!"—Exchange.

Important Question.

"George dear," began a bride while on the way to the station for the honeymoon, "I want you to answer me just one question, and then I shall feel sure of you."

"What is it, darling?"

"If you knew that I loved you as much as you love me, would you love me as much as I love you?"—London Answers.

Wrong End First.

"Willie," said the infant's mother, agitated by the sudden appearance of a rich relative, "Willie, dear, kiss your Uncle John and then go and wash your face at once."—London Telegraph.

Shut Your Mouth.

"One should always breathe through the nose when asleep," says a physician. If you awake and find your mouth open, get up and shut it.—Exchange.

Fortune has often been blamed for her blindness, but fortune is not so blind as men are.—Samuel Smiles.

PEGOUD VERY MUCH ALIVE.

Air Man Repeats Exploits and Discusses Contract For United States.

Paris.—Pegoud, the "upside down air man," whose nonappearance at the Buc aerodrome started rumors that he had been killed, duly exhibited his specialty at Buc next day, flying upside down and looping the loop six times.

He essayed to loop the loop in a two seated aeroplane with a sand bag weighing about 150 pounds, to represent a passenger, but failed in the attempt. He rose about 3,000 feet and

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AVIATOR PEGOUD.

dropped lower and faster than on his previous remarkable flights before he turned over. The spectators became greatly alarmed when they saw the tips of the wings vibrate like those of a bird after it had been struck. They feared he had lost control, but he managed to right the machine with great difficulty and landed safely.

Explaining his experience afterward, he said that the machine for the moment was quite uncontrollable, whether owing to the extra weight or because it was badly balanced he did not know. He declared that he would try again and would find out.

DEMAND HONESTY IN U. S. COMMERCE

Bill Will Prevent Misbranding of Wares.

Washington.—With the approval of the president legislation barring from interstate commerce any article which is misbranded and fraudulently represented, which would apply the pure food law principle to all commerce between the states, will be advanced at the approaching regular session of congress. The bill will originate in the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and a subcommittee already has been named to draft it.

President Wilson heartily indorses the principle of the legislation and has so advised leaders in congress. A dozen bills to close the arteries of commerce to misrepresented wares have been introduced in this congress. Similar bills were introduced in prior congresses, but no one has taken them seriously, and it is known to only a few that President Wilson has been giving this subject considerable attention and has said, "Go ahead."

The subcommittee of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has been delegated by Chairman Adamson to take the various "pure manufactures" bills introduced and to draft a general measure which would apply the pure food law idea to practically everything manufactured and shipped across state lines.

TWO BOTTLES OF GIN A DAY.

The Daily Fluid Ration of Samson, Who Is Seventy-nine.

San Francisco.—David Samson, who is said to have been the first American to establish commercial relations between the Philippine Islands and the United States, has retired from active work with the concern he founded and is hale and spry at seventy-nine, which was apparent when he landed from the steamer China.

"I have never done any dieting to speak of," declared "Uncle Dave," as he is known in the orient, "and for the past sixty years I have drunk close to two bottles of gin every day."

Unearth Monster Fossil.

Los Angeles.—Workmen have excavated the bones of a mammal believed to have been a prehistoric elephant. The skeleton measured eighteen feet in height.

Temperance

Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

VICTORY FOR LAW IN MAINE

Sheriff of Biggest County in Pine Tree State Impeached for Wilfull Neglect of Duty.

The impeachment of the sheriff of Cumberland county, Maine's largest county, for nonfeasance in office proves that the governor and the legislators of that state intend to carry out the wishes of the people who elected them. In his special message to the legislature asking for the removal of the law-defying sheriff, Governor Haines said:

"The people want enforcement of the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors and not the punishment by fine or imprisonment of officers who fail to do that work. They want such officers removed from office and others put in their places who will enforce such laws, honestly and conscientiously. At least, this is my conviction of what our people want. If the last election in this state said anything, it said just that.

"In compliance with the promises which were made by implication, at least, to the people of the state in the last campaign by myself and others in my behalf, and in behalf of the party I represent, and also in accordance with the oath which I took when I assumed the office of governor, I feel that I should submit to your honorable body, for removal from office, such officers as have failed to comply with their oaths of office by neglecting and refusing to follow the mandates of the statutes they were elected to enforce."

The sheriffs of Sagadahoc, Penobscot and Androscoggin, have also been removed and a like fate awaits other unfaithful officers. The governor has the power to fill such vacancies. There are no "blind pigs" or "blind tigers" where the officials have seeing eyes, and that is the kind of officers Governor Haines and the lawmakers of Maine intend to have in the Pine Tree state.

WHAT BEER REALLY BUILDS

Not Physical Strength and Intellectual Capacity, but Almshouses, Prisons and Sepulchers.

One of the most wilfully deceitful announcements on the huge signs which deface the landscape of New Jersey, close to the tracks of several great railways between New York and Philadelphia, proclaims the virtues of "the beer that builds." That particular beverage does build, but the advertisement carefully conceals what it builds. The brewer would leave the impression that it builds physical strength and intellectual capacity. On the contrary, it diminishes and ultimately destroys these, while it builds almshouses, insane asylums, prisons and sepulchers. The amount of nutriment in a glass of beer is less than the quantity contained in as much flour as could be heaped on the point of a knife blade. The amount of potential waste of brain and brawn, of character and spiritual efficiency in such a potation is beyond calculation. The pure-food law should be amended in such a way as not only to compel the manufacturers of articles for consumption to declare their ingredients, but also in case they promise results to the consumer, to indicate specifically what kind of effects are produced. "The beer that builds" should bear on the label of each bottle precisely what it builds.—The Christian Advocate.

WHO ARE "STAY-AT-HOMES"

Men Who, If They Would Take Trouble to Vote, Would Cast Ballots for Righteous Measures.

When the workers for reform discover an absolutely infallible cure for that distemper, "civic apathy," then indeed the liquor people will learn that what they please to term "the small but well-defined company of the enemies of personal liberty" has grown to a mighty army. It has frequently been asserted that the "stay-at-homes" at our elections are the men who, if they would take the trouble to vote, would cast their ballots for righteous measures. "The moment the church people get active, our cause will win, and not before," says County Commissioner O'Neill of Pittsburgh. "I never checked up a voting list yet when all the saloonkeepers, bartenders, brewery workers, and their friends did not vote. Professional men, church-going men and others often are cowards in this fight—they leave it to the women and the preachers. I hope the women will soon get the ballot, for I know that when they do, one of the first things accomplished by them will be the wiping out of the drink curse."

Refutation.

One of the latest and best refutations of the statement of the liquor people that "prohibition kills prosperity" is the last report of Maine's state assessors showing a gain of nearly $12,500,000 in the wealth of the "Pine Tree" state.

Eliminate Poverty.

If intemperance were swept out of our country there would be hardly enough poverty left to give healthful exercise to our charitable impulses.—Bishop Phillips Brooks.

CROSSING A BRIDGE

It Was an Important Feat In More Respects Than One

By F. A. MITCHEL

The wind howled; the rain came down in torrents. All the streams were swollen. Night came on, and the darkness added to the bleakness.

In a farmhouse near which ran a railroad track a woman sat over a baby that was moaning and tossing with fever. Now and again she would take the child up in her arms and caress it, but its sufferings were not diminished, and she would put it down with an exclamation of despair.

A boy of twelve stood by looking pityingly on his baby sister. He was a sturdy little fellow and old enough to realize that he might lose her.

"Oh, for some one to send for a doctor!" wailed the mother.

"Can't I go?" asked the boy.

"You go! Do you think I would let you go out in such a night as this, running the risk of losing you as well as your little sister? If you could go by the road I would send you, but you would have to cross the railroad bridge. The wind would blow you down into the gulf below."

"I've crossed the bridge. I know how to do it in a wind. I can crawl."

"You should not have done so even by day. The danger would be far greater at night, and on such a night as this it would be frightful. Besides, if a train should come along what would you do?"

"Hang on to a tie."

The mother shuddered. Beneath the ties a hundred feet below a river was boiling over rocks.

"There's no train to cross the bridge till 11:05," continued the boy.

"How do you know, Jakey?"

"I know all about the trains."

This was true. Jakey Summers was much interested in the railroad, the running of trains, and was known to the employees of the company at the station a few miles from his home. Many a free ride had been given him both on trains and locomotives.

"I wish I dare let you go," said the mother, "but I don't."

A spasm passed over the baby that frightened her and Jakey too. The boy went out into the kitchen, and when his mother was not conscious of his presence he was standing before her with a lighted lantern.

"Oh, Jakey," she exclaimed, "you're not going to cross that frightful bridge this terrible night!"

"I can do it all right, mamma. Don't you worry about me. Just you stay here and take care of Betty. I'll bring Dr. Parker back with me. He's got a car and can come by the road, if it is ten miles around, as quick as I can get to him across the bridge."

The mother put her arms about him and hugged him, but he disengaged himself and with a "Now, don't you worry about me, mamma," went out into the night. A gust of wind blew in as he opened the door, and his mother started up to prevent his going, but he pulled the door to, and from a window beside it she saw his light disappearing down toward the track. With a prayer for him she went back to her baby.

Jakey soon gained the track and began to walk on a path beside it toward the bridge. He had glanced at a clock before going out and saw that the time was half past 10. It would be thirty-five minutes before an express train would reach the bridge, but the bridge was half a mile away, and he must necessarily be a long while getting over it. For this distance he breasted the wind, though ordinarily it would have been easy walking on the path. He had no means of noting the time and must take his chances as to being on the bridge when the train passed over it. He trudged on as fast as he could and was conscious of making pretty good time.

A gust of wind howled through the branches of the trees and caused a loud wail among the telegraph wires above his head. When it died down, before another gust came, he heard the boiling waters of the river. He paused awe stricken. In order to brace his resolution he thought of his baby sister and his anxious mother and, moving on a short distance, stood at the end of the bridge.

It was 300 feet long, with an abutment on each bank and one in the middle of the river. Taking his lantern in his left hand that he might cling with his stronger right, he began to crawl over the ties. After a squall he stood erect and made a distance of some forty feet before another blast came, when he was obliged to get down and cling for dear life.

Now he was over the boiling waters, well calculated to strike terror into an older person. But his mind was intent on getting across before the coming of the train. When the wind blew its strongest he crouched between the rails, bracing himself against a sleeper, but as soon as its force was spent he would crawl on, sometimes partly rising, sometimes standing, all the while forging onward.

And now he noticed that one rail was lower than the other. He knew this could not be on account of a curve in the bridge—bridges are never so constructed. He feared that something was giving way. The farther he proceeded the greater the inequality of the height of the rails. As he approached the center abutment this inequality was sufficient to throw a train off the bridge into the river.

Jakey quailed. The bridge was breaking down, and he knew not but that farther on a part of it might have been swept away. He hesitated, thinking to return. In vain he thought of his little sister and that her life might hang upon his getting a doctor. He dare not go on. A gust fiercer than any preceding swept over the structure, and he could hear a terrible cracking beyond. He was appalled. He turned to go back, but stopped. From a distance, borne on the wind, came the rattle of a train.

Jakey knew that this was the express; that it was passing on open space some five miles away, where he had often seen it pass before. But it was seven miles by the winding of the railroad. Within a quarter of an hour it would be on the bridge. He was near the center. So far as he could judge, he would barely have time to get on terra firma by going either forward or back. The bridge would go down with the train and he would go down with both. He was reasonably sure that behind him the bridge was standing, for he had just come over it. Ahead of him he could not see through the darkness.

A whirl of influences passed through the child's brain—his sick sister, his troubled mother and now the horror of a train freighted with people going down into that terrible chasm. Perhaps it was this that decided him. He never knew what decided him. He only knew that he could not go back. All his nature revolted against doing so. He must go forward.

And he did. At the center abutment he found that it had partly given way and one rail was at the lowest point below the other. As he crawled forward it began to rise again. This gave him courage. He saw that the damage was caused by the giving way of the abutment in the river, and the one on the farther bank was likely standing. A whistle so clear that it indicated a near proximity of the train spurred him on. Despite the danger of being blown off the bridge, he stood up and walked on the ties. He was not now over the boiling water, and that was a relief.

Suddenly a bright light flashed ahead of him. A locomotive had rounded a curve and was heading on a straight track for the bridge. Jakey began to swing his lantern. He heard the sound attending the checking of a train, but the headlight of the locomotive flared nearer. Jakey was now some fifty feet from the end of the bridge and feared to be run down. He could only stand his ground and swing his lantern.

The train came to a stop after passing a few feet on to the bridge. The engineer waited for the light to advance and, leaning out from his cab, heard Jakey's report of the condition of the bridge. A shudder passed over the big man on the mammoth engine at hearing that he and his trainload of people had been saved from a frightful fall to death by the boy with the little upturned face beneath him.

A light was coming forward, and the conductor approached. Here and there in the cars a window was thrown up and a head thrust out. The conductor heard the story that the bridge was wrecked, and he, too, shuddered.

"I got to go," said Jakey.

"Go where?" asked the conductor mechanically.

"I got to go a piece up the road for a doctor. My little sister's sick."

"Get aboard the train. We're going to back up."

The engineer extended a hand to the boy and lifted him into the cab. As soon as he got him there he folded him in his arms and kissed him. Then he kissed him again and again until he heard the conductor say:

"Come; back up."

Jakey was put off at a station which was very near the doctor's house, but by this time the news of the narrow escape had spread among the passengers, and they crowded around the boy on the platform, impeding his progress. When they heard that a sick baby's life depended upon his further efforts they suffered him to proceed. When some twenty minutes later he passed the station with the doctor in the latter's car he was met by the conductor, who poured a hatful of money into his lap. Then, followed by a cheer, the auto sped on to the baby.

When the doctor arrived he took charge of the little patient, but it was some time later, when the latter was sleeping, that Jakey told his mother how he had saved the train and showed her the pile of bills and gold and silver pieces that had been contributed for him by the passengers.

This was not all. The next day an official of the road came to see Jakey with a message from the president requesting him to come to the general offices in the city to be thanked.

The baby being out of danger, Jakey's Sunday suit was put on him, and he took a free ride on the train to see the president. The boy was received by a multitude of employees as he passed to the office of the presiding officer and found himself a hero. After being officially thanked he was informed that he would thereafter be considered the child of the company, would be sent to school by it, and when he desired to enter the service of the road he would be educated to take an important position. Before he went back he was handed a check for $5,000, made payable to his mother.

Jakey is now a division superintendent on the road. He frequently rides over the bridge, or, rather, a new one, he crossed on that tempestuous night, and every time he goes over it the greater his horror at the risk he ran

THE GENOA TRIBUNE.

Friday Morning Oct. 24, 1913

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

WORK OF THE OCEANS.

They Do More Than Merely Separate Acres of Dry Land.

Oceans are found in various parts of the world, where they spend their time in lapping shores, infringing upon the rights of continents and swallowing up islands, ships and people.

Oceans are salty to the taste and are used by yachtsmen to get away from their wives, also to cover up cabled newspaper stories about kings and queens and to float navies and other debts.

An ocean spends its time in having storms and making surf. It delights in making innocent people sick and in playing with children's legs. Without oceans there would be no steamships and gambling would decline.

Every ocean has a set of fish which do not even pay ground rent, but spend their time like people who live on land—namely, in devouring each other. Besides ordinary fish, oceans have whales, lobsters and mermaids. The mermaids live on rocks just as girls on dry land do. The lobsters also live shellfish lives in lobster palaces. The whales lie around and wait for the happy time when they can perform useful work supplying bones for corsets.

Some oceans employ professional sea serpents, which they use during the summer for advertising purposes. Oceans also have zones, seaweed and sponges. When an ocean has been out all night it likes to take a sponge bath; hence it always keeps on hand a constant supply of these useful toilet articles.—Life.

FARMS THAT FAIL.

The Way Food Making Crops Rob the Soil of Its Fertility.

An acre of wheat deprives the soil of forty-five pounds of nitrogen, twenty-three pounds of phosphoric acid and thirty pounds of potash. On the market nitrogen is worth 17 cents a pound, phosphoric acid 7 cents and potash 4 cents. Therefore the actual money value of the nitrogen removed from the soil by an acre of wheat is $7.65; of phosphoric acid, $1.61, and of potash $1.20, making a total loss of $10.46 an acre a year. If the farmer raises twenty acres of wheat a year for twenty-five years the loss will be $5.230.

Each acre of oats consumes fifty pounds of nitrogen, twenty pounds of phosphoric acid and forty pounds of potash. In the same way an acre of corn will take from the soil $18.50 worth of fertility, provided both the grain and fodder are removed. If you have fifty acres in corn $925 worth of fertility is removed each year. In twenty years you will have taken out $18.500 worth of the elements necessary to produce a good crop.

Should you raise fifty acres of wheat, fifty acres of oats and fifty acres of corn for twenty years on your farm the money value of the elements removed from the soil would be more than $40.000. Is it any wonder, then, that the farms begin to wear out when you fail to return those elements to the soil which are necessary to produce a crop?—Farm and Fireside.

Lincoln's History of Himself.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected to congress Charles Lanman, then editor of the Congressional Record, according to the regular custom, forwarded to Mr. Lincoln as well as to all other members elect a blank to be filled out with facts and dates which might be made the basis for a biographical sketch in the directory. Mr. Lincoln's blank was returned promptly, filled up in his own handwriting with the following information:

"Born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Ky.

"Education, defective.

"Profession, lawyer.

"Military service, captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war.

"Offices held: Postmaster at a very small office, four times a member of the Illinois legislature and elected to the lower house of the next congress."

London's Dullest Job.

The dullest job in London may become an absorbing occupation in time. There is a clerk at the law courts whose sole duty is to take papers, one by one, from a pile on the left side of his table, bang a stamp down on them and place them in the same order on his right. He has been doing this job for about thirty-five years and recently confessed that it has become such a part of his nature that, if the supply of documents dried up he would have a nervous breakdown. Fortunately, the block of litigation at the courts will prevent such a catastrophe for some time.—London Standard.

Ear For Music.

"What is that tune your daughter is playing?"

"Which daughter?" asked Mrs. Cumrox. "If it is the older girl it's Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, and if it's the younger one it's Exercise 27."—Washington Star.

In a Dilemma.

"What's the trouble, old man?"

"I'm up against it for fair."

"As to how?"

"My liver doctor expressly orders me to eat sugar, and my stomach specialist positively forbids it."—Kansas City Journal.

FAMOUS FLOWER GARDENS.

Why Roses of the Rhone Valley Are Known All Over the World.

The famous rose gardens of Lyons, France, owe their excellence largely to a light soil, an abundance of sunshine and the proper amount of moisture. From time immemorial local rosarians have taken advantage of the favoring conditions until skill and interest in the industry have made the roses of the Rhone valley known throughout the parks and gardens of the world.

The ground where the roses are chiefly cultivated is on the outskirts of the city. It is flat, devoid of shade trees and protected only by high walls at the confines of the property. The rose plants are set out for commercial purposes in straight rows, sometimes a hundred feet long, the smaller plants six inches apart, with about ten inches between rows, while the larger grafted or budded varieties are inserted ten to twelve inches apart, with eighteen inches between rows.

Nearly all of the plants are out of doors. The greenhouses for a rose garden of fifteen acres do not number more than two, averaging thirty feet in length. It is only in exceptional winters that the plants have to be covered. Sometimes the tops of the older plants are rather loosely bound in straw. In every large commercial rose garden of Lyons hundreds of eglantine rose plants are kept to a single stalk for grafting. These are usually gathered by peasants in the woods or on uncultivated land and sold to the rose growers.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

VALUE OF VISIONS.

Dreams of the Thinkers Are What Lead the Way to Progress.

There is a certain little Scripture that is not noticed much. It is this, "Where there is no vision the people perish." That would be true even if it were not in the Bible. It is true of an individual as well as a people. There must be a hope, an aim, an upward look, a realization of better things ahead to awaken aspiration and quicken endeavor. So many people don't have this. They live from hand to mouth and never look out from where they are standing. That's the animals' way. They don't dream. They have no visions.

There are communities sometimes that have no inspiring outlook. They settle down to amusements, prisons, politics, sports and the passing show, but never unfold the future and see in it the nobler life. They have nothing to live for but today. There is no inspiration in tomorrow. They buy and sell and talk and laugh and eat and drink and go to bed, and tomorrow is the same. There is no vision, no high mark to press forward to, no heavenly vision, as St. Paul expresses it.

Now, there is something in a vision, or the Bible would not say the lack of it would destroy a people. This lack constitutes the dry rot we hear of—no incentive, no life, no hope. And when an individual gets that way and sees no visions he is a dead duck.—Ohio State Journal.

Old Roman Bathers.

It was not left to modern doctors to associate the decline of the Roman empire with luxurious warm bathing. Roman writers are full of moralizing on the subject. Seneca, glancing back at the good old times, recalled that the old Romans, though they washed their arms and legs daily, bathed their whole bodies once a week. Even when Scipio introduced a warm bath into his villa the bathroom was "small and dark, after the manner of the ancients," with no pretensions to luxury, and the earlier public baths were so simple that the aedile merely tested the temperature with his hand. Things had moved on terribly by Seneca's time, and later came such emperors as Commodus, who bathed seven or eight times a day and took his meals in the bath.—London Graphic.

Gratitude.

"I helped an intoxicated man out of the gutter several weeks ago and put him aboard a car."

"Yes?"

"The other day he wrote to the police asking them to find my address."

"Ah, I see. He wants to force $10,000 on you."

"No. He says he thinks I must have pinched his watch."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Vote Getting.

"How do you expect people to listen to your speeches if you don't make your ideas clear?"

"I don't want 'em to listen," replied Senator Sorghum. "I simply want to talk enough to get a good crowd together and then shake hands with everbody."—Washington Star.

Wanted Tone.

"And when they call up from the office, dear, and ask what's the matter with you, shall I say indigestion?"

"Indigestion! Nobody has indigestion now. Do you want to disgrace me? Tell 'em it's complicated ptomaine!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Vicious.

"My hand," said Polly, holding out that exquisite member, "is a good deal smaller than yours."

"Yes," said Mabel, "I can see that at a glance. That ring Reginald gave you was always too tight for me."—Judge.

Without care and method the largest fortune will not, and with them almost the smallest will, supply all necessary expenses.—Lord Chesterfield.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

Stopping Nosebleed.

There are two little arteries which supply the whole face with blood, one on each side. These branch off from the main arteries on each side of the windpipe and, running up toward the eyes, pass over the outside of the jawbone, about two-thirds of the way back from the chin to the angle of the jaw, under the ear. Now, suppose your nose bleeds by the right nostril, with the end of the forefinger feel along the outer edge of the right jaw until you feel the beating of the artery directly under your finger, the same as the pulse in your wrist; then press the finger hard upon it, thus getting the little fellow in a tight place between your finger and the jawbone.

The result will be that not a drop of blood goes into that side of the face, while the pressure continues; hence the nose instantly stops bleeding for want of blood to flow, and the ruptured vessels in the nose probably by that time will contract, so that when you let the blood into them they will not bleed. Bleeding from a cut or wound anywhere about the face may be stopped in the same way.

State Teachers' Association.

It is expected that at least 6,000 principals, supervisors and teachers will attend the New York State Teachers Association which will be held in Syracuse Nov. 24, 25 and 26

All the schools within a radius of 200 miles of Syracuse will be closed during these three days by order of the State Department of Education. Dr. John H. Finley, state commissioner of education will come to Syracuse to preside at the opening of the convention Monday evening.

There will be more than forty sessions, greater part of which will be held at Syracuse University, which is to open its buildings for the convention.—Post Standard

At Mothers' Assembly.

Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, adviser of women in Cornell University, delivered an address on inculcating high ideals in marriages before the meeting of the State Mothers' Assembly in Auburn last week. She censured the comic supplement, moving pictures and other forces that joke about the marriage relation. She advocated sex education in early years. She also deplored mothers marrying off their daughters "successfully" rather than happily.

Overdressing in the schools and various specific features of the school girls' attire were sharply condemned in a paper by Mrs. Grace Underwood of Auburn, read before the assembly

Open-work stockings, low shoes in winter, pumps, sweaters worn indoors and high-heeled slippers were among the things she criticized. Mrs Underwood advocated boy scout uniforms for boys, serge dresses for girls and some uniform dresses for teachers

Miss Goldsmith Weds.

Miss Anna R. Goldsmith of Palmyra and William Taylor of Lyons were married at noon Thursday, Oct 16, at Hillcrest, Palmyra, the home of the bride's sisters The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Morgan Ward of Lowell, Mass. Mr Taylor is a prominent business man of Lyons. Miss Goldsmith was for several years principal of Wallcourt school, Aurora.

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You may not know The Companion as it is to-day. Let us send you the Announcement for 1914, with sample copies containing the opening chapters of A. S. Pier's fine story of St. Timothy's School—"His Father's Son."

New subscribers who send $2 00 for the fifty-two issues of 1914 will receive free the remaining issues of 1913, and a copy of The Companion Practical Home Calendar in addition.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
144 Berkeley St, Boston, Mass.

New subscriptions received at this office Ask for combination offer

Patronize your home printer occasionally. It will help you and the printer, too.

Consumption Takes 350 People Every Day

in the United States and the surprising truth is that most cases are preventable with timely, intelligent treatment.

These appalling facts should warn us that after sickness, colds, overwork or any other drains upon strength, Scott's Emulsion should be promptly and regularly used because tubercular germs thrive only in a weakened system.

The [illegible] and proven value of [illegible] is recognized by [illegible] because it [illegible] assimilate [illegible] healing [illegible] in the development of active [illegible] blood corpuscles [illegible] strengthens the lungs and builds physical force without reaction. Scott's Emulsion is used in tuberculosis camps because of its rare body-building, blood-making properties and because it contains no alcohol or [illegible] drug. Be sure to insist on [illegible]

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 13-76

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE—Six pigs, 6 weeks old
13w1 A. V. Sisson, East Venice

Five pigs 6 weeks old for sale.
13w3 S. W. Morgan, Poplar Ridge.

Extra good road horse 10 years old suitable for doctor or mail delivery, pair 2 year-old Onward colts and Chester White and O. I. C. pigs for sale. J. Leon Mack, Genoa. 13w2

For Sale or Rent—Farm of 150 acres, in town of Venice, 2 miles west of Myres crossing. B. B. Riley.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorns, about 75 yearling hens, and 200 pullets G. W. Slocum,
12w2 King Ferry, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Thoroughbred O. I. C. brood sow and 7 pigs six weeks old.
FRANK PURINTON, JR.
12w3 Venice Center, N. Y.

We will run the cider mill Tuesdays and Saturdays.
COUNSELL & SNUSHALL,
11tf King Ferry.

If you want to BUY SELL, OR RENT A FARM, consul THE PEOPLE'S AGENCY, 93 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—To close estate, the Alonzo Chase farm of 150 acres will be sold, situated 1 mile west and 1 mile north of King Ferry postoffice, and two miles from King Ferry station. For particulars address J. D. Atwater or C. G. Chase, Executors, King Ferry, N. Y. 11Dc1

You will find S. Matteson's Salve for sale at M. D. Lane's, Venice Center, and J. S. Banker's, Genoa.

Cash paid for poultry delivered every Tuesday at Weaver & Brogan's. 50tf

Grinding Tuesdays and Fridays at Little Hollow mill.
51tf C. B. Hahn, Prop

FOR SALE—The Ford residence on South St., in Genoa village. Inquire of Mrs. Ella Ford, 17 Grove Ave., 41tf Auburn, N. Y.

BLANKETS

Just received a fine line of fur, wool and plush robes, square team blankets of different sizes for the small and large horses.

Remember our feed line is complete, everything you need to feed your dairy, Union Grains, Distiller's Dried Grains & Gluten, Bran, Midds, Corn and Oats. Poultry supplies consist of Meat, Shell, Grit, Bone Meal, Little Giant Stock Food, Corn and Wheat.

Grinding done at the Elevator Tuesdays and Fridays.

Pillsbury, Magnolia, Graham and Buckwheat Flour.

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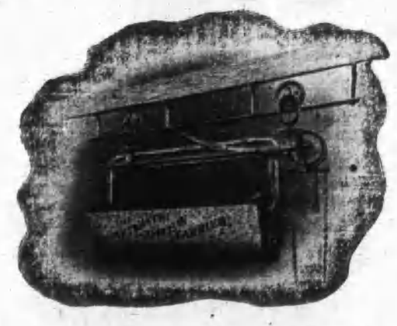

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Come to Egbert's where you know you'll be treated right—where prices are marked in PLAIN FIGURES—where goods are sold for exactly what they are and where every salesman does his best to please and takes just as much interest in a sale as if he were the boss.

Men's Suits and Overcoats $10.00 to $25.00
Boy's " " " $3.00 to $10.00

C. R. EGBERT,

The People's Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher,
75 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Paid your Subscription Yet?

Village and Vicinity News.

--Election day, Nov. 4.

—Frank Gillespie went to New York last Thursday evening.

—Miss Charlotte Bush recently spent a few days in Syracuse.

--W. D. Norman and Wm Harris of Auburn were in town Saturday and Sunday.

—The mill pond in this village is full of water for the first time since last spring.

--Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Snover of Locke, Oct. 9, 1913, a son.

—R. T. Doty of Moravia has purchased a five passenger Ford touring car.

—E. C. Hillman of Levanna made a trip through Genoa and Lansing the latter part of last week.

—Horatio Mack, aged 69 years, who died last week in Montezuma, had been postmaster at that place for 33 years.

—Mrs. Wm. Akin of Moravia recently suffered a severe stroke of paralysis, and was removed to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Fitts.

--The annual meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association will be held in the State Armory, Syracuse, Dec. 9-12 inclusive.

--Mrs. Ai Lanterman and Miss Pauline Chaffee were guests of the former's sister, Mrs. R. W. Hawley at Moravia from Friday night to Sunday night.

—Mrs. Frances Rundell returned the first of the week to Dr. Willoughby's, after spending a number of days with her sister and other friends at East Genoa.

Genoa Roller Mills will grind on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 2tf

--Mrs. A. V. Sisson of East Venice, with Mrs. Mary Hudson and Miss Alice Otis of Sherwood, went to Brooklyn, Tuesday, to attend the big W. C. T. U. conventions to be held in that city and Asbury Park, N. J.

—Bert Gray suffered an attack of acute indigestion last Friday night. The attack was an exceedingly severe one, and for several hours he was in a critical condition. Dr. M. K. Willoughby was with him nearly all night.

—The Genoa basket ball five will play their first game Saturday evening, Nov. 1, at the rink. The line up this year will be Sullivan and McDermott, forwards; Ferris and Saxton guards, and Ray Clark will hold down center. Hop after the game.

—Kerr Duncan Macmillan was formally inaugurated president of Wells College on Friday last. Delegates representing a large number of colleges and universities throughout the country were present, and participated in the ceremonies.

—A name for the farm home is an important asset. It not only lends dignity to the business of farming, but it gives the farmer himself, the boys and girls and all those connected with his household a greater pride and attachment for the place.—Ex.

—The Cayuga County Sunday School convention will be held in Auburn on Nov. 4th. This will be largely a worker's conference to discuss ways of helping rural schools through the organized work and incidentally to plan for a series of institutes in the various districts in the near future.

Beautiful flowers, in Bouquets or Pieces, furnished for Weddings, Parties or Funerals. Leave your orders at Hagin's Grocery. 12

—The Boyer Opera House with contents at Interlaken was destroyed by fire last Friday night. The opera house was a frame building and was built about 40 years ago. Loss estimated at $3,000. It was the largest theater between Ithaca and Geneva. It is stated that it will not be rebuilt.

Subscribe for The Tribune.

—The State Baptist Association was held in Buffalo this week.

—Miss Gladys Decker was home from Skaneateles over Sunday.

—The state conference of the D. A. R will be held in Watertown Nov. 6 and 7.

—We have had our first snow in this region. Also a heavy hail and thunder storm on Monday.

—Mrs. J. L. O'Hara of Cazenovia was a guest of her daughter and son near this village last week several days.

—Delos Niles, Albert Chaffee and Chas. Carson, with J. B. Mastin driver, motored to Bath the latter part of last week.

—Evans Norman of Auburn returned home Sunday afternoon, after spending a few days at D. C. Hunter's.

--Mrs. Morell Wilson attended last week Thursday the sessions of the Mothers Assembly held in Auburn, and reports that the addresses were very fine.

—Rev. Howard V. Yergin will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian church next Sunday at the usual hour. Sunday school as usual. All are invited.

—Mrs. Duryea of Owasco underwent an operation at the Allen home in Genoa on Tuesday. Dr. J. W. Skinner assisted by Dr. Geo. Sincerbeaux of Auburn performed the operation. The patient is reported as doing well.

Extra Fancy Butterine, 25c and 27c at Hagin's Grocery. 12

—In commemoration of the celebration of the golden jubilee of his discovery of the process used by the Solvay company in the manufacture of soda ash, Ernest Solvay, founder of the company, has given $1,000,000 to charity.

—Recent statistics as to the life history of the inmates of the Elmira Reformatory, the prison to which offenders under the age of 25 are sent on their first conviction, show that 60 per cent of them were raised in orphan asylums.

—The Union Springs Baptist church celebrated its one hundredth anniversary on Wednesday with an elaborate program. The church is one of the oldest in the county. Rev. Stephen Hancock is pastor of the church.

—Hon. D H. Evans is responsible for the statement that if all the office-holders in the United States, who have used money in almost unlimited quantities to secure their election, were in jail, or prison, our penal institutions would be filled to overflowing --Savannah Times.

—While H. P. and J. B. Mastin were out hunting Thursday, the former met with a very painful accident. While in some way sitting the gun down it discharged and penetrated his left arm above the elbow Dr. M. K. Willoughby was called and dressed the wound. Mr. Mastin is as comfortable as can be expected.

—The Rose C. Broughton Company will give an entertainment in the Presbyterian church in this village this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. The personnel of the company is as follows: Rose C. Broughton, reader; Ruth Christian, violinist; Hazel Browning, pianist — soprano. The press notices of entertainments by the company are first-class recommends. The company should be greeted with a full house. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

—At the recent annual meeting of the Central New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in Syracuse, it was reported that the fund for superannuated ministers had reached a total of $150,000, with $25,000 additional in sight. It is proposed to increase this fund to $300,000 by 1915.

—Here are 26 words, each beginning with a different letter of the alphabet, their arrangement corresponding exactly to the sequence of the alphabet: "A boy certainly does enjoy fun greatly; he incites joy, keeps laughing, makes noise, or plays quite riotously, seeming to unceasingly vibrate with xcessive youthful zest!"

—Mrs. Stamp of Ithaca is a guest of Mrs. Rachel Sanford and Mrs. Ella Algert.

—Mrs. S. J. Hand spent the week-end with her parents at Ithaca.

—Mr. and Mrs. Corwin Cuatt of West Groton spent Sunday at Dana Smith's.

—The Central New York Association of school Superintendents will meet at Ithaca, Friday (to-day) and Saturday, Oct. 24 and 25.

—Mrs. Goodman has returned to her daughter's, Mrs. A. B. Peck, after an absence of several months.

—Robert Mastin and daughter, Miss Clyde Mastin, left Wednesday morning for New York to spend a week.

--Remember that the Rose C. Broughton Company give an entertainment in the Presbyterian church this evening for the benefit of the Philathea class.

—The Progressive party will hold a mass meeting at the Court house in Auburn, on Friday evening, Oct. 31. U. S. Senator Poindexter of Washington will be the main speaker.

—Mr. and Mrs. Darrow and daughter, and Miss Anna Myer, of Interlaken motored to Genoa last Saturday, and were guests at the home of the latter until Sunday afternoon.

--Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rackmyer and their son of Genoa and Loren Parsels of Geneva have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Parsels of 203 Madison Street.--Ithaca News.

—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Taylor entertained for Sunday dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Davis and sons, Miss Clara Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Fenner and family all of Lake Ridge. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hurlbut and daughter of Groton, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilbur Hurlbut and Miss Pauline

--Miss Florence M. Bradford of Elmira College was at home over the week end. . . . W. A. Counsell was at home over the week end. . . . Mrs. Caroline Dates of Lansingville spent the week-end with her niece, Mrs. Eben B. Beebee.—Union Springs Advertiser.

—Harry Rhoads of Buffalo, while visiting at his former home at Dresserville last week, went hunting and bagged a strange specimen of game. He spied the animal in a tree and supposed it to be a coon. He shot it, and was surprised when it came tumbling to the ground to find that he had shot a porcupine. This animal is a stranger to this region and where it came from is a mystery.

--A very pleasant gathering was held at the home of Mrs. John G. Whitten to celebrate her 69th birthday on Friday Oct. 17. Dinner was served to the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Decker, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Brinkerhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Burt Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Dickerson, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Whitten, Mr. and Mrs. Morell Wilson.

—The annual fruit exhibition, open to all, will be held by the Department of Pomology of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 6, 7 and 8. The exhibit will consist of all kinds of cultivated fruits, including apples, pears, grapes, peaches, plums and the citrous varieties, from all parts of the country, and some sections of Canada

—While walking along the road near the Waters mill near Dolgeville, Herkimer Co., recently Frank Miller of Stratford, came upon two black bears eating blackberries. The bears made one or two hostile maneuvers and as Mr. Miller had no weapons of defense, he indulged in five minutes' strenuous exercise over the highway, lengthening the distance between him and the berry pickers with every stride. The bears did not attempt any pursuit.

Advertise in The Tribune.

Buy Your Watch of a Specialist.

For twenty years we have been studying the anatomy of a watch. There are many "good" watches but I assure you that there are none better than the South Bend.

Description of a South Bend watch:

Design—Bridge model of the latest design.
Plates—Genuine nickel—not brass, nickel plated as in many makes—insuring an even expansion and contraction in changes of temperature.
Jewels—Selected Ruby and Sapphire throughout—garnet Jewels are used in many watches, and break easily.
Escapement—Double roller—this overcomes all danger of over banking which would stop the watch.
Steel Escape Wheel—Harder than the brass usually used.
Lever Set—Protects against accidental moving of hands.
Regulator—Patent micrometer nut and screw—no danger of back lash.
Balance Wheel—Compensating — automatically adjusts itself to changes of temperature.
Hair Spring—Bregnet—the best made.
Adjustments—Temperature isochronism and five positions.
Finish—Highly and beautifully finished, gold lettering.

I also have Elgin, Waltham, Howard, Seth Thomas and many other makes of watches always in stock.

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

Fall and Winter Clothing

At Genoa Clothing Store.

The frosty nights and chilly days are again with us. Everybody should dress in warm clothing. I am more than ever prepared with a big line of *Sweaters and Underwear for Men, Ladies', Boys and Children.*

My stock of Clothing and Overcoats is of the very latest patterns and best tailoring.

Hats and Caps for Men and Boys.

Gloves and Mittens for every member of the family.

Douglas and two other lines of Shoes for Men and Boys.

Big line of Rubber Footwear, the best goods to be obtained in the market.

Everybody is welcome to call and examine my goods, whether you buy or not.

M. G. Shapero

Outfitter for Man and Boy from head to foot.

--The winter courses at Cornell Agricultural college this year will open on the morning of Nov. 11 and will close on Feb. 14. It is of great importance that all persons who are planning to attend shall file their applications and make the other preliminary arrangements well in advance. Now is the time to attend to the matter. Announcements of the courses, containing application blanks, will be forwarded without expense on request to the Secretary, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

--Hunters returning with pheasants insist that the birds are just about in the middle of the moulting period and that the late coming of this season is indicative of a warm autumn and late setting in of winter. Ordinarily at this season of the year the pheasants are completely newly feathered. On account of being now in the pinfeather state, it is said that they cannot be nicely mounted as trophies of the hunt, and the work of dressing them for the table is a sorry job, unless the hunter removes the skin instead of attempting to pick off the feathers —Skaneateles Free Press.

Hallowe'en Party in Ledyard.

A Hallowe'en party will be given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Minard on Thursday evening, Oct 30, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid society of the Ledyard M. E. church A bountiful supper will be served for 25 cents. A musical program suitable to Hallowe'en will follow. A fortune teller, as well as witches, ghosts and goblins will attend. The entertainment will conclude with apples, nuts and a marshmallow roast in the big open fire place. Every one is invited and promised a good time.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that all hunting and trespassing on my lands, situated in the town of Verice, is forbidden. E. H. Bennett

Are your hands cold these frosty mornings? You can warm them by getting a pair of warm gloves or mittens at Hagin's 12

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

Ithaca Auburn Short Line

New York, Auburn & Lansing R. R.

In Effect May 19, 1913.

SOUTHBOUND--Read Down				STATIONS	NORTH BOUND--Read Up			
27 Daily	23 Daily	21 Daily	201 Daily Except Sun.		200 Daily Except Sun.	22 Daily	24 Daily	28 Daily
P M	P M	A M	A M		A M	A M	P M	P M
6 20	1 50	8 30	6 40	AUBURN	9 23	11 09	4 54	8 59
6 35	2 05	8 45	6 55	Mapleton	9 08	10 54	4 41	8 44
6 46	2 16	8 56	7 06	Merrifield	8 56	10 43	4 31	8 33
6 55	2 25	9 05	7 15	Venice Cente	8 44	10 34	4 23	8 24
7 10	2 40	9 20	7 30	GENOA	8 29	10 19	4 09	8 09
7 21	2 49	9 31	7 41	North Lansing	8 18	10 08	3 58	7 58
7 40	3 00	9 50	8 05	South Lansing	8 05	9 55	3 45	7 45
8 05	3 25	10 15	8 30	ITHACA	7 30	9 20	3 15	7 10
P M	P M	A M	A M		A M	A M	P M	P M

Additional Trains between Ithaca and Rogues Harbor leave Ithaca 11:15, (daily except Sunday) 12:15, (Sunday only) 2:00, (going on to South Lansing) 5:20, and 9:30 p. m. Saturday only.

Returning leave South Lansing for Ithaca at 3:45 p. m. daily.

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

WANT SOMETHING NICE FOR PIES?

We have it for you!

DANDY NEW MINCE MEAT	25c pail
NONE SUCH	10c pkgs.
FANCY CANNED PUMPKIN	10c and 12c can
EXCELLENT CANNED RHUBARB	15c big can
RED AND BLACK RASPBERRIES	15c can
BLACKBERRIES	
RAISINS—NEW STOCK—	Ever try a raisin pie? They're fine..

CRISCO AND FANCY LARD for flaky pie crust.

Hagin's Up-to-Date Grocery

GENOA, N. Y.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE and Tribune Farmer, $1.55.

Genoa Roller Mills

Have on hand a complete line of

Whole and Ground Feeds

consisting of

Harter's Winter Bran, Spring Bran and Mixed Wheat Feed
Red Dog Feed, Hominy Feed, Gluten Feed,
Ajax Feed, Union Feed, Oil Meal, Blatchford's Calf Meal, Corn and Oats Ground, Corn Meal,
Ground Oats, Buckwheat, Wheat and Oats,
Seed Corn.

Poultry Supplies

Cracked Wheat, Cracked Corn,
Arrow Chick Feed, Red Ribbon Chick Feed
Oyster Shell, Crystal Grit,
Chick Grit, Charcoal,
Bone Meal, Meat Scrap

FLOUR

Hull's Superlative, Silver Spray, Ceresota,
S. & M., Diamond
Buckwheat Flour, Graham, Bolted Corn Meal

Grinding Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Bring your grists and take them home with you.

Wheat, Oats and Corn Wanted

Cornell Chick Feed and Cotton Seed Meal

W. F. Reas & Son

BURNING OF LINER INCREASES VOLTURNO SEA'S GRIM TOLL

Many Thousands of Lives Lost During Last Fifty Years.

Invention of Wireless the Means of Saving Countless Souls.

THE burning of the liner Volturno of the Uranium line, bound from Rotterdam to Halifax, with a loss of 136 of the 657 souls on board, adds to a striking list of steamship casualties in ocean travel for the last fifty years. Ablaze from end to end in mid-Atlantic, that the remaining 521 of the passengers and crew were not lost was due solely to the prompt succor given by ten other vessels which raced to the scene of the disaster, summoned by the wireless call for help.

Of the tragedies of the sea recorded during the past half century, one of the earliest was the Hamburg-American line steamship Austria, which burned at sea on Sept. 13, 1838.

The Austria left Hamburg for New York on Sept. 1, touched at Southampton three days later and took fire at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th, when halfway between Southampton and New York. Seventy-six persons in boats were picked up by the French bark Maurice, but those who perished numbered 470.

Sinking of Atlantic.

The next disaster comparable to the loss of the Austria was the loss of the British vessel Atlantic on April 1, 1873. The Atlantic, with 952 persons on board, was caught in a heavy storm off Halifax, and in attempting to bring his ship to that port the captain ran her on Mars head, at Cape Prospect. The vessel keeled over and sank almost immediately. With her 585 persons went down.

Two years later, on May 7, 1875, the German steamship Schiller of the Eagle line, bound for Hamburg from New York, ran on Retainers' lodge, near the Scilly islands, in a terrific sea. Of 355 persons on board only forty-three were saved.

On Jan. 30, 1895, the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, carrying 354 persons, was run into by the British steamer Crathie off the coast of Suffolk, England. The Crathie struck the Elbe abaft the engine room and then pulling free began to steam away. A terrible panic ensued on the Elbe, and as a result only twenty persons were saved, while 334 persons were lost.

The sinking of the French liner La Bourgogne on July 4, 1898, was one of the greatest ocean tragedies of this generation. The Bourgogne was in collision with the British ship Cromartyshire in a fog about sixty miles off Sable island. She sank within ten minutes. Of the 739 persons on board 580 lost their lives, and of her passengers none of the 184 in the first cabin were saved, while only fifty-four passengers from the steerage and second cabin were rescued.

Ships That Have Burned.

Several ships have burned at sea within the last thirty years. The emigrant vessel Cospatrick took fire while on her way to Auckland on the night of Nov. 17, 1874. There were 476 persons on board, but only six escaped, and these were picked up ten days later, on Nov. 27.

Another big fire was that of the Chinese river steamer Wah Young, trading between Hongkong and Canton. She was destroyed on the night of Nov. 15, 1887, while on her way up the Canton river. About 400 Chinese passengers lost their lives.

The China Navigation company's steamship Shanghai was burned near Chingkiang in the China sea on Dec. 27, 1890, 101 persons losing their lives.

The Sardinia of the Ellerman line was burned at the entrance to the port of Valetta on Nov. 25, 1908. More than 100 lives were lost.

The burning of the General Slocum, an excursion steamer, in New York, was the worst disaster of its kind. She was going up the East river with the annual excursion of St. Mark's church, on June 15, 1904, when she caught fire. Her commander, Captain Van Shaick, succeeded in beaching her, but nearly 1,000 persons, mostly women and children, lost their lives.

But the greatest marine disaster is still fresh in everybody's mind. This was the sinking of the new White Star liner Titanic, which ran into an iceberg and sank off Newfoundland on the night of April 14, 1912. The death roll, which included many distinguished and honored names, totaled 1,595 persons. Those rescued numbered 745.

Wireless Saves Many.

While the ocean tragedies of recent years have been some of the most terrible, both in their character and in the number of lives lost in the history of the sea, had it not been for the invention of wireless this toll of death, appalling as it is, would have been far greater.

How immensely valuable wireless telegraphy has been in saving lives of those in peril on the sea has been demonstrated many times since the American liner St. Paul, the first vessel equipped with wireless apparatus, established communication with a land station in November, 1899.

The most remarkable rescue effected with the aid of the wireless apparatus was that of 745 of the passengers and crew of the White Star liner Titanic, the biggest steamship then afloat. At 10:25 on Sunday night, April 14, 1912, the Titanic called "C. Q. D." to the Marconi station at Cape Race, N. F., and reported having struck an iceberg.

Half an hour later another message came reporting that they were sinking by the head and that the women were being put in lifeboats. The Titanic wireless operator gave the position of the ship as 41.46 north latitude and 50.14 west longitude. The Marconi station at Cape Race notified the Allen liner Virginian, which was about 170 miles distant from the Titanic. The Baltic also reported herself as 200 miles east of the Titanic and making all speed toward her, and the Olympic was in direct communication with the doomed ship.

Carpathia First to Arrive.

The first ship to reach the scene of the disaster was the Cunarder Carpathia, but she found only the lifeboats and the wreckage of what had been the biggest steamship afloat. The survivors were picked up from the lifeboats and pieces of wreckage to which they clung, and brought safely to New York.

The White Star liner Republic, bound from New York for Mediterranean ports, and carrying 461 passengers, ran into the Florida of the Lloyd Italiano line, inward bound, during a fog on Jan. 23, 1909, twenty-six miles southeast of Nantucket lightship. The Republic's wireless apparatus sent out a call for help to all vessels within reach.

Jack Binns was the operator, and his achievement made him famous. Half a dozen ships rushed to the assistance of the vessel. Meanwhile the Republic's passengers were transferred to the Florida, and several hours later the Baltic arrived and took the Republic's passengers, as well as those of the Florida, aboard.

The saving of forty-seven lives from the steamship Kentucky in 1910 was the result of a wireless call sent out by that vessel and which was heard by the Alamo, sixty-five miles distant.

On Oct. 12, 1909, a wireless message received at the Port Arthur station from the Southern Pacific steamer Antiles announced that the latter was stranded on the Bahama islands. The following day the Comus reached the vessel and took aboard all her passengers and baggage.

When on May 29 last the American line steamer Haverford, carrying 134 cabin and 850 steerage passengers, went on the rocks westward of Cork head, she flashed the news to Queenstown. In a short while she was surrounded by a fleet of tugs and her passengers and baggage were taken ashore.

EXPLORING OCEAN DEPTHS.

Scientists of Coast Survey and Fisheries Bureau Plan Voyage.

In quest of ocean bottom information and strange fish, scientists of the United States coast and geodetic survey and the bureau of fisheries will leave next month for a cruise in West Indian waters and along the eastern coast of Florida. They will be three months on their voyage, made principally for information to enable them to bring up to date the charts showing the reefs in that part of the ocean.

The fish collectors will take in all queer swimming things that come within range of the survey's service ship, Bache, which was recently ordered to make ready for the departure of the party as soon as she had completed her present work of surveying the ocean bottom in the vicinity of the Virginia capes. Fish specimens will be mounted and added to the collection in the Smithsonian institution at Washington.

MUTTON AS BEEF SOLUTION.

Shortage Can Be Met by Raising Sheep, Idaho Educator Says.

Sheep raising on the semiarid lands of the west to relieve the shortage in beef is the prediction for the next two years made in Kansas City Mo., by Professor W. L. Carlyle, acting president and dean of the University of Idaho. Mutton, President Carlyle believes, soon may replace beef on the American table, at least until the present shortage can be overcome. Experts have said this could not be accomplished short of three or four years.

"Sheep can be raised and put on the market in little more than a year," he said. "And it will be done. A present shortage of sheep in my state will be overcome within that time and a tremendous number placed on the markets from Idaho and other western states."

Federal Bird Law In Effect.

President Wilson has just approved the new federal regulations for the protection of migratory, game and insectivorous birds, promulgated by the department of agriculture in conformity with the act of congress passed March 4 last. The regulations become effective immediately. Protection is to be extended to all insectivorous birds throughout the year.

CITY PEOPLE DIE EARLIEST IN LIFE

Interesting Statistics Presented by Census Bureau.

UPHOLD THEORIES OF OSLER

Man's Vitality Sapped In the Larger Communities—Comparative Number of Deaths at Various Ages In Leading Cities of United States—Refreshing Contrast Offered by the Country.

Washington.—The census bureau makes public figures which appear to corroborate the contention of Dr. William Osler that a man in the city is near the end of his prime at forty years and cannot on the average "come back" after that. In the olden days the prime of life was the period from thirty-five to fifty-four years, but nowadays, under the stress and strain of competition, the prime of life in the cities and in the factory districts has been moved ten years nearer the cradle.

This fact is shown by a study of the comparative number of deaths at various ages per thousand of population. For instance, in the city of Greater New York the number of those who die between the ages of twenty-five and forty-four is only thirty-eight per thousand of population, whereas the number who die between thirty-five and fifty-four years of age is sixty-three. Other American cities show the same statistics. Thus:

	Deaths at 25 to 44 years.	Deaths at 35 to 54 years.
Boston	39	63
New York	38	63
Chicago	37	61
St. Louis	37	62
Philadelphia	37	58
San Francisco	35	63
Newark, N. J.	35	59

The rural communities offer a refreshing contrast to the cities in respect to the "come back" period of life. In Indiana, for instance, the number

DR. WILLIAM OSLER.

of people who die when between twenty-five and forty-four years per thousand of population is thirty-one as against thirty-nine who die when thirty-five to fifty-four years old. In Vermont the number is thirty-two as against thirty-nine; in Maine it is thirty as against thirty-seven.

The states where factory conditions prevail show the marked rise in mortality after forty years. Thus in Massachusetts the mortality at the twenty-five to forty-four-year period is thirty-six as against fifty-one at the thirty-five to fifty-four-year period. In Rhode Island the corresponding figures are thirty-nine and sixty.

The same conditions prevail in Europe, where the deaths at the two age periods are as follows: Russia, 39 and 59; Austria, 39 and 56; Prussia, 30 and 48; Scotland, 36 and 56; France, 36 and 50; England and Wales, 31 and 53; Belgium, 29 and 44.

In pastoral countries, where most of the people live in the open air, the prime of life lasts into "green old age." In Holland the deaths at the two periods named are 28 and 3[illegible]; in Sweden 28 and 37; in Denmark, 25 and 38.

The vitality of the young men differ somewhat as between one state and another in the United States, but the differences are not as marked in this country as they are in Europe.

Perhaps the strangest data collected by the census bureau are in regard to Bulgaria. Wonderful stories of the old age attained by Bulgarians, owing to their sour milk diet, have been told in the American papers, but, according to the census figures fewer persons survive to the age of seventy-five in Bulgaria than in any other country in Europe or in any state or any big city in the United States.

Heart disease, the latest tabulated census returns show, is the greatest single cause of death in the United States. Exactly one-tenth of all the people in the registration area of the country perished in 1911 from ailments of that great organ of the body. The registration area for 1911 covered 37.2 per cent of the area and 63.1 per cent of the population of the Union.

DIES AFTER FIGHT FOR GIRL.

Ex-Pugilist Fatally Beaten In Fist Combat to Win Helen Martin.

St. Louis.—John Moriarity, a former pugilist, died of injuries received in a fist fight with Sergeant Hermann Ohler of the United States army in rivalry for the hand of Miss Helen Martin. The girl gave the pair to understand that she would wed the victor and has announced her engagement to Ohler.

Since his retirement from the ring Moriarity had been a confectioner. He fell in love with Miss Martin, who twitted him with having rude ways and remarked several times that he had a rival who was gallant in the extreme. Then she introduced the rivals to each other.

The pugilist remarked in the hearing of the soldier that any one who would drink wine from a woman's slipper was a mollycoddle. Miss Martin said that she believed Ohler would drink wine from her slipper. Ohler immediately essayed the feat, but the pugilist bumped against him, causing him to spill the wine.

An apology was demanded, and when it was not made the fight was arranged.

500 CITIZENS DIG ROAD.

Mayor and All Good and Bad People In Arkansas Take Hand.

Fort Smith, Ark.—With the temperature hovering about the century mark and the dust six inches deep at places, 500 business and professional men of Van Buren and Crawford counties, with 200 teams, built a five mile macadamized road between Van Buren and Figure Five, the first link in the forty-five mile pike to be built by like methods between this city and Winslow. Men of professions and letters worked side by side with a large number of city and county prisoners, who earned their liberty by putting in the day with the pick and shovel.

"BROKE," BUT HAS $1,270,000.

"This Is Not a Bank," Says Hospital Physician When He Finds Bonds.

San Francisco.—"This is a hospital, not a bank," said the physician in charge of the receiving room at the Emergency hospital when Edward McDonald was brought in from a cheap lodging house.

Bonds and securities bearing a face value of $1,270,000 were found sewed in McDonald's pockets, but he had only 5 cents in cash.

Questioned about his fortune, McDonald said:

"I paid $80 for the lot and got bitten. I think I ought to get $20 for them, but I might take less."

OTTO, MAD KING FOR 27 YEARS, NEAR DEATH

Has Been Confined In Castle Since Accession.

Munich.—Otto, the mad king of Bavaria, is reported to be failing rapidly. Among other things he is tormented with carbuncles. The Bavarians receive the news thankfully.

Otto has now been king of Bavaria for twenty-seven years, but he has never been seen by his subjects since his accession to the throne. During the lifetime of his elder brother and predecessor the late King Louis, he was already pronounced as incurably insane and placed under close restraint. Louis himself had to be deprived of the reins of government and placed under restraint in 1886, and his tragic death a few weeks later, in a mountain lake in Bavaria, never was completely cleared.

For twenty-seven years Otto has been a prisoner in his forest castle of Furstenreid, hopelessly insane and knowing nothing of the course history is taking outside his prison walls, although he has ever remained the only real king of Bavaria, in whose name the law is read and the money is coined. For twenty-seven years his life has been one of total oblivion, with only an occasional glimpse of light in the darkness of his mind.

$30,000 THEFT NOW $7.

Amount Reported Taken From San Francisco Mint Dwindles.

Washington.—Secret service men lost a chance to unravel a mysterious robbery in the mint at San Francisco when it developed that $7, not $30,000, is missing.

William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, received a report on the robbery. The amount taken, according to advices, came from the bags of silver dollars which are piled a thousand in a pack in the vaults of the mint. Huge washers had been substituted for the "cart wheels."

Glass Forced Through Arm.

Griffin, Wis.—James Ramey was painfully injured in a strange accident during a recent rainstorm. When the storm came up and the wind was blowing at a terrific rate Mr. Ramey went to the front door to close it, but before he could do so the wind blew the door hard against his hand, breaking the glass. A piece of the glass passed through his arm just above the wrist going between the bones that connect the wrist joint and passing out the other side.

SODA BENZOATE LAW IS UPHELD

Court Upholds Indiana Board's Ban on Preservative.

DECISION IS FARREACHING.

Holding That Alleged Harmlessness of Chemical Is Still an Open Question In the Scientific World, United States Circuit Court Refuses to Enjoin Indiana Health Board Officials.

The United States circuit court of appeals of the seventh circuit, sitting at Chicago, has just handed down an opinion holding that the use of benzoate of soda as a preservative in food products is an open question in the scientific world.

Predicated on this statement of fact, the court affirmed a decision of the United States district court of Indianapolis refusing to issue an injunction restraining the Indiana food and drug commissioners and the Indiana state board of health from interfering with the sale of ketchup and pickles containing benzoate of soda.

The decision is of farreaching effect in that it gives the Indiana state officials a free hand in prohibiting the sale of food products containing the preservative. The opinion was handed down in the case of the Curtice Bros. company against Harry E. Barnard and other members of the Indiana state board of health.

Decision Is Farreaching.

It is the outcome of litigation started soon after the passage of a statute by the Indiana legislature in 1907. The statute provides that any person selling food products containing benzoate of soda is liable to criminal prosecution. The bill was fought bitterly by the various manufacturers of food products who used preservatives.

The Curtice Bros.' company, large manufacturers of preserved foods, took the case into the federal courts and tried to get an injunction against the state officials, restraining them from interfering with the sale of their ketchup and sweet pickles. The court refused to grant the injunction, and the case was appealed.

The opinion of the appellate court was delivered by Judge C. C. Kohlsaat.

Text From Opinion.

"From the evidence and the master's report thereon," he said, "it is evident the question of the harmlessness of benzoate of soda is as yet an open question in the scientific world.

"While the voluminous record of this case deals largely with that question, it is a question of fact. The finding of fact of the master may not, in the absence of convincing evidence to the contrary, be set aside. To show that the report is erroneous and not justified by the evidence the burden rests upon the appellant. That burden is not convincingly sustained by the record. It is within the power of the Indiana legislature to prohibit the use of benzoate of soda in the preparation of foods."

FORGOT A $3,800 PROPERTY.

Lost Ownership After Squatter Occupation of Fifteen Years.

A lapse of memory on the part of E. R. Wood of Philadelphia, which caused him to forget that he had purchased a $3,800 property in 1887 until that fact was brought to his attention a short time ago, resulted in his losing the ownership of the property.

A jury has sustained the claim of William and Mary Coyle, who purchased the house for $100 in 1903, after it had been occupied by squatters for fifteen years. At the first trial of the ejectment case brought by Mr. Wood the verdict was in his favor, but when it was discovered that one of the jurors was deaf, a new trial was granted.

Minute "Movies" of the News Right Off the Reel

Russian Arctic Explorer Siyedoff is using bears instead of dogs on his sledges.

Use of roller towels in government buildings has been forbidden in an order by President Wilson.

To rewrite the Bible in slang is the serious proposition of a prominent English member of the Friends' church.

Dr. Mary Murdoch of London declared that men should do all the cooking, as they stand heat better than women.

A Baltimore man, separated from his wife, didn't object to her kissing another man, but brought suit for divorce because she failed to pull down the blinds.

At a birthday party in Hartford in honor of a woman ninety-seven years old there were seventy guests over sixty-five years of age, including nine nonogenarians.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

To Seymour F. Alexander, Emma A. Anderson, Elizabeth A. Goodrich, Estella R. Ford, Bennett A. Rowland, Grace R. Anderson, Jennie P. Widner, George V. N. Alexander, Martha J. Finley, Miriam A. Johnson, Frank Alexander, Emma L. Clark, Frances M. Fordyce, Wheaton C. Fordyce, Stanley Fordyce, Seth A. Fordyce, Wesley A. Fordyce and Olive F. Manchester.

Send Greeting: Whereas, Mary E. Fordyce of Venice, N. Y., has lately applied to our Surrogate's Court of the County of Cayuga for the proof and probate of a certain instrument in writing, dated the 14th day of April, 1908, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Martha J. A. Culver, late of Venice, in said county, deceased which relates to both real and personal estate.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear in our said Surrogate's Court, before the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, at his office in the Court House, in the City of Auburn, on the 11th day of November, 1913, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and attend the probate of said Last Will and Testament.

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

Witness, Hon. John F. Kingston, Special Surrogate and Acting Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Auburn, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

[L. S.]

Frederick B. Willis, Clerk of the Surrogates Court.

S. EDWIN DAY,
Attorney for Petitioner,
Office and P. O. Address,
Moravia, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an Order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Hannah Maria Raymond, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executor of, &c., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the city of Auburn, 37 Easterly ave., County of Cayuga, on or before the 1st day of March, 1914.

Dated August 26th, 1913.

E. BYRON WHITTEN.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HEALTH HINTS FOR TODAY

Deep Breathing.

Deep, regular breathing empties and replenishes the lungs and keeps them clean and healthy. Deep breathing, too, is good as a beauty culture. The exercise of taking deep breaths with a weight balanced on the head strengthens the muscles of the head and neck and gives one a really good carriage and an admirable poise of the head. This exercise may be varied by walking up and down for ten minutes or so with the arms folded behind the back and the weight still balanced upon the head.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

Lemon Juice.

Lemon juice will:
Prevent diphtheria.
Cure a sore throat or cough.
Cure a felon.
Drive away a sick headache.
Cure malaria.
Beautify the complexion.
Make the hair fluffy.

For a sore throat, gargle with pure, undiluted, unsweetened lemon juice.

For a cough or cold mix equal parts of lemon juice and strained honey, and take a tablespoonful every hour.

For a sick headache mix one part lemon juice and two parts boiling water and sip a teacupful as hot as possible every two hours.

For malaria mix the juice of half a lemon with two tablespoonfuls of water and a little sugar and drink three times a day.

For a felon cut off the end of a lemon, stick the finger into the hole and bind it on. Let it stay for a day or two, when it will be ready to lance.

For the complexion mix equal parts of rose water and glycerin and dip a cut lemon into this and rub the face with it. After it dries rub with cold cream.

For the hair add the juice of a lemon to the last rinsing water of a shampoo.

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

Care of the Icebox.

The summer days are here. Take good care of your icebox. Keep it clean and sweet all the time. A good way to do this is to wash it, say, once a week with boiling water containing a little soda. Also be careful to keep it free from stale and decaying foods of every kind. Scrupulous cleanliness is the only way to avoid the danger of ptomaine poisoning and even the lesser intestinal disorders that are caused by eating sour-ed, stale and partially decayed foods.

Motorboats.

The bureau of commerce estimates that there are at least 200,000 motor boats in the United States.

The Draught of Fishes

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.
Dean of Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—"Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught."—Luke 5:4.

The story of the great draught of fishes is original to Luke's gospel, and is one of the most beautiful of its kind in the New Testament. Jesus was by the lake of Gennesaret, sometimes called the Sea of Galilee, and the people pressed upon him to hear the word of God. There were two boats standing by the lake, but the fishermen were gone out of them, and were washing their nets. He entered into one, which was Simon's, and asked him to thrust out a little from the shore, and he sat down and taught the people. It was when he had left off speaking that he said to Simon, "Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets." Simon replied that he and his partners had toiled all night, and had taken nothing; but "nevertheless," said he, "at thy word I will let down the net." And when they had done this, they inclosed a great multitude of fishes, so that their nets brake. And then they beckoned to those who were in the other boat to come and help them, and as a matter of fact both the boats were so filled with fish that they began to sink.

The effect on Peter was an overwhelming conviction of his sinfulness, and he said, "Depart from me; for I am a sinful man, O Lord." Nor was he less astonished or impressed than the others who were with him. But Jesus comforted him by saying: "Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt catch men." "And when they had brought their boats to land, they forsook all, and followed him."

(1.) We learn from this charming incident that Jesus is a good paymaster. He borrowed an empty fishing smack, and repaid the owner of it by filling it with fish! In one of his discourses to his disciples on another occasion he had said, "There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake, and the gospel's, but he shall receive an hundredfold now in this time; . . . And in the world to come eternal life." In the present instance he seems to have been showing his disciples, and showing us as well, just what he meant by these words, and giving a demonstration of their truthfulness.

(2.) We learn in the second place that Jesus is a wise counsellor. He told these fishermen just where the fish were, and just where to let down their nets with the most beneficial results. We all need advice every day in our business affairs, our domestic affairs, and the countless problems that are coming up continually in our existence. Some go to clairvoyants, some to palmists and spiritualists for such advice, but others who know him go to the Lord their God. He has said in the 37th Psalm, "The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord; . . . though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down."

(3.) We learn also that Jesus is a great benefactor. They who were simply fishers of fish now became fishers of men. What would Peter have amounted to had he remained in Capernaum? But what did he now become? Not only is his one of the three greatest names in the history of the Christian church, and not only is he now in felicity with his Lord and Master, but that same Lord and Master said to him and his fellow apostles, "Ye which have followed me, in the regeneration when the son of man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel." Is this promise likely to come true? Yes, just as certainly as the Bible is the word of God, and Jesus Christ is the Son of God. But there are corresponding promises for all who know the true God and his Son, Jesus Christ, and who serve and trust him in the life of faith. He lifts the beggar from the dunghill to sit him among princes, an experience that has come to many a child of God in all the centuries long.

But what was the attitude of Peter that brought all this to pass in his case? The answer is simply, yieldedness of will. Christ asked him for his boat and he gave it to him; he told him to launch out into the deep for a draught and he launched out; when he was satisfied with the material result, he was asked to follow Jesus, and he left all and followed him.

To apply this to ourselves, we are to remember that the first step in the yielding of our will is the acceptance of Jesus Christ as our Saviour and the public confession of him as our Lord. This should be definite, intelligent and irreversible on our part, trusting God to fulfill his word as written in the Gospel of John, 1:12 and 14.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

"DON'T come into my parlor," said the housewife to the fly;
There's a screen at every window, and your entrance I defy.
There are microbes in your footsteps and a crust upon your head,
Which, if not microscopic, would fill our hearts with dread.

"If you enter, I have poison all prepared for you to eat,
And paper spread to tangle your germ-laden wings and feet.
I will poison, trap or smash you if you do not leave my door;
For our modern sanitation will endure your calls no more."

—Adalena F. Dyer.

SUGGESTIVE HELPS.

A trained nurse prevented all disagreeable after effects of chloroform after an operation by the use of vinegar. Cause the patient to inhale the fumes of vinegar from a saturated cloth. She said she had never known it to fail.

To clean a silk or net waist, put it into a two quart fruit jar nearly filled with gasoline. Let it stand over night, and in the morning, shake it back and forth. If quite soiled it may need rinsing in fresh gasoline.

When staying over night in a strange hotel, look for and locate the way to the fire escape before going into your room. Place a book or chair on the floor under the electric light fixture, so that it will be easy to find the globe.

Those of us who have groped for several minutes for a light fixture know how annoying it can be.

For a bruised finger nail, dip it in cold water and hold it upright for an hour and your nail will not turn black.

Open the faucet at the bottom of the hot water tank and let the water run off. This will remove the accumulation of rust in the pipes of the stove.

Dress shields covered with silk like the lining of the coat are not noticed and double the wear of the lining besides giving it the protection of the shield.

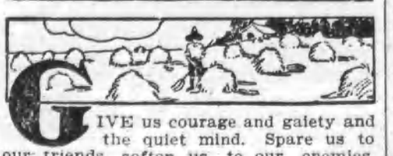
Slice the oranges on a potato chip slice for orange marmalade, and they will be as thin as the famous imported marmalade.

One careful housekeeper keeps her plate racks always clean by washing one with each regular dish washing.

When carrying three or four books, slip the cover of one inside the other, which will keep them from slipping.

Nellie Maxwell.

The KITCHEN CABINET



GIVE us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare us to our friends, soften us to our enemies. Bless us, if it may be in all our innocent endeavors.

SPANISH DISHES.

Spanish cookery is quite simple, the most important ingredient used is the fiery pepper.

Spanish Omelet.—The sauce must be prepared first, to serve with this dish, which is a meal in itself. Fry a good sized onion until golden brown, add a quart of tomatoes, four or five red peppers, two tablespoonfuls of butter and a pinch of salt, and set the mixture on the back part of the stove to simmer. To prepare the omelet, pour a cup of warm milk over a cup of bread crumbs, add two tablespoonfuls of butter and six well beaten eggs, the yolks and whites beaten separately. Pour the sauce around the omelet when it has been placed on the hot platter.

Mexican Scrambled Eggs.—Roast a dozen fresh green peppers, peel, remove the skin and seeds, and chop, then boil in a very little water until tender; season well with butter. Beat six eggs, add seasoning and the peppers, and cook for a moment in hot butter.

Mexican Stew.—Put a pound of round steak through the meat chopper, mold into small balls. Into a hot frying pan put a minced onion, a cup of tomatoes, two or three peppers and a quart of water. When it boils add the meat balls and simmer for half an hour, then add two or three diced potatoes; season with salt and pepper and serve with toasted bread.

Chili Con Carne.—Prepare a dozen fresh chillies by putting them on to cook in cold water, bring to the boiling point, and when tender plunge in cold water; remove the skin, seeds and white veins. Cut in pieces a pound of beef, brown in a little lard, season, add an onion and a clove of garlic, add a tablespoonful of flour. Simmer in a little water with the peppers.

Nellie Maxwell.

Those Dear Girls Again.

Miss Homeleigh—Perhaps you won't believe it, but a strange man tried to kiss me once.

Miss Cutting—Really? Well, he'd have been a strange man if he tried to kiss you twice.

Milady's Mirror

Hygiene For Business Women.

First of all, seven or eight hours of sleep are necessary and if possible nine. Always have fresh air circulating in the bedroom. Cold weather need never be an excuse for tightly shut windows. No one who has honestly tried sleeping in a thoroughly ventilated room will willingly go back to the slow suffocation caused by the want of oxygen.

If after a day's trying ordeal the body is tired, the mind sore and discouraged and the spirit drooping, eat sparingly of something very wholesome and simple that is easily digested, relax for half an hour, read a light book or stretch out in some comfortable chair, then sponge the body over with the following lotion, which will soothe the wornout nerves, rest the limbs and induce sleep: Sea salt, four ounces; spirits of camphor, two ounces; spirits of ammonia, two ounces; pure alcohol, eight ounces.

Add sufficient water to make a full quart. Dissolve the salt in the hot water and let it stand until cool. Pour the spirits of camphor and ammonia into the alcohol, add the salt water and shake well, then bottle for use. Wet the body with this, then rub vigorously until the skin glows.

Whether the cold bath or the warm bath is taken, it is purely a question of individual taste and pleasure. If the cold water is chilling and there is no reaction after the friction the cold bath should not be indulged in. The French dermatologists object to the habitual cold plunge, preferring the warm bath with the use of a cooler spray afterward and a final rubdown with a toilet vinegar or astringent water. But this again is a matter of taste.

The next most important factor in the business woman's care of herself is exercise. Of course it is often impossible for her to take very much outdoor exercise except on Sundays and holidays, but a few moments in the morning given to physical culture or a few simple exercises adapted to her particular requirements will perform wonders.

Work will never injure looks or health if even ordinary care is bestowed on our bodies and if we follow conscientiously and carefully as far as possible the simple, homely rules of health. Physical culture is the result of long years of thought and experience and is designed to develop and does develop every muscle of the body. It gives poise and physical authority. Select three or four simple exercises and rise fifteen minutes earlier. It may seem trying at first, but after a few efforts the results will be so gratifying that the fifteen minutes given up to these exercises will become a pleasant habit.

Diet is another great factor in the care the business woman should give to herself. The first and most essential point in the matter of diet for the beauty seeker is that it should be plain and wholesome, not flavored with rich sauces or condiments, simple, nutritious and, above all, well cooked. Breakfast should be light, but ample, and the midday meal be more solid. For the hard worked business man and for the great army of women toilers it essentially applies that this meal should be wholesome, but not heavy—a repast that will give as much nourishment and stamina as possible in small bulk. Begin the day with a glass of hot or cold water; then the rest of the meals can be taken dry. Drink several glasses of pure water between meals.

No woman should ever go to bed hungry. A light luncheon of wafers and warm milk, hot water and brown bread or even a few dates is enough to stay the craving and induce sleep. The mistake is to eat heartily and hurriedly, imposing upon the stomach a full meal of half masticated food.

No Iced Drinks For Beauty.

Any girl who values or who is trying to cultivate a good complexion should not drink ice cold drinks of any kind. Plenty of cool water should be drunk, however, and two quarts each day is none too much, at least during the warm weather, says the Philadelphia Telegraph.

Some girls declare they never drink much water. To those I would say then it is high time they began. Just as the body requires to be flushed externally by bathing, so does it need internal flushing, and plenty of cool, fresh water will do this better than medicine. If you are no water drinker try it for the summer and note the difference in your complexion a few months later. But do not be like the young girl who said, "Oh, I tried it, but it's no good." When asked how long she had tried, she said, "A couple of weeks." She might better not have tried at all. Another girl said that she was just becoming discouraged when one day she noticed how soft and satiny her skin appeared, where formerly it was muddy and sallow. When asked how long it had been since she started to drink water regularly, she replied, "About a year," and added that she really thought it worth while to cultivate the habit of drinking water. She realized, as many girls do not, that all the old refuse had to be got rid of first before any change for the better could take place, and naturally this takes time.

WHAT EVERY VOTER SHOULD KNOW.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

Vote For Constitutional Amendment Number Four.

The Cost of Living.

The cost of living has largely increased. The family man feels it. The bachelor fears it when he thinks of taking a wife.

Cost of Coal.

The high cost of coal has increased the family expenses. It is a large item in the cost of manufacturing. It has increased the cost of transportation. Everywhere, men who think are inquiring how this evil can be remedied or mitigated.

A Substitute For Coal.

The adoption of Constitutional Amendment Number Four on next election day would make a beginning. It would permit the development and use of vast natural resources of water power in this State. This would provide, at comparatively low cost, an inexhaustible supply of energy which, transmitted electrically from its source and transformed into light, heat and power, would supply the most effective substitute for coal for warming and lighting our homes, for cooking and all domestic uses, and for all manufacturing and farm purposes, as well as for transportation.

Vast Resources of Power.

So vast are these resources as to be almost beyond conception. It has been estimated that the water powers within this State have a potential value of about 1,518,000 horse-power. Of this total 394,221 have been developed, so that approximately 1,123,779 horse-power are lost annually.

Power Equivalent In Coal.

This water power thus wasted represents the efficient power which could be derived from burning annually about eleven million tons of coal, which, at $3.00 per ton, represent a value of $33,000,000 per year.

Value of the Wasted Power.

If this were all used for miscellaneous manufacturing purposes, it would have a value several times greater. The average cost of steam power to manufacturers from burning coal ten hours per day, 300 days in the year, would exceed $45 per year per horse-power. At this rate, 1,123,779 horse-power would have a value of $50,570,055 per year. This annual revenue capitalized at 4 per cent. would represent the enormous investment of $1,254,251,375. This is the value, approximately, of the unused and wasted water powers of this State, if capitalized on the basis of the present cost of steam power.

If eleven million tons of good coal were each year dumped into the sea, a small child could understand the wrong of it. Will any intelligent citizen, then, refuse to vote to make it possible to save and use this water power which has as real a value as coal? Vote for Constitutional Amendment Number Four.

A Marvellous Change.

Thirty years ago the value of water power was small, because it could only be used at the bank of the stream. Since then, however, the development of means for generating electricity, for transmitting it long distances and then transforming it into light, heat and power, has wrought a marvellous change. These streams, though in the very heart of the forests, may now be brought, so to speak, directly to the workman's bench in every factory; to the kitchen in every home; to the barn and field on every farm; to every dairy and to every place where power is needed for the multifarious uses of all the people, and at a comparatively low cost.

A Striking Comparison.

The vast proportions of the water power unused in this State, and now wasted, may be better appreciated by a comparison with other forms of power in use.

In the whole United States the total horse-power (of all kinds) in manufacturing establishments in 1909 was 18,675,376. The total horse-power of all kinds (steam, gas, water and electric) in the State of New York in 1909, used in manufacturing, was 1,997,662. Deducting from this the power from water wheels, viz.: 394,221, there were in 1909, in New York, a total of 1,603,441, horse-power used, exclusive of water power. As has been already stated, the unused wasted water power in New York State is 1,123,779 horse-power. This is equal to between one-fifteenth and one-sixteenth of the total horse-power of all kinds used in manufacturing in the whole United States. It is equal to 70 per cent. of all kinds of horse-power, exclusive of water power, used in manufacturing in the State of New York.

The approval of Constitutional Amendment Number Four on Election Day will make possible the development and use of a large part of this power for uses upon our farms, in our factories and homes at a low cost.

State Canals.

A wise foresight in respect to the possible needs of the canals calls for the approval of Constitutional Amendment Number Four.

Woman's World

Mrs. Diana Belais Pleads For Animals.

MRS. DIANA BELAIS.

The anti-vivisectionists of New York, headed by the president, Mrs. Diana Belais, have been watching the professors of the Rockefeller institution, whom they accuse of extreme cruelty to animals in the pursuit of knowledge by way of their experiments. This institute is said to be doing the most original work in the world in tracing the cause of disease and finding cures and is destined to be the great center of research. It is consequently too bad that anything should interfere with the work except that which is truly humanitarian. No doubt investigation, now begun in earnest, will fix the blame.

PREVENTING RUST.

Electric Light a Means For Keeping Out Dampness.

Families deprive themselves of the pleasure of having their piano in the summer home when the latter is located on the coast or in a climate where dampness rusts the piano strings and puts the instrument all a jangle, eventually ruining it.

Owners of such homes may be glad to know how Americans on the isthmus of Panama, where a similar condition exists, are able to keep their pianos uninjured. Into each instrument is dropped an electric light bulb, which is kept burning, sending a gentle warmth through the piano and maintaining it dry and in tune.

Similar in principle is the cupboard lined with canvas and heated with two electric bulbs, in which cupboard are kept wearing apparel, particularly shoes and cloth garments, that would absorb dampness and become molded. At the seashore and other places where rust corrodes articles of jewelry and even safety pins and the little brass "stickers" that are no good at all when rusty are kept in good condition if left in talcum powder when not in use.

It is a good plan to leave an expensive watch at home when going to a rust inducing place, as the delicate mechanism is soon affected, and the owner remarks pettishly that her watch "always gets out of order down here."

For the Rainy Day In the Auto.

When starting off for a day's trip strenuous objections are always made by the average woman to taking the heavy rubber blankets, even though she may realize fully that the rains may descend and the floods come and beat upon that auto. She dislikes those blankets not only because they are heavy, but because they are ugly and malodorous—two things offensive to her feminine soul.

Now, however, she may rejoice, for a blanket comes which is made of a rainproof rubberized material that is pretty, light in weight and hasn't a bit of a "rubbery" smell. It is a good looking thing, for it is of a pretty shade of tan and is trimmed with bands and conventional corner designs of stitched velvet of a darker shade than the blanket itself.

It has a separate backing of cloth which adds to the warmth of the robe, but not to its weight. Altogether it is a most welcome substitute for the clumsy and heavy rubber blanket.

Way to Plant Fine Seed.

Have the earth spaded carefully and break the clods into fine pieces. Soot is excellent to mix with flower bed earth. Sand is also good because it keeps dirt from becoming too compact. Having raked the bed smooth take an old sieve and sift fine rich dirt over the whole bed. Put your flower seeds into a pepper box and shake them evenly over the surface, and do not attempt to cover the seed with dirt. Instead, take a block or trowel and press the seed firmly into the soil. It is best to have the ground slightly damp. This makes a smooth flower bed. The plants will come up evenly and fewer will have to be weeded out.

For the Girl Who Wears Flowers.

When purchasing violets, sweet peas, pansies, daisies or any flowers that are worn with a tin foil wrapping about their stems, suggest to your florist that he wrap a small amount of moist cotton or dampened moss about the stems under the tin foil. Thus the cry "I love to wear flowers, but they die so soon," is silenced, for flowers protected in this way can be worn on the warmest day with little signs of wilting.—Suburban Life.

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NEW FLEET TO BE MIGHTIEST OF ALL

Canal Will Make Atlantic and Pacific One.

THE PRIDE OF AMERICANS.

As Oceans Join, Both Fleets of Uncle Sam's Navy May Become One, Thus Forming Greatest Naval Unit In World — Twenty-five Dreadnoughts to File Through the Canal.

New York.—How many people in this land realize that the days of the Atlantic fleet are numbered? The Atlantic fleet, that great organization which inspired Kipling to help immortalize Bob Evans, which brought applause from an admiring world when it sailed out of Hampton Roads and steamed triumphantly back again at the end of the first great naval circumnavigation of the globe; which thrilled millions of Americans when majestically it passed in review before the president of the United States on its way to sea last year; the fleet of which every American is and of right ought to be proud. Yet the day of its passing is not far off.

But the going is also the coming, for simultaneously with the end of the world famed Atlantic fleet there will come into existence a still greater fleet, to be known as the United States fleet; a fleet that will pass at the will of the naval chiefs from ocean to ocean and which will be—as the Atlantic fleet of today is not—equally important in the defensive scheme of both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards.

The Atlantic fleet of today is a splendidly officered and manned organization of twenty-one super-Dreadnoughts, Dreadnoughts and first line battleships. As a fighting unit it is certainly the equal and, in the opinion of thousands who are in a position to judge, the superior, ship to ship, of any fleet that sails any sea under any flag. It is a fleet whose vessels total in displacement more than 360,000 tons, exclusive of auxiliaries. It numbers among its units the great super-Dreadnought Arkansas, which less than a fortnight ago made civilization take notice when it was officially announced that her gunners had smashed every existing record made with guns of the twelve inch type.

The day when the Atlantic fleet passes gloriously into history and the United States fleet takes its place in the lineup of the world's great naval organizations will be the day when the old Oregon, the famous ship of 1898 that sailed around South America and joined Sampson in the nick of time to win an undying name at Santiago, will lead the American fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific via the Panama canal. Behind the Oregon, which for a day only will be a flagship, will trail in a majestic line the fleet that is dying and the fleet that is being born. The fleet will include twelve Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts and as many more battleships of the first line. The displacement of the fleet will approximate half a million tons.

The fleet's thousand guns of all types if fired simultaneously would burn up in smokeless powder more than $50,000, the projectiles would weigh approximately 231,000 pounds, and the total firing cost would be slightly in excess of $145,000.

In order properly to appreciate the magnitude of the United States fleet that is to be it may not be out place to say a word or two of the Atlantic fleet of yesterday and today, the splendid fleet which sailed around the globe under Evans, Thomas and Sperry, a trio of great fleet commanders, all now dead. When Theodore Roosevelt as president of the United States bade the fleet under Evans godspeed as it steamed past the Virginia capes that December day in 1907 there was not an American worthy the name who did not feel a heart throb of pride as he saw or pictured that magnificent line of vessels which the flagship Connecticut led out to sea, from her foremast fluttering the two starred blue pennant of "Fighting Bob" Evans, who was then beginning, as events proved, his last voyage as commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet.

The United States fleet is to be the first under the American flag in which two entire divisions will be made up of vessels of the all big gun type. That fleet, when it officially comes into existence, will probably comprise twenty-five fighting ships in addition to a great fleet of naval auxiliaries and flotillas of torpedo boat destroyers and submarines. The New York will be the flagship, and therefore it is not out of place to tell briefly just what kind of a ship this namesake of the Empire State is to be. She will carry in her main battery ten guns of the newly perfected fourteen inch type, each so mounted that all can be used in a single broadside to either port or starboard. Each of these guns will fire a projectile weighing 1,400 pounds, meaning a broadside of 14,000 pounds, to fire which will cost the United States government $1,770 each time. Such a broadside will mean the explosion of 3,700 pounds of smokeless powder. This powder wholesale costs 53 cents a pound, meaning $1,960 per broadside.

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Here is an entirely new idea in selling Real Laces. You can no longer consider them as a luxury beyond your reach. We are prepared to show you the genuine economy of buying Real Lace.

This department is for the thrifty woman who wants to make every dollar go as far as she can. She is the one who will appreciate most what we are trying to do for her.

She will see that Real Laces as we sell them are

no longer an extravagance, but real economy.

Real lace is a possession, a treasure, a delight to you when you buy it, and a constant delight for years to come.

It is not like machine-made lace that you use once and throw away—it can be used over and over and over again from one garment to another. It looks its quality when you buy, and it looks its its quality as long as you use it.

You will forget that you ever thought you couldn't afford Real Lace when we show you the many beautiful things we have gathered for you at very little prices indeed. For instance:

Real Lace Medallions, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and up to $1.50.
Real Lace Yokes, 25c, 38c, 50c, $1.00 and up to $10.00.
Real Lace Collars, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and up to $10.00.
Real Lace by the yd. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c and up to $12.00.

Ask to See our Book of Designs

which will give you fresh ideas for the effective treatment of waists and other garments with Real Lace and will show you the many ways in which it can be used again and again.

Real Lace Waists $18 to $45
Real Lace Coats $75 to $100

Also Motifs, Buckles, Drops, Tassels, Pendants, &c.

The Advertiser.

The following paragraph from an article by Andrew Lang may prove profitably suggestive to those who have wares to sell and are shy about advertising them:

"When a goose lays an egg," said Mr. Lang, "she just waddles off as if she was ashamed of it—because she is a goose. When a hen lays an egg—ah, she calls heaven and earth to witness it! The hen is a natural born advertiser. Hence the demand for hens' eggs exceeds the demand for goose eggs, and the hen has all the business she can attend to."—The Youths Companion.

Notice.

All trespassing and hunting on my lands is forbidden, under penalty of the law, although it has been re-posted and is no longer a park.

Oct. 22, 1913.
13w4 Geo. Stevens, Genoa

Auctioneer.

Being employed wholly in Cayuga, Cortland and Tompkins counties; I am ready to answer all calls where my services are desired, and in this public manner solicit your business. You may arrange dates at Peck's Hardware Store, Genoa, with Samuel J. Hand, or write or phone at my expense to 107 W Falls St, Ithaca, N. Y., or 17 Orchard St., Cortland, N Y, Phone No. 126 J

L B Norman.

I appreciate the confidence placed in me by those who call me in their "hour of need" I will not abuse it by undue charges; I will not betray it by neglect of duty, but rather will I endeavor to render service in keeping with the trust imposed

WILLARD CUTLER, Funeral Director, Moravia, N. Y.
Telephone { Bell 43—J. / Miller 110.

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

Property For Sale.

1¾ acres of land, good dwelling house and other out buildings; apple orchard and never failing well of water; Possession immediately—Terms reasonable. Inquire of J. A. Greenfield, King Ferry, N. Y.
Situated at Goodyears Corners.
11mo3

CLOAKS

Special 10 Days' Sale.

Save from 20 to 40 per cent. by purchasing your new Coat from us.

Zebeline coats, blue, brown and grey, regular $10.00 special $7.50

Chinchilla coats regular $13.00, special $10.00.

Astrachan coats, navy, brown and black, plush and button trimmed a pretty novelty coat worth $15.00, special $12.00.

Salts Astrachan satin lined, popular colors, special values at $14.00 to $20.00.

Salts Persian Lamb best satin lined, special value at $25.00.

Salts Plush coats, special at $12.00 to $25.00.

Fur Coats in Pony and Marmot at $25.00 to $60.00,

Children's, Misses' and Infant's coats of all kinds at popular prices.

DRESS GOODS

You will find here the prettiest line of suitings and dress goods for street and evening wear. We are showing exceptionally big values.

McConnell & Son,

85 Genesee St., AUBURN

THE GENOA TRIBUNE and N. Y. World $1.65