

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XXIII. No. 8

GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1913.

EMMA A. WALDO

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

Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m.
7 to 8 p. m.
Miller 'Phone.
Special attention given to diseases of
digestion and kidneys.

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

DR. J. W. SKINNER,
Homoeopathist 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., vevning worship.
Mid-week Service, Thursday evening,
at 7:30.
A Cordial Welcome Extended to all.

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

THE MAN WHO WINS.
The man who wins is an average
man;
Not built on any particular plan;
Not blessed with any particular luck;
Just steady and earnest, and full of
pluck.

When asked a question, he does not
"guess"—
He knows, and answers "No," or
"Yes;"
When set a task the rest can't do,
He buckles down till he's put it
through.

So he works and waits, till one fine
day
There's a better job with bigger pay;
And the men who shirked whenever
they could,
Are bossed by the man whose work
made good.

For the man who wins is the man
who works;
Who neither labor nor trouble shirks;
Who uses his hands, his head, his
eyes—
The man who wins is the man who
tries.

A WOMAN'S WORK
Sometimes reduces her strength to the
depths of weakness—her devotion to
household cares prevents sufficient
rest and recreation. Thousands of
women in this condition find Scott's
Emulsion exactly what they need; it
is predigested body-food so medically
perfected that every drop yields direct
returns in strengthening the organs
and tissues and in making healthy,
life-sustaining blood. Scott's Emulsion
is devoid of alcohol or any harmful
drugs, and overcomes tiredness and
nervousness in a marvelous way.

From Nearby Towns.

North Lansing.
Sept. 16—A gloom spread over the
community on Friday last when the
news came over the wires that Mrs.
Rachel Bill Underwood was dead.
She was only 20 years of age and
had been married two years to the
day. She had much to live for and
all that loving hearts and hands
could do was done. She made a brave
fight for life, but at the last was perfectly
resigned to the will of her
Heavenly Father, who never makes
a mistake. She left a little son not
two weeks old. Great sympathy is
felt for the family. The funeral was
held at the home Monday afternoon.
Rev. F. J. Allington who married
them officiated at the funeral. Mrs.
R. Mastin, Miss Ida Mastin and Mr.
Foster sang three selections, selected
by the deceased. The North Lansing
Chapter of Eastern Stars had their
service at the cemetery. The flowers
were exceptionally fine. The burial
was in Genoa cemetery.

Nelson Kelley was born Feb. 27,
1880, and died Sept. 12, 1913. He
was the son of Ebenezer and Mary
Brooks Kelley. He was married in
early life to Miss Patience Davis, who
only lived a few years. In 1864, he
married Mrs. Isabell Beardsley,
who survives him. For 54 years he
has had a shoeshop on the corner,
known as Kelley's Corners, and until
he grew too feeble to work, he has
worked at the bench. Funeral on
Sunday at the home. Rev. F. J.
Allington officiated.

Manley Beardsley of Genoa and
Jay Brown of Cleveland visited Mrs.
Small on Friday.

Miss Helen Townley was a week-
end guest of Pauline Boyles.

Mrs. Sarah French received a box
of plums by parcel post from her sis-
ter-in-law, Mrs. Susan Culver of
Bell, California.

Brownie Ross has been quite sick,
but is better.
Fred Wilcox and Ed Jacobs have
gone on a fishing and hunting trip to
the North Woods.
Quite an excitement on Saturday,
when the whistle blew at the cream-
ery and telephones called for help.
The blacksmith shop was on fire.
Very soon there was plenty of help
and fortunately there was plenty of
water near and the fire was soon out
with only a hole in the roof. But
five minutes lost time with the
strong wind that was blowing the
shop would have gone, and others
would have suffered.

The W. C. T. U. will have a bake
sale on Saturday, Sept. 27, at the
Baptist church in the afternoon in
connection with their regular meet-
ing. They hope for a large patronage.

I'd like to thank all my neighbors
and friends who in any way assisted
during the fire at my home
M. H. DeCamp

A Wonderful Watchword.
"I believe more than I know," is
the key-note of all great souls. It
was the watchword of Columbus
when he adventured upon the un-
known seas, and of Stanley when he
plunged into poisonous jungles. It
was the watchword of Franklin as he
sent out his kite, and it inspired the
great magician, Edison, in the pa-
tient researches of his light-giving
laboratory. Without it science
would be hand-cuffed, reform par-
alyzed, religion dead. Faith is God's
dynamite; evermore let it go on bom-
barding ignorance, prejudice, prerog-
ative, and precedent. Scientific the-
ism is today the outer court of Christ's
own temple, and its wonderful watch-
word rings out clearer than in any
other age, "I believe more than I
know."—Frances E. Willard.

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 keep-
ing with the trust imposed.
WILLARD CUTLER, Funeral Director,
Moravia, N. Y.
Telephone { Bell 43—J.
Miller 110.

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

Sherwood.

Sept. 16—Sherwood Select School
opened last week with a good at-
tendance. Mary B. Thompson, prin-
cipal, Alice Leviston, Lucile Robert-
son and Valiese Vail as teachers.

Dr. Susan Taber has returned after
a two months' sojourn in Ann Arbor,
Mich.

Chas. Koon came last week from
Calgary, Canada. He is looking
about the apple orchards. Thinks if
we can have a little rain he will be
able to open a dory house.

Allen Meade, wife and child of
Syracuse were guests of his sister,
Mrs. Henry Locke last week.

Mrs. Raymond of Seneca Falls is
visiting her friend, Jessie Hoxsie, also
Miss Flora Hoxsie of Rochester.

Hester Lyon left yesterday fore-
noon for Brooklyn where she will
have a position in Pratt's Institute.

Mrs. Adelia Morrison is able to be
out doors once more.

Mr. and Mrs. Doyle of Auburn
spent Sunday at Eri Smart's.

People hardly know what to do
without the hotel barn. Many will
think twice before coming to Sher-
wood to entertainments this winter.
No place to shelter horses.

Mary Hudson and Amy Otis spent
the afternoon yesterday with Mrs.
Hudson's mother, Mary J. Culver, it
being her 91st birthday. She is very
bright and quite active, and recited
a long poem for them.

Mrs. Mary West is visiting cousins
in Weedsport.

It begins to look more like a state
road here, crushed stone being put
on in this vicinity. The steam
shovel just passed by on its way to
the gravel bank east of Poplar Ridge.

Poplar Ridge.

Sept. 15—Rev. and Mrs. Walters are
enjoying a month's vacation in In-
diana. The pulpit is being supplied
during their absence.

Rev. and Mrs. Kyon, formerly of
this place, have gone from their late
pastorate at South Glens Falls to
West Branch, Iowa.

Miss Phebe Mosher is spending
some time with her niece, Mrs.
Clarence Baker.

Mrs. S. A. Haines left for Syracuse
Friday, enroute to Delavan, Wis., for
a two months' visit with relatives.

Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Frost are at the
White-Frost cottage, Cascade, for the
week.

A son, Edward, was born to Mr.
and Mrs. Con Cahalan, Tuesday,
Sept. 9.

Leonard W. Ely of Philadelphia is
spending a few weeks with his
parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Landon have
returned from a week's visit with
friends in New Woodstock and Syra-
cuse, where they enjoyed several
automobile trips to places of beauty
and interest.

Dexter Wheeler is driving a new
Studebaker car.

Mrs. J. D. Todd and son, Howell
Mosher, have been recent guests of
relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Mary Husted has assumed her
duties as teacher at Albion, N. Y.

Owen Cannon is home from the
Auburn City hospital and is able to
be about the house.

East Venice.

Sept. 16—L. A. Taylor and wife,
George Sisson and wife, Fred Austin
and wife and Mrs. Minnie Sisson at-
tended Pomona Grange at Five Cor-
ners Saturday, Sept. 13. They report
a very interesting meeting.

Fred V. Lester and wife are visit-
ing at Louis Lester's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Parmley spent
Sunday at Fred Bothwell's.

Quite a number from this vicinity
attended the State fair at Syracuse
last week.

Casper Nettleton and family visit-
ed at Bert Smith's Sunday.

Mrs. Linnie Lester, who has been
quite sick, is much improved.

Perry B. Hodge and family called
at M. Nolan's Sunday afternoon.

Farmers around here are filling
their silos and cutting buckwheat.

Charles Fenner is working for
Jesse Whitten.

If you want to BUY SELL, OR
RENT A FARM, consult THE PEOP-
LE'S AGENCY, 93 Genesee St., Au-
burn, N. Y.

King Ferry.

Sept. 17—A son was born to Mr.
and Mrs. Ray Ellison, Sept. 10.

Mrs. Underhill and Mrs. Talmage
of Ira are visiting at J. B. Dick-
erson's.

Jay Shaw of Syracuse spent Sat-
urday with his parents, G. W. Shaw
and wife.

Mrs. Andrews of Buffalo and Mr.
Hilliard of Lake Ridge were Sunday
guests of Miss Lizzie Drake.

Wm. Kingsley of Medina was the
guest of E. S. Fessenden and family
the first of the week.

The Misses Wright of Buffalo are
visiting their aunt, Mrs. Arthur
King.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Weyant of
Sherwood spent Tuesday at Fred
Weyant's.

Miss Mary Detrick is visiting her
sister in Seneca Falls.

Mrs. May Mallison of Cortland is
visiting friends in this place.

Rev. W. H. Perry will preach in
the Presbyterian church next Sun-
day. All who heard Mr. Perry last
Sunday were much pleased with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hewes of Rich-
field Springs are guests of Myron
Hewes and family.

West Merrifield.

Sept. 15—The Ladies' Aid of the
Presbyterian church will meet at the
home of Mrs. Gaylord Anthony, Wed-
nesday.

Mrs. W. A. Alexander and sister,
Mrs. Benjamin, leave Tuesday of this
week for a visiting trip to Rochester
and other places in the western part
of the state.

Mr. Ralph DeKay has finished his
year as pastor of the Presbyterian
church at Scipioville and will re-
move his family to Auburn where he
enters the Seminary for his second
year studies.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Casler attended
the Pomona Grange at Five Corners
Saturday and report a very enjoy-
able time.

Wm. Kind of Syracuse was a guest
of his parents Sunday.

Mrs. Allen Culver of Aurora was a
caller in town Sunday.

Mrs. Fanny Slocum spent a part of
the past week in Auburn and attend-
ed the State fair.

Mrs. Alonzo Austin of Union
Springs and Mrs. Adelia Brewster
spent Thursday at Mrs. Berken-
stock's.

Scipioville.

Sept. 16—Rev. Ralph DeKay and
family, who have occupied the Pres-
byterian parsonage for the summer
have moved their goods to Auburn.

Mrs. Isaac Dorland of South Bend,
Ind., and Mrs. Wilson Dedrick of Au-
burn have been recent guests at Lee
Gray's; also Misses Ella Brown and
Bertha Crouse of Scranton, Pa.

John Heartt and wife of Auburn
spent Sunday with L. S. Atwater and
wife.

Mrs. W. F. Buckhout was in Syra-
cuse on business Tuesday.

James Hitchcock and wife visited
friends in Chittesango the past
week.

Miss Gertrude Brown of Syracuse
has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Lee
Gray, and other friends.

L. S. Atwater and wife took an
auto trip recently to Ithaca, Elmira,
Dryden and Cortland.

Will McDougall and wife of Fort
Edward spent a few days last week
with Lee Gray and wife.

Five Corners.

Sept. 17—The West Genoa and
Five Corners W. C. T. U. will hold a
business meeting Wednesday after-
noon, Sept. 24, at the home of Mrs.
Lester Boles.

The death of Mrs. Cornelia Corwin,
widow of Caleb Corwin, occurred
Monday morning. The funeral will
be held to-day at 2 o'clock at her late
home.

The Rebekahs will hold a peach
and ice cream social in Odd Fellow's
hall on Wednesday evening, Sept. 24.
All are invited.

Mrs. Jennie Palmer wishes to
thank all who recently sent her
postal cards.

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

DeCamp Reunion.

About one hundred persons attend-
ed the reunion of the DeCamp family
held on Saturday, Sept. 6, at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ross
near Locke. Guests were present
from Rochester, Ithaca, Auburn and
all nearby villages.

A very enjoyable dinner was ser-
ved under the family tent which had
been pitched on the lawn. After
dinner the president called a business
meeting at which the following
officers were elected: Pres., Dana
DeCamp; Vice Pres., Floyd DeMonte;
Sec., Miles Tarbell; Treas., Bert Ross.

The business meeting was followed
by remarks made by Rev. F. J.
Allington of North Lansing and Rev.
H. E. Springer of Locke.

Among changes noted as having
taken place during the year were
four deaths, two births and four
marriages. One party in each of four
couples married was a great grand
child of the head of the present
DeCamp family who was
Morris DeCamp of North
Lansing who died over twenty years
ago. Their names are as follows:
Miss Ethel Bower, granddaughter of
Henry DeCamp, Wava Lane and
Florence Lane, granddaughters of
Mrs. Angelene DeCamp O'mun, and
Charles DeCamp, grandson of Harvey
DeCamp. The ages of those present
ranged from two to twenty-two.

Resolutions

In memory of Rachel A. Under-
wood who died Sept. 12, 1913:

Whereas, It has been the will of
our Heavenly Father to call from our
midst one of our beloved sisters and
friends, Rachel A. Underwood, there-
fore, be it

Resolved, That while we shall
miss our sister, we humbly submit
to the will of God, believing all
things work together for good and
that some day we will understand
why one so young was called away.
Be it further,

Resolved, That we tender the
family of our deceased sister, our sin-
cere condolence in their deep afflic-
tion.

Resolved, That a copy of these
resolutions be placed on the minutes
of the East Genoa Ladies' Aid society,
and a copy sent to the bereaved
family.

Celia M. Atwood,
Ethel B. Armstrong, } Committee
Hattie M. Allnutt,

Some Potato Story.

A gentleman, who came in posses-
sion of one of the Dr. Sweet farms
near Unadilla, was here one day last
week with a load of potatoes which
he sold readily at \$1.00 per bushel.
He has so far overcome the climatic
conditions of the season as to raise
3,000 bushels on 18 acres. What he
would expect in a good potato year
is not stated. Certainly he is a po-
tato specialist and knows how to
handle them, even in such a dry and
frosty season as this has been. We
understand that he is now shipping
75 bushels a day to Oneonta for
which he receives \$1.00 a bushel.—
Franklin Dairyman

Cruthers Family Reunion.

A reunion of the Cruthers family
was held Saturday, Sept. 6, at the
home of Frank Cruthers east of Locke.
There were forty-one members of the
family present, from Auburn, Cort-
land, Genoa, Moravia, New Hope,
Syracuse, New York City and other
places. An exceptionally good din-
ner was served and a good time was
enjoyed. The next meeting will be
held with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cruth-
ers in Genoa.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our apprecia-
tion of the kindness and sympathy
shown to us in so many ways by our
neighbors and friends during our
recent bereavement, and also of the
many beautiful floral tokens received.
Leslie B. Underwood,
Mrs. Jane Bower,
Mrs. Helen Osman,
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hill and family,
Mr. and Mrs. Mead Underwood and
family.

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. ATWATER & SON.

Largest Magazine in World.

TO-DAY'S MAGAZINE is the largest
and best edited magazine published at
50c per year. Five cents per copy at
all newsdealers. Every lady who
appreciates a good magazine should
send for a free sample copy and pre-
mium catalog. Address, TODAY'S
MAGAZINE, Canton, Ohio.

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 afore-
said, 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 CAT-
TARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in
my presence, this 6th day of December,
A. D. 1898.
(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 constipa-
tion.



THE
Melting
of Molly

By
MARIA THOMPSON
DAVISS

Copyright, 1912, by the Bobbs-Merrill Company



"Molly, you are one lovely dream."

LEAF EIGHTH.
Blue Absinth.

MOLLY, Tom said in the most nonchalant manner imaginable, "we've got a dandy, strolling gypsy band up at the hotel, the dining room floor is all waxed and I'm asking for the first dance with the young and radiant Mrs. Carter. Get into a glad rag and don't keep me waiting."

"Tom?" I gasped.
"Oh, be a sport, Molly, and don't take water! You said you would wake up this town, and now do it. It seems twenty instead of six years since I had my arms around you to music, and I'm not going to wait any longer. Everybody is there and they can't all dance with Miss Chester."

"That settled it. I couldn't let a visiting girl be danced to death. Of course I had planned to make a dignified debut under my own roof, backed up by the presence of ancestral and marital rosewood, silver and mahogany, as a widow should, but duty called me to dejected myself amid the informality of an impromptu dance at the little town hotel. And in the fifteen minutes Tom gave me I dejected to some purpose and flowered out to still more. I never do anything by halves.

In that—that-trousseau old Bened made me there was one, what she called "simple" lingerie frock. And it looked just as simple as the check it called for, a one and two ephers back of it. It was of linen as sheer as a cobweb, real lace and tiny, delicious corroborations of embroidery. It fitted in lines that melted into curves, had enticements in the shape of a long sash and a dangerous breast knot of shimmering blue, the color of my eyes, and I looked newborn in it.

I'm glad that poor Mr. Carter was so stern with me about rats and things in his hair, now that they are out of style, for I've got lots of my own left in consequence of not wearing other people's. It clings and coils to my head just any old way that looks as if I had spent an hour on it. That made me able to be ready to go down to Tom in only ten minutes over the time he gave me.

I stopped on next to the bottom step in the wide old hall and called Tom to turn out the light for me, as Judy had gone.

I have turned out that light lots of times, but I felt it best to let Tom see me in a full light when we were alone. It is well I did! At first it stunned him, and it is a compliment to any woman to stun Tom Pollard. But Tom doesn't stay stunned long, and I only succeeded in suppressing him after he had landed two kisses on my shoulder, one on my hair and one on the back of my neck.

"Molly," he said, standing off and looking at me with shining eyes, "you are one lovely dream. Your shoulders are flushed velvet, your cheeks are peaches under cream, your eyes are blue absinth and your mouth a red devil. Come on before I get drunk looking at you." I didn't know whether I liked that or not and turned down the light quickly, myself and went to the gate hurriedly. Tom laughed and behaved himself.

Everybody in town was up to the hotel and everybody was nice to me, girls and all. There is a bunch of lovely posy girls in this town and they were all in full flower. Most of the men were college boys home for vacation, and while they are a few years younger than I, I have been friends with them for always and they know how I dance. I didn't even get near enough to the wall to know it was there, though I was conscious of Aunt Bettie and Mrs. Johnson sitting on it at one end of the room, and every time I passed them I flirted with them until I won a smile from them both. I wish I could be sure of hearing Mrs. Johnson tell Aunt Adeline all about it.

And it was well I did come to save Ruth Chester from a dancing death, for she is as light as a feather and sails on the air like a thistle-down. I felt sorry for Tom, for when he danced with me he could see her, and when he danced with her I pointed at him, even over Judge Wade's arm. I verily believe it was from being really rattled that he asked little Pet Buford to dance with him—by mistake as it were. After that if Pet breathed a single strain of music out of his arms I didn't see it. I knew that gone expression on his face and it made me feel so lonesome that I was more gracious to the Judge than was exactly safe. He dances just as magnificently as he exists in life, and it is a kind of ceremonial to do it with him. The boys all wore white flannels and most of the men, but the judge was as formally dressed as he would have been in midwinter, and I wondered if Alfred could be half as distinguished to look at. I suppose my eyes must have been telling on me about how grand I thought he was looking because he—well, I was rather

relieved when one of the boys took me out of his arms for a good, long, swinging two-step.

And how I did enjoy it all, every single minute of it! My heart beat time to the music as if it would never tire of doing so. Miss Chester and I exchanged little laughs and scraps of conversation in between times, and I fell deeper and deeper in love with her. Every pound I have melted and frozen and starved off me has brought me nearer to her, and I just can't think about how I am going to hurt her in a few days now. I put the thought from me and so let myself swing out into thoughtlessness with one of the boys. And after that I really didn't know with whom I was dancing. I began to get so intoxicated with it all.

I never heard musicians play better or get more of the spirit of dance in their music than those did tonight.

They had just given us the most lovely swinging things, one after another, when suddenly they all stopped, and the leader drew his bow across his violin. Never in all my life have I ever heard anything like the call of that waltz from that gypsy's strings. It laughed you a signal, and you felt yourself follow the first strain.

Just then somebody happened to take me from whomever I was with and I caught step and glided off the universe. The strongest arms that I had felt that evening—or ever—held me, and I didn't have to look up to see who it was. I don't know why I knew, but I did. I wasn't clasped so very close to him or left to float by myself an inch. I was just a part of him like the arms themselves or the hand that mine molded into. And while that wonder music teased and coaxed and mocked and rocked and sobbed and throbbed I laid my cheek against his coat sleeve and gave myself away, I didn't care to whom.

Again that strange sense of some wonderful eternal good came to me, and I found myself humming Billy's little "soul to keep" prayer against the doctor's sleeve to the tune of that magic waltz. I had never danced with him before, of course, but I felt as if I had been doing it always, and I melted in his arms as that baby had wilted to his mother out in the cabin a few hours earlier, and I don't see how such happiness as that could stop. But with a soft, entreating wail the music came to an end, and there the doctor was, smiling down into my face with his whimsical, friendly smile that woke me up all over.

"Somebody has stolen a rose from the Carter garden and brought it to the dance," he said with a laugh that was for me alone.

"No," I flashed back, "a string bean." And with that I danced off again with the judge, while the doctor disappeared through the door, and I heard the chug of his car as it whirled away. He had just stopped in for a second to see the fun, and God had given me that gypsy waltz with him because he knew I needed something like that in my life to keep for always.

This has been a happy night, in which I betrothed myself to Alfred, though he doesn't know it yet. I am going to take it as a sign that life for us is going to be brilliant and gay and full of laughter and love.

I haven't had Billy in my arms today, and I don't know how I shall ever get myself to sleep if I let myself think about it. His sleep place on my breast aches. It is a comfort to think that the great big God understands the womenfolk that he makes even if they don't understand themselves.

Most parties are just bunches of selfish people who go off in the corners and have good times all by themselves, but in Hillsboro, Tenn., it is not that way. Everybody that is not invited helps the hostess get ready and have nice things for the others, and sometimes I think they really have the best time of all.

This morning Aunt Bettie came up my front steps before breakfast with a large basketful of things for my dinner, and I wondered what I would have collected to be served to those people by the time all my neighbors had made their prize contributions. It took Aunt Bettie and Judy a half hour to unpack their things and set them in the refrigerator and on the pantry shelves. One was a plump fruit cake that had been keeping company in a tight box with a sponge soaked in sherry for ever since New Year's. It was ripe, or smelled so. It made me

gnaw under my belt.

A little later Judy was exclaiming over a two-year-old ham that had been simmered in port and larded with egg dressing, when Mrs. Johnson came in and began to unpack her basket, which was mostly bottles of things she said she used to "stick" food. The ginger colored barber got the run of them before the dinner was over and got badly stuck, so Judy says. That's what made him make the mistake.

I had planned to have a lot of strange food and had ordered some things up from a caterer in the city, but I telephoned the expressman not to deliver them until the next day, even if they did spoil. How could I use soft shelled crabs when Mrs. Wade had sent me word that she was going to bake some brook trout by a recipe of the judge's grandmother? Mrs. Hampton Buford had let me know about two fat little summer turkeys she was going to stuff with corn pone and green sage, and fillet mignon seemed foolish eating beside them. But when the little bit of a baby pig, roasted whole with an apple in its mouth, looking too frisky and innocent for worlds with his little baked tail curled up in the air, arrived from Mrs. Caruthers Cain I went out into the garden and laughed out loud at the idea of having spent money for lobsters, to be shipped alive and to be served broiled in their own shells.

When I got back in the kitchen things were well under way, everything smelling grand and Aunt Bettie in full swing matching up my dinner guests.

"Nobody in this town could suit me better than Pet Buford for a daughter-in-law, and I believe I'll have all the east rooms done over in blue chintz for her. I think that would be the best thing to set off her blue eyes and corn silk hair," she was saying as she cut orange peel into strips.

"You've planned the refurbishing of that east wing to suit the style of nearly every girl in Hillsboro since Tom put on long trousers, Bettie Pollard, and they are just as they have been for fifteen years since you did over the whole house," said Mrs. Johnson as she poured a wineglass half full from one bottle and added a tablespoonful from another.

"Well, I think he is really interested now from the way he danced most of his time with her down at the hotel the other night, and I have hopes I never had before. Now Molly, do put him between you and her, sort of cornered, so he can't even see Ruth Chester. She is too old for him." And Tom's mother looked at me over the orange peel as to a confederate.

"Humph, I'd like to see you or Molly or any woman 'corner' Tom Pollard," said Mrs. Johnson with a wry smile as she tasted the concoction in the wine-glass.

"I have put him at the end of the table because he is my kinsman and the only host I've got at present, Aunt Bettie," I said regretfully. I always take every chance to rub in Tom's and my relationship on Aunt Bettie, so she won't notice our flirtation.

"I'd put John Moore at the head of the table if I were you, Molly Carter, because he's about the only man you've invited that has got any sense left to visiting Hillsboro. He's a host of steadiness in himself, and the way he ignores all you women who would run after him if he would let you shows what he is. He has my full confidence," and as she delivered herself of this judgment of Dr. John, Mrs. Johnson drove in all the corks tight and began to pound spice.

"He's not out of the widower woods yet, Caroline," said Aunt Bettie with her most speculative smile. "I have about decided on him for Ruth since the judge has taken to following Molly about as bad as Billy Moore does. But don't you all say a word, for John's mighty timid, and I don't believe, in spite of all these years, he's had a single notion yet. If he had had he'd have tried a set-to with you, Molly, like all the rest of the shy birds in town. He doesn't see a woman as anything but a patient at the end of a spoon, and mighty kind and gentle he does the dosing of them too. Just the other day—dearie me, Judy, what has hotted over now?" And in the excitement that ensued I escaped to the garden.

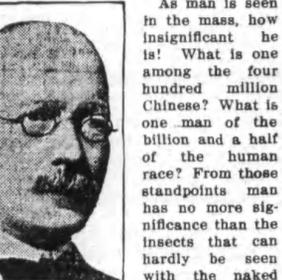
Yes, Aunt Bettie is right about Dr. John; he doesn't see a woman and there is no way to make him. What she had said about it made me realize that he had always been like that, and I told myself that there was no reason in the world why my heart should beat in my slippers on that account. Still I don't see why Ruth Chester should have her head literally thrown against that stone wall and I wish Aunt Bettie wouldn't. It seemed like a desecration even to try to match-make him, and it made me hot with indignation all over. I dug so fiercely at the roots of my phlox with a trowel I had picked up that they groaned so loud I could almost hear them. I felt as if I must operate on something. And it was in this mood that Alfred's letter found me.

It had a surprise in it and I sat back on the grass and read it with my heart beating like a triphammer. He had called the day he had posted it and he was due to arrive in New York almost as soon as it did, just any hour now I calculated in a flash. And "from New York immediately to Hillsboro" he had written in words that fairly sung themselves off the paper. I was frightened—so frightened that the letter shook in my hands, and with only the thought of being sure that I might be alone for a few minutes with it, I fled to the garret.

What Is A Man?

By REV. J. H. RALSTON
Secretary of Correspondence Department
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—What is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him?—Psalm 8:4.



As man is seen in the mass, how insignificant he is! What is one among the four hundred million Chinese? What is one man of the billion and a half of the human race? From those standpoints man has no more significance than the insects that can hardly be seen with the naked eye. The most of us drop out of life and not a ripple of interest is created on the surface of society. On the other hand as we look at man as he is seen in his real being, as he is represented to us in the scriptures, how great does he appear! Only a little lower than the angels, crowned with honor and glory, and given dominion over the creatures. An old poet has very well expressed our thought in this way:

"An heir of glory! frail child of dust! Helpless, immortal! insect infinite! A worm! a god! I tremble at myself, And in myself am lost!"

We must keep in mind that the question is, What is man that thou art mindful of him? It is God that is in mind here, his estimate of man. In the first place man is mortal, that is, he is like all things composed of flesh, bones and blood; he is born, he lives, he dies. Now if that were all could we say that God has put his mind upon him? What has God done for man as an animal? If man would obey God's laws would he not be stronger, more comely in person, would he not be better housed, have more beautiful and pleasant surroundings?

But man is a moral being, and here we are approaching the image of God. Here we may include in the likeness of God the intellect also. As a moral being man is accountable to God. Here is also the realm of conscience, the capacity of distinguishing between right and wrong. And here we may find that the thoughtfulness of God receives emphasis. Every provision is made for man's moral perfection. If a conflict arises between the merely physical and the moral, the moral is preferred, and rightly so, because it is in this that the relationship between God and man is more clearly shown. Every man has a conscience unless indeed he may have put it to death by his own neglect or abuse of it. And God does not leave man with the capacity of distinguishing between right and wrong without a criterion of right, and we have the Bible. We have, too, the advantages that come from association with men and women of high moral character, and we have the immaculate life of Jesus Christ, which a late writer has spoken of in the term, "the moral glory of Jesus Christ."

There is no use denying that man thinks very highly of himself, and it is the spontaneous disposition of man, when asked as to his moral or spiritual state, to say that he is perfectly right. The redemptive work of Jesus Christ throws the searchlight on man, and he sees himself as God sees him, and gets the correct answer to the question, What is man that God should think upon him and visit him? In the first place he is not right. He is not just slightly wrong. Taking the teaching of the only book that has ever fairly depicted man, we must concede that the picture is gruesome and sad. At the very beginning of the race when man had not gotten far from the state of perfect innocence, it was said that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. Job said that if he attempted to justify himself his mouth would condemn him. David said that all men are gone astray, that they had altogether become filthy, that there was not one that did good, no, not one. Isaiah saw that all of man professed righteousness was as filthy rags, and that his iniquities like the wind had taken him away. Jesus Christ spoke of some men as a generation of vipers, and questioned whether out of them, being evil, any good thing could come. The picture that Paul gives in his letters to the Romans and Galatians is one that makes us shudder. Thus is man as God thinks on him, and there is nothing less that God could do for him but to redeem him out of his wretchedness and misery and death. As God thus saw him he saw in him the most glowing possibilities of future greatness and glory. The glory of the Christian religion is that it makes provision for man's regeneration, not simply his spiritual inward regeneration, but the regeneration of man in his whole being. Twice-born men can be numbered this minute by the tens of thousands, men whose present is as different from the past as day is from night. God sees in every man, however low, an angel that is more beautiful than the angel that the sculptor sees in the block of marble.

1849 Auburn Savings Bank 1913

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In the jewelry department are some splendid values in
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Call, phone or write.

(To Be Continued.)

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Friday Morning Sept. 19, 1913

Seven Wonders of the World.

We have no indication of the existence of a cycle of seven wonders until about the end of the second century B. C. Then appears in an epigram of Antipater of Sidon an enumeration of seven great works, which prove to be the very ones later appearing as the seven wonders. They are (1) the walls of Babylon, (2) the statue of Zeus at Olympia, (3) the hanging gardens of Semiramis at Babylon, (4) the Colossus of Rhodes, (5) the pyramids of Memphis, (6) the mausoleum of Halicarnassus, (7) the temple of Diana (Artemis) at Ephesus. Within the next century Varro, by his leisurely allusion to the septem opera, betrays that the saying had already assumed current proverbial form. Diodorus, in the second half of the same century (first B. C.), speaks, too, of "the so called seven works," and Strabo, a little later, uses the very phrase, "the seven wonders." From this time on, at least, the septem miracula have an assured place in all the common lore of Rome.

Writers of Historic Songs.

Most of the songs that have made history were written by men who had no other claim to immortality. The "Marseillaise" is the only production of Rouget de Lisle which has survived, and "The Wearing of the Green" was the work of an anonymous purveyor of ballads for the street hawkers of Dublin. Max Schneckenburger, an obscure Swabian merchant, who never published anything else, composed in 1840 some verses of which the burden was thus translated:
Dear fatherland, no danger thine.
Firm stand thy sons to watch the Rhine.
Little was heard of these until thirty years later, when the Franco-German war gave them an enormous vogue. They were then adopted as the national anthem of United Germany, and a yearly pension of 3,000 marks was conferred on the composer of the tune to which they were set.—London Chronicle.

Magnetism of the Horse.

"There is a side to the value of the pony which I believe is not fully understood," writes George H. Dacy in Suburban Life. "There is about the horse a magnetism, a strong physical presence, that is imparted to one coming intimately in contact with him, as in riding. As is well known, the horse is immune to many diseases to which mankind is susceptible. I believe that the horse, being immune to such diseases as diphtheria, intestinal disorders such as typhoid, cholera and dysentery, as well as scarlet fever, small-pox and measles, and being full to the bubbling over of vital force, animal spirit or magnetism, imparts more or less of this to his rider or companion and more particularly to little ones who are not in robust health. Repeatedly delicate children have been known to obtain rugged health and to develop rapidly when given a pony."

Chinese Inns Ideal in Theory.

At the better class Chinese inns the proprietor receives his guests at the outer gate, ushers them into the courtyard and shows them to their apartments. Then he retires and leaves them to their own devices. The traveler is attended by his own servants; his cook buys and prepares his food, of the same quality and cookery as he would enjoy at his own home table; the boy unpacks his master's bed, the iron frame, mattresses and all, even to the mosquito netting. The master's own linen is spread, having been washed by his own servants. Folding chairs, table—in fact, everything which one may wish—is arranged and all without a word. At a tenth the cost of European inns one lives like a lord and sleeps like a child and is a thousand miles from the tipping zone.—Roman Herald.

A Model.

A witty professional man was chatting with some women about a friend of theirs who was notoriously bespeckled. His better half makes him walk a chalked line, and woe be unto him if he deviates from it.
"He is a model husband!" exclaimed one woman in the party.
"Nay, not model, but modeled," interrupted the professional man, "but whether in clay or putty deponent sayeth not."

A Means of Display.

"So your daughter is studying the violin."
"Yes," replied Mrs. Clyminwell.
"Has she unusual talent?"
"I haven't observed. But there's no question about her possessing a remarkably beautiful forearm."—Washington Star.

Her Finish.

"I see her finish, all right."
"Shouldn't wonder. She's certainly hid the cosmetics on thick."—Boston Transcript.

Her First Ice Cream Soda.

She was evidently more than fifty and she showed every outward sign of poverty and hard work—unending hard work. But evidently this was a special event and her eyes shone with excitement. She entered one of the big drug stores and while her excitement visibly increased her assurance seemed to fade. After hesitating a moment she walked over to the soda fountain, where a pleasant faced boy was "wiping up." Pushing a nickel over the marble counter, she blurted in an awkward manner that she wanted a soda. The proprietor of the drug store, who was watching her, is a kindly man and he grasped the situation at once. With a bound he was behind the counter before the boy could tell this excited reveler that her soda would cost ten cents. Then he himself mixed a delicious strawberry ice cream soda and gave it to the little old woman, who sank contentedly upon one of the stools at the counter and gave herself over to it. The proprietor smiled crookedly down at the nickel as he dropped it into the cash drawer and rang up a five cent sale.—Exchange.

How to Be an Inventor.

A retired professor of mechanical engineering was called upon to deliver a few lectures on invention to the senior engineering classes. His first injunction was that when one attempts to devise a machine to do a certain thing, one must consider directly the fundamental operations to be performed and must wipe from the mind all existing methods and all preconceived notions. He stated that one so called inventor attempted in the days of the scythe to invent a mowing machine. Being familiar only with the scythe, he designed a horse drawn machine which would swing a scythe. He simply replaced the man by a mechanism. It is needless to say that his invention did not survive. The problem of efficiently cutting hay and grain was not successfully solved until it was attacked by a man with an open mind, and he devised the knife of the modern mowing machine or reaper.—American Machinist.

The Perfect Cup of Coffee.

Fill a kettle with fresh cold water that has run for a few moments and put it to boil. Place over an open china teapot kept just for coffee (as metal is deleterious) a clean wet old linen napkin or a new square of unbleached muslin, letting it sag toward the center. Put into the depression four heaping tablespoonfuls (for four cups of coffee) of finely pulverized Java and Mocha or any preferred brand of coffee. When the water in the kettle is at the galloping point pour it through the coffee slowly until four cupfuls have filtered through. Just the contents of the kettle can go in if measured before boiling, allowing a little for waste. Cover and take at once to table. Wash the cloth immediately after breakfast and keep in a jar of cold water, never permitting it to get dry, and freshening the water every day.—New York Times.

Oiling Japanese Umbrellas.

The vegetable oil used in making paper umbrellas in Japan is pressed out of the seeds of the rubber plant. This oil is made in the various islands famous for oil and seeds from these plants. Sandy ground is favored for the cultivation of the plant. The yield of seeds is estimated at twenty bushels per acre. The annual production throughout Japan amounts to 350,000 bushels, from which over a gallon of oil per bushel is extracted. The oil, before it is used, is boiled and then cooled until it can be applied by hand to umbrellas with a piece of cloth or waste. No machinery or tools are used in applying the oil. When the oiling is completed the umbrellas are exposed in the sun for about five hours. This oil is also used in making the Japanese lanterns, artificial leather, printing ink, lacquer, varnishes, oil paper and paints.

His Wedding Present.

"I willingly countenance your marriage with my daughter," wrote a physician to his prospective son-in-law, "conditionally on your accepting as a wedding present her mother. As a wife she has not been a success; as a mother-in-law she is at least problematical. At all events, I can endure her temper no longer, and as she expresses a wish to live with her daughter I am sending her along by the next train."

Apply Your Knowledge.

"A college education is worth \$25,000 in increased earning capacity," declares a western university. It is, and it isn't. There are college men who could not earn this sum in twenty-five years. There are men earning twice as much in a year who never even walked by a college. It's a fine thing to have, but its earning capacity depends upon the practical use made of it, says the wise man in Power.

When the Cake is Done.

It should pull from the sides of the pan.
Should not stick to a toothpick when it is put into the center.
It should spring back in place when the finger is pressed on the top.—Woman's World.

Compensation.

"Bobby, won't you be a good boy and go to Sunday school this morning?"
"Mamma, will you let me skip my bath if I do?"—Chicago Tribune.

All faults may be forgiven of him who has perfect candor.

Minute "Movies" of the News Right Off the Reel

"Tango" comes from the Latin and means "I touch."

To prevent spooning park benches in Huntington, W. Va., will be covered with luminous paint.

For letting his chickens wander in a neighbor's yard a man in Chelsea, Mass., was put under bail of 1 cent.

City owned pigs at the refuge home farm in Cincinnati are fed tons of confiscated candy, the result of pure food raids.

Ex-King Manuel has pawned his father's decorations to tide him over until his forthcoming marriage, to a wealthy bride.

Boy in Newburyport, Mass., found and played with a piece of "glass" which turned out to be the missing \$1,500 diamond of Mrs. Nelson Morris wife of the Chicago packer.

A silver loving cup has been presented Elias Toy, a Pennsylvania railroad conductor, who has worked continuously for fifty years without losing a day or ever receiving a reprimand.

Largest apple sauce pot in the world, ten feet in diameter and ten feet deep, will be shown at the Panama exposition. It will hold the filling for 3,000 apple pies at once, and still some countries won't participate in the big show.

NEW AEROBOAT TO GO OVER 67 MILES AN HOUR.

Stability and Speed Combined in Orville Wright's Latest Invention.

Orville Wright, the inventor of the aeroplane, has just turned out an aeroboot or flying boat which he believes will be an important factor in the development of the United States postal service. The invention is the result of two years of experimenting.

Mr. Wright himself has been reluctant to discuss the new invention, but the general superintendent of the Wright company, Grover Cleveland Loening of Dayton, O., recently consented to describe his chief's latest achievement in the world of air.

"Mr. Wright," he said, "expects that his aeroboot will demonstrate its usefulness especially in carrying mails, dispatches, etc., over inaccessible inland waterways such as are found in many regions of the west, in Alaska and along the coast."

"The consistent speed of the new boat will be sixty-seven miles an hour," he added, "and at all times it will be a faster vehicle for postal service than the fastest express train. Greater speed can be obtained on a spurt."

The aeroboot has also been developed to an unusual point of seaworthiness.

Mr. Loening also described a new hydroaeroplane, model C-H, which Mr. Wright has just put upon the market.

"The new hydro has been developed particularly for use over small inland rivers and lakes," said Mr. Loening. "It is provided with new features for stability and control on the water. The quick and treacherous air currents created by high banks will not upset the new craft."

"With only a sixty horsepower motor as many as four persons have been carried on this hydro, and frequently it has flown off the water from a standing start in less than ten seconds."

The consistent speed of the Wright hydroaeroplane will be fifty-eight miles an hour.

Mr. Wright has made several experimental flights in his air boat over the Miami river, near Dayton, and he has been able to demonstrate that hydroaeroplanes can be made as stable and easy to control in flight as the best land machines, according to Mr. Loening.

INVENTS TIPPING SYSTEM.

Banker Opens Account For Waitress Who Serves Him Daily.

Lee Moser, a St. Louis banker, has convinced himself that he has worked out the ideal tipping system.

Mr. Moser, who is young and good looking, thought he was so well taken care of by a young woman who waited on him in his favorite luncheon room that he obtained her name and went to the savings department of a trust company and opened a dollar account in her name. He kept patronizing the cafe, and none but the girl with the savings account could wait on him.

He never affronts her with a tip, but when he feels that the service is especially good a deposit goes to the credit of the waitress.

Aims at Stock Gambling.

A bill designed to stop gambling in stocks, bonds and warehouse receipts of all commodities, which has just been introduced in congress by Representative Hollings, Progressive, of Pennsylvania, would compel all those dealing in securities or acceptances representing commodities to effect a delivery of the material bought and sold at the close of each transaction. They would have to execute a bill of sale with government internal revenue stamps.

HIGH LIFE FILLED NATION'S COFFERS

Increased Smoking and Drinking Add to Revenues.

TOTAL OF \$344,424,453.

Banner Revenue Year is \$22,809,000 More Than in 1912—Illinois First, New York Second, in Import Figures. Saloons and Wholesale Liquor Dealers Decreasing in Number.

The wealth of gold and silver and paper money filling the vaults of the federal treasury is due in no small measure to the record breaking drinking, smoking and card playing of the American people during the fiscal year 1913. Details of the sources of the \$344,424,453 collected in internal revenue taxes during the year ended June 30—the greatest in the history of the country—have just been disclosed in a report to Secretary McAdoo by William H. Osborne, commissioner of internal revenue, whose headquarters are in Washington.

The 143,220,000 gallons of whisky and brandy consumed during the year brought in \$157,542,000; the 65,246,000 barrels of beer, porter and ales profited the government \$63,246,000; the 14,276,771,000 cigarettes smoked increased the revenues by \$17,846,000; the 7,699,038,000 cigars pushed away benefited Uncle Sam to the extent of \$23,097,000; the chewing and smoking of 404,363,000 pounds of tobacco gave him \$32,349,000; taxes on 33,209,000 pounds of snuff amounted to \$2,657,000, and the sale of 32,764,155 packs of playing cards, an increase of 1,952,475 over the previous year, brought \$655,283.

Taxes on Oleomargarine.

Taxes on 4,172,000 pounds of artificially colored oleomargarine amounted to \$417,000 and on 128,988,000 pounds of uncolored oleomargarine to \$347,000. This showed an aggregate increase of 16,906,000 pounds in the consumption of oleomargarine compared with last year. The use of 38,742,000 pounds of process or renovated butter, a decrease of 8,276,000 pounds, gave the government \$97,000.

The manufacture of "filled cheese" apparently has become extinct. While the treasury collected taxes on 33,000 pounds a year ago, none was collected during the fiscal year of 1913.

The aggregate number of saloons in the country this year was 194,590, a decrease, despite the increased consumption of intoxicants, of 21,554 as compared with the fiscal year 1912. Wholesale liquor dealers numbered 6,452, a decrease of 600 within a year.

Previous Records Broken.

Total internal revenue receipts of 1913 exceeded the previous high record of 1911 by \$21,898,000 and the collections of 1912 by \$22,809,000. To collect the enormous sum it cost the government \$5,483,000. This was at the rate of \$15.92 per \$1,000, or 1.59 per cent, as compared with \$17.14 per \$1,000, or 1.71 per cent, in 1912; \$16.80 per \$1,000, or 1.68 per cent, in 1911, and a general average cost of collection of \$25.52 per \$1,000, or 2.55 per cent.

There was a decrease in the internal revenue receipts on articles imported from Porto Rico of \$22,765 and an increase in the tax on Philippine products of \$94,342.

Illinois heads the list in the amount of internal revenue collected, with \$58,302,001. New York ranks second, with \$46,661,853.

BOTTLED MESSAGE FOUND.

May Tell Fate of Missing Craft, the Lost "Christmas Ship."

A message supposed to have been written by Captain Charles Nelson of the Rouse Simmons, the "Christmas ship" which went down with all on board in Lake Michigan last November, has been found near Sturgeon Bay, Wis., by Frank Lauecher, the son of a fisherman.

The message is dated Nov. 23 and reads as follows:

"These lines were written at 10:30 p. m. Schooner Rouse Simmons ready to go down about twenty miles south-east of Twin River point, between fifteen and twenty miles off shore. All hands lashed to one line. Goodby. Captain Charles Nelson."

Young Lauecher was playing on the beach several miles north of Sturgeon Bay when he found the bottle. The note, written roughly in pencil, was inside.

Many are of the opinion the note is the last word from the ill fated ship, which sank during a terrific storm last winter when loaded with Christmas trees from the northern woods and bound for Chicago.

Negroes to Hold an Exposition.

Incorporation papers have been issued at Springfield, Ill., to the National Negro Semicentennial Exposition association, a body organized to promote an exposition of the negro's progress since emancipation. It is to be held in Chicago in August and September, 1914.

Swimmer Finds Big Pearl.

While swimming in South Fork, a tributary of the Sangamon river, Oliver Wolf of Eldsburg, Ill., dug up with a handful of sand a pearl that weighed fifty-five grains, according to H. Fleming, a jeweler of that town. Fleming valued the pearl at \$1,500.

For the Children

Prince Humbert, Son of the King of Italy.



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Princes and princesses are a good deal like other people, especially when they are little. The young lad attired in a striped bathing blouse and with the trunks of his suit rolled as high as he can get them is Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, heir apparent to the throne of Italy. He is enjoying himself on the beach by the Adriatic sea. Crown Prince Humbert is said to be a studious boy and has a decided talent for music. He is the only son of King Victor Emmanuel and is named for his grandfather. The prince, who is nine years old, is the only son of King Victor and Queen Helena. The other children are all daughters—Princess Yolande, twelve; Princess Mafalda, who will soon be eleven, and Princess Giovanna, about six.

Experiment With a Tumbler.

Take a thin blown glass tumbler. Fill it nearly full of water and place on its borders, after drying them well, a cross of equal branches cut from paper. Turn down at right angles the ends of the branches of the cross, in order to prevent it from slipping down the sides.

If you now cause the glass to vibrate by rubbing some part of its exterior surface with your wet fingers, as if you were going to make it ring, you will perceive the glass to omit a sound. But more than this, you will notice the following: If your finger rubs the glass under one of the branches of the paper cross, the latter will remain stationary. But if, on the contrary, you rub a part of the glass situated between the branches of the cross, the cross will begin to turn slowly as if it obeyed some magical influence, and will not stop until the end of one of the branches arrives over the part rubbed by the finger. Thus, by moving the finger around the glass, you make the cross turn as you please.—Magical Experiments.

Riddles.

Which man in the army wears the largest hat? The man with the largest head.

If a boy wears his coat out, what will he do? Wear it home again.

In what place did the cock crow when all the world heard him? In Noah's ark.

What animals are admitted into the opera house? White kids.

Why is it vulgar to play and sing by yourself? Because it is solo.

What are the best seats in the house? The receipts.

Why should a fainting woman have more than one physician? Because if she is not brought to (two) she may die.

A Guessing Game.

When your friends come, seat yourselves in a circle on your porch. The host begins by mentioning four distinct characteristics of a person about whom he is thinking at that moment. The game consists of the rest of the company, by questioning him, trying to guess the person to whom these characteristics belong.

Hold a ring between your thumb and forefinger at some distance from the boy addressed, and, giving him a crooked stick, ask him to close one eye and try to catch the ring on the stick. This looks very simple to do, and any boy will think he can surely do it, but—

Optical Illusion.

Hold a ring between your thumb and forefinger at some distance from the boy addressed, and, giving him a crooked stick, ask him to close one eye and try to catch the ring on the stick. This looks very simple to do, and any boy will think he can surely do it, but—

Polly's Pile.

You ought to see wee Polly's pile! She takes a bit of dough That cook allows her, and she tries To roll it out "just so." But she must handle it a lot Before it fits her pan, And pie crust does show every spot When hands aren't spick and span. And pie, to be quite flaky, need The very lightest touch. The crust is very touch indeed If it is handled much. And when wee Polly's pile is made She feels a sad surprise When Cousin May says, "I'm afraid I dare not eat rich pie." But Aunt Estlin takes a plea "Is this for me?" You're very kind, dear little niece, I'll take it home for tea." —Farm Journal.

Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

How to Use Stale Bread.

The modern housekeeper is likely to buy a loaf of fresh bread every day at the baker's, but our grandmothers made their bread at home and used up every scrap of one baking before baking day came around again.

Here are some of the ingenious ways in which one grandmother disguised stale bread so that the most picky child she had would not know it from a brand new dish.

Cut squares of very hard bread two inches thick, steam over boiling water for twenty minutes and serve hot, with butter and maple sirup.

Or cut the bread in one inch squares, put in a colander and dash cold water over them. Then fry the squares in butter until they are a delicate brown. Break two eggs over them, cook three minutes and serve immediately. This is particularly good for breakfast.

Another way is to make our old friend, French or Spanish toast, which is good for breakfast or luncheon. Cut rather thick slices of bread, dip in milk, then in beaten egg, and fry a delicate brown. Serve this very hot and, if possible, with maple sirup.

If you happen to have a whole stale loaf left over, here is a fascinating way to use it. Cut off all the crust, put it on a tin and set in the oven to dry and brown. When it is a light golden brown lay it on the molding board and crush fine. Then cut the crustless loaf into pieces one inch thick and two or three inches long. Beat two eggs very light, add two cupfuls of sweet milk and a pinch of salt, dip the pieces of bread in the mixture, roll in the fine breadcrumbs and drop them into hot lard. When they are fried a nice brown put them on a hot dish and sprinkle thickly with sugar and a little fine cinnamon.

A really delicious pudding can be made in the following manner: Take rather thick slices of bread from which the crust is trimmed. Butter these slices on both sides. Heat a can of rather tart red or purple plums, put a layer of fruit in the bottom of a pudding dish, then a layer of bread and butter and continue until the dish is filled. Set it in the oven for five minutes to get heated through. Then remove it from the oven, cover with a plate, put a weight on it and set where it will become thoroughly cold. Eat it with cream and sugar. Tart cherries may be used in place of plums or blackberries, and there should be plenty of juice, so that the bread may be saturated.

How to Make Coffee For Two.

Always scald the coffeepot immediately before using. Keep the inside of the coffeepot perfectly clean and leave the cover up and place in a sunshiny window. Never let coffee stand more than five minutes after it is boiled before serving. Buy the coffee unground and grind just before using, is the advice given in the Woman's World.

The flavor of the coffee may be improved by heating the ground coffee carefully just before making.

Four level teaspoonfuls of ground coffee, one teaspoonful of the white of egg and the crust shell of one egg.

Mix with four tablespoonfuls of cold water, pour on two and one-half cupfuls of boiling water and cover closely and let boil from three to five minutes. Then add three tablespoonfuls of cold water to settle and set the coffeepot where the coffee will keep hot, but not boil, and let stand for five minutes. Pour out a half cupful of the coffee and put it back into the coffeepot to rinse down the grounds and serve at once. The first cup of coffee is considered the best.

How to Make "Old" Lace.

Once more we have reached the point in the revolution of fashion when lace, especially the real ones, must have the old look new required by the costumers in making up lace trimmed gowns. There is a way to make new lace look old, which, so far as color is concerned, cannot be told from the priceless heirlooms.

All that is needed is a newspaper. Strips of newspaper are cut a trifle wider than the lace is to be tinted. To these the edges of the lace are carefully sewed. A roll of newspapers about the size of an ordinary mailing tube is then made, and the lace trimmed newspaper strips are then rolled around this smoothly. The whole is then sealed and laid away. In the course of a few weeks or months the lace will have acquired the most perfect "old" color. A hundred years couldn't produce any better results than the newspaper properly put on.

How to Make Dutch Coffee Cake.

One yeast cake, three pints sifted flour, two cupfuls of butter, one pint lukewarm milk, two beaten eggs, one and a half cupfuls sugar.
Dissolve yeast in half cupful warm water for twenty minutes. Place flour in deep bowl, make "hole" in center and pour dissolved yeast into it. Melt butter, stir into milk and then into yeast in center of bowl of flour. Last add beaten eggs. Sprinkle the sugar over the flour and beat the mixture thoroughly. Cover and let rise all night. In morning, mold into two large loaves.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE.

Friday Morning, Sept. 19, 1913

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

The Old Cayuga Bridge.

At the annual meeting of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science held at Mayville, Chautauqua county, Sept. 11, Squire Howe of Falconer, formerly of Genoa, read the following paper on "The Old Cayuga Bridge," which will be of interest to people of this section:

Attempting to connect the early history of Chautauqua county with Cayuga bridge may seem like a far-fetched proposition, but that memorable structure, which at the time it was built was one of the greatest works of public improvement in the state, had much to do with the early settlement of this county, because it overcame the greatest natural obstacle that intervened upon the road that connected the Hudson river with the western part of the state and greatly facilitated emigration and traveling between the two sections. And it was the wonder and admiration of the age and enlisted the attention of some of the ablest minds of this state, and its great usefulness, for it soon became a great highway for western travel and emigration, evinced the sagacity of its projectors. Really it was a very important link in the chain of highway communication between the east and the west; for at the time it was built there was no Erie canal, and steam railways were entirely unknown. The earliest communication between the eastern states and all the west, as all of the country west of the central New York lakes was then called, was by way of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers. A slight knowledge of the topographical formation of the state will make it clear why this was the case.

All of the state west of the Hudson river, as far west as the central lakes, and both north and south of the Mohawk, is rugged and semi-mountainous, and the valleys of both rivers were openings between hills that were practically impassable for a great thoroughfare. Albany could be reached without great difficulty from almost anywhere east of the Hudson, and navigation was easy enough to Troy at the mouth of the Mohawk, but the Cohoes rapids are an insurmountable obstacle to navigation on the lower reaches of that river, which made navigation by land necessary from Albany to Schenectady, but above that place there was fairly good navigation to Little Falls, 56 miles.

The water in the river is deep and the current not very strong. Flat boats were used and propelled by poling. At Little Falls there was a portage of three-fourths of a mile. The lighter boats were carried over the portage upon the shoulders of strong boatmen, also the cargoes, but the larger boats were hauled over by oxen. The boats were flat-bottomed, 20 to 30 feet in length, and would convey two and one-half to five tons of cargo, and needed four to six men to propel them with poles of some light elastic timber, probably pine, of length sufficient to reach from the boatman's shoulders to the bottom of the river. With one or two other short portages it was possible to navigate the Mohawk to Fort Stanwix, as the site of the now city of Rome was called. From thence a small canal was made to Wood creek, which flowed into Oneida lake, from which to Seneca Falls upon the Seneca lake outlet there was easy navigation, or one could go down the Oneida and Oswego rivers to Lake Ontario.

Shortly before the year 1796, the state had made a road from Whites-town, Oneida county, to Geneva, at the foot of Seneca lake, which road passed through Auburn, then a little village called Hardenburg's Corners. Although by courtesy the road was called a turnpike, yet it was but little better than an Indian trail. But at the foot of Cayuga lake the most difficult obstacle of the entire route was encountered. The lake there is about one mile wide. To the northward lies the then impassable Montezuma swamp, eight or ten miles in width, with a difficult hilly country between it and Lake Ontario. To the southward the Lakes Cayuga and Seneca extend upwards of 40 miles, with great hills surrounding the heads of each lake, and no roads at all. The grand problem was how to get across Cayuga lake.

Steamboats were unknown then, wind or horse propelled boats were insufficient and unreliable, but probably were used to a slight extent. But with a very rapid increase of wagon traveling, the need for a bridge soon became very great.

The Cayuga Bridge company was organized in 1797, and incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, and the construction of the bridge was begun. It was completed Sept. 4, 1800, and soon became a great thoroughfare. Almost all

of the emigration to this county and to other counties west of the central lakes passed over it. It was said that the bridge was never in the daytime without a wagon upon some part of it.

The wagons were all canvas covered, the canvas drawn over bows rising four to five feet above the wagon boxes. If there was a baby along, the cradle was suspended from the bows, which made it to all intents and purposes a self-rocker. Sometimes they took a cow along, which managed to pick a scanty subsistence along the road. The little milk which she gave was put into the churn. The movements of the wagon during the daytime was sufficient to churn the milk, and they had only to take off the fresh butter at the end of a day's journey. The canvases were many of them branded, some of them, "For the Western Reserve"; others "For the Holland Purchase," and some with mottoes, serious or humorous. The fare over the bridge was \$1. It was, until the Erie canal was opened, immensely profitable, although it was necessary to rebuild it twice.

The structures were made of white oak timber, which was cheap, abundant and of very superior quality all around about the foot of the lake, and easily procured. Piles were driven into the soft bottom of the lake, which is shallow there. The superstructure was built upon them. It was 22 feet wide and 22 feet between trestles. It was for many years one of the greatest public improvements of the state, and it was the dividing line between the east and the west.

Before the canal was made, practically all of the merchandise used in the western part of the state was hauled by wagons over it, and all of the merchantable farm produce grown in that section, which would bear transportation, was hauled back over it. Those were days of hard working and close living, and strenuous contention with adversity. A portion of the first bridge fell in the night, but was soon rebuilt. In 1808 it became necessary to begin a new bridge which was completed in 1812-1813. After the opening of the Erie canal, it ceased to be profitable in the season of navigation, but was much used during the winter season. After the construction of the Syracuse and Rochester railway, about 1840, traveling across the bridge nearly ceased. A few years later it was abandoned. Some of the old piles were still standing 15 years ago, but they are now all disappeared, and there is nothing whatever left of the once great Cayuga bridge.

People of the present time who are impatient if they are traveling less than 40 or 50 miles an hour, have no clear conception of the hardships endured by those who came to this county previous to the completion of the canal. From the Hudson river to Buffalo is 360 miles by the canal; by the crude highways in those days it was still farther, and with the slow teams used, no more than 10 or 20 miles a day could be made. At first there were no houses of entertainment along the road, and even after they were established very many of the emigrants were too poor to pay for entertainment, and were obliged to sleep in their wagons or upon the ground under them, and their teams subsisted upon what little forage they could gather along the road. Verily, those were strenuous times, and only the strongest could survive them, and yet there was a compensation in that fact, for those difficult conditions developed great physical and intellectual strength and made them strong men and brave-hearted women. It was the workings of Almighty Providence along the lines of the survival of the fittest, laying broad and deep the foundations of this great American nation.

I believe that the native men and women, the descendants of those brave and hardy pioneers who came here in the early days of the 19th century, in their covered wagons trailing along over four or five hundred miles of rugged difficult roads for four to six months, enduring hardships that killed off some of the weaker ones among them, are today braver, stronger, more capable people than they would have been had the present easy and rapid means of traveling prevailed at that time.

Notice of Drawing of Jury

for Trial and Special Term Supreme Court.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CAYUGA COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, ss: AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1913. Notice is hereby given that a panel of twenty-four (24) grand jurors and thirty-six (36) trial jurors to serve at a Trial and Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court House in the City of Auburn, in and for the County of Cayuga, on the 13th day of October, 1913, will be drawn at this office on the 27th day of September, 1913, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

C. J. WARNE, Clerk of Cayuga Co.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors. By virtue of an Order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of 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., at said deceased, at his estate of residence in the city of Auburn, at Eastern Avenue, County of Cayuga, on or before the 1st day of March, 1914. Dated August 26th, 1913. E. BYRON WHITTEN.

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.

Jefferson Theatre, AUBURN, N. Y.

Keith's Vaudeville.

Delightful, Refreshing, Enjoyable, Entertaining.

Daily Matinees 2:30 p. m. 1000 seats 10c

Nights 7:15 and 9:15; 10, 20, 25c

When in Auburn visit the Jefferson and enjoy a good show.



Low Colonists' Fares

From Auburn to the West, Southwest, Colorado, California, British Columbia, and Pacific Coast Points, September 24 to October 9.

For railroad tickets or additional information consult nearest New York Central Lines ticket agent, or address General Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

Rattlesnakes. Some persons believe that, in addition to ejecting venom through their fangs, rattlesnakes have the power to throw off poisonous dust. Some persons, it is claimed, are able even to smell a snake some distance away.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

FOR SALE—15 horse, I. H. C. gas-oil tractor, good condition, \$450. Will take part payment in cattle. Telephone G W Slocum, 8w2 King Ferry.

150 White Leghorn hens for sale 2 years old LaMotte Close, Genoa 8w3

S Matteson salsve you can find at J. S. Banker's, Genoa. 6w3

FOR SALE—2 Shropshire Rams \$10 and \$15 each Geo. L. Ferris, Atwater Building sand and cider vinegar for sale. T Alonzo Mason, 7w3 Little Hollow.

WANTED—Chambermaid-waitresses between the ages of 20 and 30 An excellent home, refined environment, good wages, references required. Write Matron of Sage College, Ithaca, N. Y. 6w3

FOR SALE—Pair horses, 5 and 6 years old, wt 2,400; sound and kind in any harness. Will Knox, 6w3 Five Corners.

Work horse weight 1,200 for sale. J. G. Atwater & Son, Genoa. 6w3

To close out the balance of our Dominion Fly Spray, for the next thirty days we will sell it at cost. 6tf B. F. Samson, Genoa Mills.

WANTED—A good reliable man to work farm of over 200 acres on shares; must bring references. Charlotte A. Green, Moravia. Bell phone 91-M.

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.

"BACK TO THE LAND" MOVEMENT

What Rochester Exposition Is Doing to Help.

CITY AND COUNTRY INTERESTED

Exhibits of Fruits of the Farm, Orchard and Garden—Experts in All Branches of Agriculture to Aid Both the Small and Large Land Owner.

"Back to the land" is a cry that is not being heard in vain in the western section of New York state and probably not in other sections, but it may be said that the movement in this section is taking on a little different form than in some other parts. New York is noted as a great fruit-producing state, and its western third is, of course, the largest contributor in the matter of fruit raising.

While it may be known among those who are much interested and who watch prosaic reports of products, it is probably not generally known that New York state, despite all of the talk of fertile acres in the west, ranks well up toward the top, agriculturally, because of its fruits, being exceeded in the total number of bushels of fruit produced only by California. That state produces some 2,000,000 bushels more of fruit than does New York, but it exceeds the Empire state only because of its immense prune industry.

While fruit growing as a business has assumed large proportions in New York, it has been observed that the much talked of "back to the land" movement, the movement from the crowded conditions of the city with its impure air to the great open country with its boundless possibilities, is in part a movement of business men, office men and those in positions which mean moderate incomes to the farming districts, but within a distance from the city in which they are employed or in which their businesses are located which is not so great that

travel back and forth is a burden. A tract of small acreage is obtained and orchards are laid out.

This has been found to be a most practical plan. The trolleys and increasing travel facilities are aiding it, and the merchant-agriculturalist finds that he can produce other vegetables for his table on his miniature farm while his fruit trees are reaching a producing stage, and his position is an independent one compared to the man who remains in the city and struggles with high rents, high prices for foodstuffs and other difficulties, while his fellow-employee is enjoying life in the country with fresh vegetables he raises himself with no great outlay of effort.

The objection to this plan of meeting the high cost of living problem is that the average man employed in an office or factory in the city is not versed in the tricks of the agricultural trade. It is right at this point that the advantages of the expositions and fairs held in the state may be taken up. At the Rochester Industrial Exposition, to be held this year September 15 to 27, a special effort is made to give to those who desire information on fruit raising or general farming just such pointers as they need. At the agricultural exhibit to be held in the agricultural hall, there will be experts who will explain the advanced ideas in agriculture. This is for the benefit of those who are experienced and who desire still to improve.

But there will be plenty of others at the exhibit who will willingly give information to those making inquiries on the first principles of agriculture and fruit raising and it will be information which has resulted from years of experience.

This is to the end that the fruit producing interest of New York may be increased and that every opportunity may be given to those who plan to decrease the burden of obtaining a living by means of a small fruit farm. The value of the fruits produced in New York now is \$24,826,000. That was in 1912, but it can be greatly increased. New York has a total of 24,988,707 orchard trees, and the number is increasing every year. It produces 29,456,291 bushels of fruit. It has 14,976,718 apple trees, and its apple crop last year was valued at \$13,343,028. New York ranks first in the value of apples produced, first in bushels produced and second in the number of trees.

Western New York is famous for its apples and for its peaches and grapes. It is for this reason perhaps that the exhibits at the Rochester Industrial Exposition will be of more than ordinary interest.

New York is a great agricultural state and it is by the stimulation of interest and the diffusion of information at fairs and expositions such as that at Rochester that the agricultural industry is being developed to greater proportions.

THE CHEERFUL SOUL

They tell you that habit reconciles you in time to many unwelcome things. Let us not trust to this alone. Custom, indeed, sweetens the rugged lot when the cheerful soul is in it. It does but embitter it the more when the soul stays out of it.—James Martineau.

Attention, Farmers!

Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer guaranteed, gallon 65c. Sprayers 40c.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Gluten Feed | Team Nets |
| Union Grains | Single Nets |
| Middlings | Single Harness |
| Winter Bran | Team Harness |
| Spring Bran | Wagons |
| Wheat | Machines and |
| Corn | Machine |
| Corn and Oat Feed | Extras |
| Corn Meal | of all kinds |
| B. B. Chick Feed | Hay Racks |
| Oyster Shell | Hay Forks and Slings |
| Grit | Hay Rope and Cars |
| Heneta Bone | Binding Twine |
| Ground Meat | |

Pillsbury, Magnolia and Graham Flour Everything the cheapest and everything the best.

J. G. ATWATER & SON Clear View and Genoa, N. Y. Dealers in Lumber, Coal, Feed, Farm Implements, Etc.

Creatore and Conway at Their Best



Signor Giuseppe Creatore has been engaged to play again at the Rochester Industrial Exposition during the week of September 22. His band was heard in concerts last year and in 1911 and is generally regarded as one of the greatest concert bands in the world.

During the first week of the exposition, according to the announcement made, Patrick Conway and his band of 50 pieces will play at the exposition. The bandstand at Exposition park is specially constructed, so that it throws the tones of the instruments far out over the greensward on which there are many comfortable seats for visitors. Those seated at some distance are able to hear just as well as those who are close to the stand.

Noted Surgeon Dead.

Dr. Nathan Jacobson of Syracuse, one of the foremost surgeons of the State, died very suddenly of angina pectoris, on Tuesday afternoon at the Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children, where he had gone to call on some patients. He was only 56 years of age and had made the remark but a few moments before the fatal attack, that he had never felt better in his life.

Several years ago Dr. Jacobson was elected a member of the American Surgical Association which is composed of only the greatest surgeons in America. Not only does Syracuse in general mourn his untimely death but physicians all over the country have expressed their regret at the passing of Dr. Jacobson, who was highly respected as a man, as well as a physician. Dr. W. J. Mayo, one of the famous surgeons of Rochester, Minnesota, said: "In the death of Dr. Nathan Jacobson, America has lost a great surgeon and a scholarly gentleman."

Funeral services were held on Thursday at 2:30 o'clock at the Society of Concord Temple, conducted by Rev. Dr. Adolph Guttman, rabbi of the Temple. Chancellor James R. Day delivered the eulogy. Memorial services will also be held at May Memorial church next Sunday at 3 o'clock.

Collector's Notice.

Having received the warrant for the collection of taxes in School District No. 6 of the town of Genoa, N. Y., I will receive the same at my residence for thirty days at one per cent; after the expiration of thirty days, a charge of three per cent for the next thirty days will be made, and for the next thirty days a charge of five per cent will be made. Sept. 2, 1913. A. Cannon, Col. 6w4

Auctioneer.

Having regained my health, I am again in the auction business. Will answer all calls promptly. Terms reasonable. J. A. Greenfield, Auctioneer, King Ferry, N. Y. Phone G. S. Aikins store, 8w5

Village and Vicinity News.

—Miss Leah King is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. King.

—Mrs. Fred Adolph returned last week from Glenwood, where she spent four weeks.

—Burr Dickerson has been a recent guest of his sister, Mrs. Bert Slaght, at Interlaken.

—Harry Casler and Wilson Mitchell of Merrifield were callers at Mrs. Lena Fulmer's, Sunday.

—Mrs. H. Halsey and Mrs. E. H. Hilliard of West Groton spent a day recently with Mrs. B. M. Green.

—Mr. and Mrs. Leslie G. Armstrong returned to East Genoa from their wedding trip, Sunday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parker of Auburn were guests at the home of her father, Wm. Hoskins, Saturday and Sunday.

—B. J. Brightman spent last week at the State fair, showing buggies for the Ames Carriage Co. of Owensboro, Kentucky.

—Frank Scott, Jr., returned to his home in New York, Sunday evening. His grandmother, Mrs. J. F. Brown, accompanied him to Ithaca.

100 books at reduced price at Hagin's.

—A nice rain Wednesday—the heaviest precipitation in this immediate vicinity since June. A heavy rainfall is needed this fall to make up for the deficiency of the summer.

—Mrs. Thos. Leonard and little daughter of Mannington, West Virginia, arrived last week to visit Mrs. Kate Mosher and brother, Cornelius Leonard. Mr. Leonard is expected later.

—Wells college at Aurora opened yesterday with a large registration. The new president, Kerr Duncan MacMillan, began his duties. The freshman class numbered about 75 pupils.

—Louis Sullivan, formerly of Genoa, who has been employed with the Cadillac manufacturers in Detroit for the past two years, has been in town a few days this week. He expects to take a position in the Franklin works in Syracuse soon.

My blacksmith shop on North Fairview road in Genoa is now open for business. General blacksmithing in a satisfactory manner.
638 H. L. Mattoon.

—White figures on a chocolate background will prevail for automobile license numbers for 1914. It is expected that the new tags will be ready by Oct. 1, though the fiscal year of the department dates from Feb. 1. Thus far this year 120,000 license tags have been issued, which number will be increased by 30,000 for the 1914 season.

—Postmaster and Mrs. D. W. Smith left Tuesday afternoon for New Woodstock to spend a day or two with Postmaster Cummings and family. Yesterday and today they are attending the annual state convention of the New York division of the National League of Postmasters of the third and fourth class, of which Mr. Cummings is president, and Mr. Smith secretary-treasurer. The convention is being held at Utica. The national convention will be held at Guthrie, Oklahoma, Oct. 9 to 11.

—It is stated that the mayor of Norwich has taken a decided stand against the slit skirts and has issued orders that no immodest garb will be permitted on the streets of the town. We do not admire or advocate the wearing of slit skirts, or any other of the ridiculous styles of apparel adopted by some of the up-to-date fashionable women, but we hope that the mayor of Norwich and other officials, who have had so much to say on this subject, are just as particular and scrupulous in regard to other matters connected with the public welfare. If they are, their towns must be model ones to live in.

—Frank Sellen is driving a well.

—Dr. Scott Skinner of LeRoy has been spending a few days with his brother, Dr. J. W. Skinner.

—A. B. Peck's residence has been newly painted the past week, and a new porch added to the north side.

—Eight hundred trains a day are operated in and out of the New York Central depot in New York city.

—Mrs. Sarah French of North Lansing and Mrs. J. Houser of Rochester were recent guests at D. W. Gower's.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ai Lanterman returned Tuesday afternoon, from a week's visit in Moravia and a day's stop in Groton.

—Auburn Theological Seminary opened Wednesday for its ninety-sixth year. The entrance class numbers twenty-five members.

Mrs. Singer's ice cream is the best—try it.

—Port Byron is to have a new high school building at a cost of \$10,000. The building will be ready for use in the fall of 1914.

—Severe frosts the first of the week injured late vegetables and destroyed plants and flowers. Even where well protected, plants were frozen stiff.

—Mrs. Richard Bush and daughter of Skaneateles were guests of her sister, Mrs. Mead Underwood, and other relatives in this vicinity several days this week.

—Mrs. Jane Thome went to Auburn Monday to visit relatives, and will also visit her son, Chalmer Ward and family in Geneva. Mrs. F. C. Hagin spent Monday and Tuesday in Auburn.

—Edwin B. Mosher of Poplar Ridge has been notified of his appointment as postmaster at that place. He succeeds Dexter Wheeler, who has held the position for many years.

—Mrs. Ella Truman of Union Springs, who has been ill for several weeks, is able to take a few steps with the assistance of her nurse, but does not speak, or show any desire to do so.

—The new receiving vault at Genoa cemetery is about completed, and is pronounced a first-class piece of work by all who have seen it. It is a credit to those who had the building of it in charge, and is an improvement that has long been needed.

Genoa Roller Mills will grind on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
21f

—The Shamrocks of Auburn were beaten by the Genoa team last Saturday by the score of 14 to 10. It was an exciting game, and belonged to the home team from the start. The chilly weather, with a stiff breeze, kept some from attending the game, which was probably the last of the season.

—The much-talked-of Free Bridge road which crosses the marshes of Seneca river, between Cayuga and Seneca counties, has at last been completed. The Free Bridge road is on the direct route across New York State and because of its impassability for four years has gained much notoriety.

—The annual conference of the M. E. church of Central New York will be held in Syracuse, beginning Tuesday, Sept. 30, and continuing a week. It is expected that there will be about 250 members present. The session is expected to be the most important in the history of the conference. The question of reducing the number of districts from five to four will be decided.

—The following items from the Moravia Republican will be of local interest: C. O. Sellen of Shelby, Ohio, was in Moravia Monday and with his brother, Arvid Sellen, who has been visiting here for a few weeks, left that evening for their home. * * * Mr. and Mrs. Irving Perry arrived home Monday evening after a few days' visit with their son, Hudson H. Perry and family in Ithaca. * * * Miss Grace Townsend, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hawley, left Monday or her home in Elmira.

—Miss Gladys Decker was home from Skaneateles last Sunday.

—D. W. Gower is working on John Snyder's house on the Lake road.

—A horse chestnut tree in Canandaigua is in blossom for the second time this season.

—Mrs. Amanda White of Auburn was in town Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Leslie Underwood.

—Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Mosher have been spending the past two weeks at the homes of their parents at Marcellus.

—There will be a dancing party at Venice Center hall this (Friday) evening. McDermott's orchestra will furnish music.

—Prof. D. C. Jones, of Westmoreland, has been engaged as principal of Groton High school to succeed Prof. Meeker, who resigned.

Trimmed hats and shapes at cut prices at Mrs. Singer's.

—Mrs. Eugene Seymour and little son of Geneva have been guests of Genoa friends this week. Mr. Seymour also spent Sunday in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Devine have been visiting relatives in Genoa, Lansing, Moravia and vicinity. They made the trip by carriage.—Union Springs Advertiser.

—A number of Odd Fellows and their wives went to Moravia last Friday evening, where a class of ladies from this place were initiated into the Rebekah lodge.

—Lies travel on the wings of the wind and truth travels by slow freight. This is the reason the people temporarily are going wrong most of the time. They have to wait for the arrival of truth before they can get right.

—Ex.

—Mrs. Sarah Raymond of Moravia was a guest at the home of A. B. Peck last week. On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Raymond motored to Auburn, where the latter is visiting relatives this week. She will return to Genoa to spend a few days before going to her home.

Olives, Sweet pickles and sour pickles in bulk at Hagin's. 52

—Hereafter the American flag must be displayed in each polling place in this state by the board of inspectors during the hours when such boards are in session. The board, body or officer now charged with the duty of defraying the expenses of conducting primaries and elections shall furnish said flag, which shall be approximately three feet by five feet in size.

—We think that the Horseheads Reporter is not far from the truth when it says: "The classified advertisements in a country newspaper are more generally read than any portion of the paper. Housewives want to know who desires a position as a servant; the working people want to know who desires help; the people who own, or want to buy, real estate, are interested in the transfers. Some people will put in hours or days making inquiries and running about, in an endeavor to rent or purchase a piece of property, when a few cents would bring them valuable information regarding the thing desired. The classified advertisements are time and money savers."

Ladies' white dress skirts \$1.00 each at Mrs. Singer's.

—Section 571 of Chapter 827 of the laws of 1913 requires the board of education of each city and union free school district and the trustees or board of trustees of common school districts shall employ, at a compensation to be agreed upon by parties, a competent physician residing in the city or district or, in case of common school district, in the town where such district is situated as a medical inspector, to make inspections of pupils attending the public schools in the city or district. Section 572 requires that a health certificate shall be furnished by each pupil in the public schools, upon his entrance in such schools, and therefore at the beginning of each school year.

"He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

No better company could be wished for than the Edison Phonograph. It entertains royally and provides delightful music for the whole family. Blue Amber Records can be played thousands of times without wear or injury. They play four minutes.

We will gladly demonstrate our phonograph to you without cost or obligation. Now is the time to get the phonograph you have been thinking about so long. Did you know that Home Recording can only be done with an Edison Phonograph? Did you know that the Edison carried the President's message to the Indians? It was delivered into an Edison Phonograph, at the White House, Washington, D. C., May 24, 1913. Watch this space next week and read the message.

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

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas Brockway and little son Lowell of Moravia were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Leon Mack.

—It is said that the scenes in "The Whip Hand," the first moving picture of the Ithaca Essanay Co., are laid around Ludlowville and Portland Point.

—Some of the young men employed in working on the mill dam played a game of baseball against the boys of the High school last Friday afternoon, with the result that the latter won by the score of 13 to 12.

—Up to the hour of going to press, we have received no notice for preaching service at the Presbyterian church next Sunday. Rev. Mr. Perry, who was expected to come again next Sunday, will preach elsewhere.

Try a quart of those new olives at Hagin's Grocery.

—The National Dairy show which is to be held in Chicago from Oct. 23 to Nov. 1, has set apart one day—Friday, Oct. 24—as "Grange Day." The management advertise that it will make arrangements for hotel rates and tickets for delegations coming together for a visit to the show on that date.

—The Presbyterian Synod of the State of New York will meet this fall in the Second Presbyterian church of Auburn, Oct. 21 to 23. About 250 guests are expected to be entertained by the Auburn churches. Rev. Henry Ward, D. D., of Buffalo is moderator of the Synod. The principal speakers will be R. V. John Timothy Stone, D. D., of Chicago, moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States, and Robert E. Speer, LL. D., of New York. The Woman's Synodical society will meet at the same time, and the sessions will be held in Calvary church.

Rachel A. Underwood.
Rachel Bill, wife of Leslie B. Underwood, died at their home, two miles south of this village, on Friday afternoon, Sept. 12.

The deceased was 20 years old on Sept. 6, and her death occurred on her second marriage anniversary. She leaves besides her husband, an infant son, born Sept. 2, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bill of North Lansing, a sister, Mrs. Jesse Whitten of East Venice, and three brothers, John, Clayton and Clarence Bill.

Funeral services were held at the home on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. F. J. Allington, pastor of East Genoa and North Lansing churches, officiated, reading favorite passages of Scripture of the deceased, and using the words "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God", as the theme of his remarks. Three hymns, selected by the deceased, were sung by Mrs. Robert Mastin, Miss Ida Mastin and C. J. Foster of Genoa. Burial was made in Genoa cemetery, the Order of the Eastern Star of North Lansing, of which the deceased was a member, having charge of this service.

There were a large number of very beautiful floral tributes, tokens of esteem and love from friends, relatives and organizations. Among them were pieces from the Eastern Star, the Philathea class of the Presbyterian Sunday school of Genoa, from the Odd Fellows of Genoa, from East Venice Grange, from the music class of East Genoa, the North Lansing W. C. T. U. and one from the East Genoa Sunday school, Ladies' Aid and friends and neighbors. The sympathy of a large circle of friends is extended to the sorrowing relatives.

Ithaca Auburn Short Line New York, Auburn & Lansing R. F.

In Effect May 19, 1912.

SOUTHBOUND—Read Down				STATIONS				NORTH BOUND—Read Up			
27	23	21	201			200	22	24	28		
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Except Sun.		Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Except Sun.	
P M	P M	A M	A M			A M	A M	P M	P M		
6 20	1 50	8 30	6 40			9 23	11 09	4 54	8 59		
6 35	2 05	8 45	6 55	AUBURN		9 38	10 54	4 41	8 44		
6 46	2 16	8 56	7 06	Merrifield		9 56	10 43	4 31	8 33		
6 55	2 25	9 05	7 15	Venice Centr		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.

Books! Books! Books!

100 Books of Up-to-Date Fiction at 10 per cent. reduction during September.

Now is your opportunity to get the latest books at reduced prices, as we are going to clean up all our books in stock to make room for a fresh fall and winter supply.

See Books on display in window.

HAGIN'S Up-to-Date GROCERY,
Miller Phone. GENOA, N. Y.

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

THE GENOA TRIBUNE and Tribune Farmer, \$1.55.



[This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.]

A bargain sale is to the average woman what a pond of water is to a duck. It is sort of "in the blood," and she can't keep away from it.

Land that has once been in alfalfa remains inoculated for many years, and the soil from it would serve well as a means for inoculating a new field.

The practice of caponizing chickens is said to be a very old one, having been practiced by the ancient Greeks and by the Chinese at least 2,000 years ago.

The raspberry canes will be the sturdier and bear a larger number of berries next year if the new canes are trimmed back now to a height of three and a half feet.

When the pods of the string beans become too tough for use the beans may be shelled from them and an appetizing dish prepared by cooking them and serving with cream or butter, pepper and salt.

He can be hardly called more than a putterer at the dairy business who keeps on feeding and milking his cows without taking the pains to ascertain whether they are giving enough butter fat to defray their feed bills.

Sections of New York are this year experiencing a very severe of tent caterpillars, which swarm the country literally by millions and have defoliated not only fruit trees, but forest shade trees such as the maple and elm.

Where the ground is hard, as in pasture or fence corner, the nettle does not usually root deeply, and for this reason small patches of the plant may be eradicated by taking a sharp spade, cutting below the roots and lifting them out entire.

In spite of all that is said every spring about the wisdom of testing seed corn, there are still dozens of farmers in most every community who spend valuable time cultivating from half to two-thirds of a stand. Just carelessness, that's all.

A French student of natural science holds the view that bugs are a necessary evil, his argument being that if it were not for them the birds would perish, while if there were no birds the bugs would consume all vegetation and human beings would perish.

If the growing chickens are troubled with leg weakness the trouble may be alleviated by giving green food and skim milk or buttermilk in place of water and substituting bone forming foods, such as bran, wheat and oatmeal, in place of corn and cornmeal.

The largest black raspberries the writer has picked this season have been produced on vines growing in the shade of apple trees. Here they were protected considerably from the direct rays of the sun, the coolness and shade giving just the conditions they seemed to need.

Near Jerseyville, Ill., recently the owner of a farm discovered that a systematic effort had been made to poison and kill all the trees on his place. The job seems to have been done by some one who took offense because this man rather than some one else succeeded in getting the place at an auction sale.

The chief defect as well as fault of the one year renting system for agricultural lands lies in the fact that it serves to effectually prevent the working out of any system of crop rotation having in view a building up or conserving the fertility of the soil. Under the one year system the tenant skins the land, and the landlord has to skin the tenant, or thinks he has, to get anything like a return on his investment.

Investigation into the climatic and soil conditions which exist near the mouth of the Columbia river shows it to be admirably well adapted for the growing of cranberries. There is abundant moisture, and, besides this, the soil is a sand peat mixture, on which the cranberry does best. Several Massachusetts and Michigan growers have bought land in the vicinity mentioned and are preparing to raise the berries on a commercial scale.

The crab grass, also called five finger, which is likely to infest the lawn more or less from this time on until the frost kills it, may be kept in check to some extent by watering the lawn, mowing it frequently and, in case it is somewhat shabby and run out, fertilizing it. One reason why this grass wipes out the blue grass in hot and dry weather is that it is very deep rooted and sends its roots relatively

Word recently sent out by the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri announces that the station is now prepared to furnish hog cholera serum to the farmers of the state at the cost of production. The department is now sending out on an average of a thousand doses of serum a day.

The official government forecast for the yield of winter wheat for the present year is 514,000,000. This is the largest yield in the history of winter wheat growing in the country. The average estimated yield is 16.6 bushels per acre, while the crop condition at the time the report was published was 91.9 per cent.

Owing to the fact that bordenaux mixture is used by celery growers as a spray to check fungous diseases, soil from the spray improperly applied sometimes gathers at the base of the stalks. This is not poisonous, but if present should be removed by washing the stalks with a small brush after separating them.

The yield as well as the size of the sweet corn ears may be increased if the stalks are thinned to two or three in a hill and all suckers removed. The tendency in the average home garden is to get sweet corn rows too close together and the hills too close together in the row. Thinning, as suggested, makes possible a better development of the ears.

Not in years has the writer seen the scab so bad on growing apples. Unsprayed orchards show scabby fruit to the extent of 60 and 70 per cent, while those that have been systematically sprayed show as high as 10 per cent. This means that there will be lots of culls for the hogs and cider mill and mighty few that will pass muster on the market.

The urgent need of keeping cultivated crops frequently cultivated during periods of dry weather is better appreciated when it is understood that these crops require from 300 to 500 tons of water to produce one ton of dry matter. It is in connection with this fact that allowing the soil to bake during the growing period of the plant, thus shutting off the circulation of soil moisture, is so serious a matter.

For folks at present living there would seem to be little ground for worrying because of a shortage of the fuel supply of the country. The estimated original coal reserve of the country is placed at 3,554,383,400,000 short tons. Of this enormous total there were mined up to the close of 1911 but 14,181,980,000 tons. The total volume of coal produced annually is in the neighborhood of 500,000,000 tons.

Wisconsin leads all other states in the production of cheese. In 1909 her production was 79,384,298 pounds out of the total of 289,344,642 which was produced in the United States. In the year 1905 she produced 148,906,910 pounds of a total for the country of 320,532,181 pounds. In the ten year interval her production of cheese had increased 87 per cent, while all the rest of the states lost in production 21.6 per cent.

Professor Lippincott, in charge of the poultry department of the Kansas Agricultural college, asserts that the poultrymen of the country could save a million dollars a year if they would pen up the roosters during the summer season. In his opinion 42 per cent of the loss in market eggs at this season of the year is due to the fact that eggs are fertilized, with the result that the hot weather starts the process of incubation.

The common vetch is used considerably by Washington and Oregon dairy men as a pasture during the winter, spring and early summer. Even when the vetch is sown primarily for hay light pasturing of it is often desirable, particularly if the growth of the plants is rank. It is usually grown after spring sown oats and should be followed by potatoes or corn, as it is likely to cause some trouble by "volunteering" in wheat.

The present high cost of living is not due to the fact that Americans are increasing their consumption of high priced coffee. In 1909 the average per capita consumption was over eleven pounds, the import price being 7 1/2 cents per pound. In 1911 the import price rose to 10.3 cents per pound, while the per capita consumption was but 9.3 pounds. In 1912 the price rose to 13.3 cents per pound, while the consumption was only 8.9 pounds per capita.

Over in China if a grower of poppies, from which opium is made, does not reduce his production of the plant by the one-tenth required by law he runs great risk of losing both his head and his property. A short time ago in one province the government officials discovered sixty-seven such offenders. They were beheaded and all their property confiscated to the state, and this notwithstanding the fact that they were among the most influential citizens of the province.

One of the worst types of cruelty to animals that the writer knows of and one that is all too common is working a horse through a stretch of several hours in a hay or harvest field without sufficient water to drink. Many horses die from the effects of the heat for this simple reason. A man relies and needs water to quench his thirst as frequent intervals, and he makes provision for it by taking his fur sward. The horse relies and needs water frequently on hot days just as much as

A MATTER OF SOIL PREPARATION.

Under the direction of Professor Call, who is in charge of its agronomy department, the Kansas Agricultural college has lately issued a bulletin on wheat growing, containing the results of experiments during the past three years. While the results are of particular value to growers of wheat, they should interest growers of small grain everywhere because of the general principles which underlie the working of the soil and plant growth. Briefly, the bulletin makes most plain the wisdom of early and deep plowing. The growing of wheat. In the experiments made the soil was the same, the seed was the same, and the differences in yield were simply due to the time and depth of plowing. Land plowed seven inches deep on July 15 yielded at the rate of 34.95 bushels per acre. An adjoining tract plowed on the same day, but only three inches deep, yielded at the rate of but 21.57 bushels. A third tract plowed seven inches deep on Aug. 15 produced 32.83 bushels per acre, or more than two bushels per acre less than the tract plowed the same depth just a month earlier. A fourth tract plowed three inches deep on Sept. 15 yielded but 16.39 bushels per acre, while still another plot—disked at planting time, but not plowed—produced but 9.39 bushels per acre. There ought to be a lesson in these different yields for every man who tills the soil, and particularly every man whose farm is in an area of limited rainfall where the conservation of moisture is an important factor.

A VALUABLE BULLETIN.

A bulletin issued a short time ago by the Minnesota forestry college under the heading "The Preservative Treatment of Fenceposts" contains some most practical and valuable information for those who find it necessary to use any considerable number of posts in fence building and repair operations. Attention is directed to the fact that with the annual consumption of posts running from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 the supply will soon be exhausted and that because of this the average farmer should make plans to grow his own posts. Experiments conducted showed that seasoned jack pine, poplar, cottonwood, willow, red oak and ash posts, when peeled and treated with creosote at a cost of less than 10 cents each, would last for many years and be in every way equal to good grade untreated cedar posts. The bulletin in question recommends strongly that each farmer grow his own post supply and that several neighbors unite in the purchase of a tank creosoting outfit which can be easily transported from farm to farm. Minnesota farmers can get this bulletin free on application, while farmers living outside the state could well afford the small charge for the valuable information which it contains.

ALFALFA FOR HOGS.

In hog feeding experiments conducted at the Nebraska station rations consisting of one-fourth alfalfa hay showed the hay worth its weight in corn meal and superior to the same weight of bran. Some experiments conducted at the Iowa station showed that when fed in connection with alfalfa corn was worth 86.6 cents per bushel, while with the alfalfa omitted from the ration the corn was worth but 71.1 cents per bushel. This is simply confirmation of the same story that, fed in a ration with corn to either hogs or cattle, alfalfa makes not only the cheapest but the most satisfactory ration known.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESSIVES.

An interesting phase in the development which is going on in the Chinese republic is the radical departure which is now being made in the substitution of wheat growing for the many century old rice growing. And the method which is being used to bring this change about is equally interesting, for where the farmer will not take up the growing of wheat in place of rice voluntarily his premises are entered and the rice fields torn up and the wheat seeded in its place. The Chinese man may have been an ultra conservative, but when he became "progressive" he became so with a vengeance.

SKUNK FARMING.

Near Weatherford, Tex., is a small skunk farm. The tract used for the breeding of the animals is seventy-five feet square and surrounded by fine wire netting, which extends well into the ground to prevent the animals from burrowing under. On this farm there are now some sixty-five kittens, besides eight or ten mother skunks. Skunks are prolific breeders and are not subject to disease. The skins in good condition sell as high as \$4 each. In view of the natural drawbacks to the business, there is not likely to be an overdoing of it.

A DRY WEATHER BEAN.

A plant called the tepary bean and said to have been cultivated ages ago by prehistoric Indian tribes of Arizona has been restored to civilization by the Arizona experiment station. The plant is very hardy, as might be expected, and germinates and grows quickly in the presence of very small amounts of moisture. It yields well under semi-arid conditions, as high as 1,500 pounds of beans being produced per acre in the Colorado river valley near Yuma, Ariz. When well cooked the beans are mealy and light colored and have a fine flavor.

ADVERTISING THAT REPELS

Defacing Landscape and Scenery With Signs and Billboards Poor Way to Win Buyers.

One of the mysteries of advertising is that men reputed to be shrewd spend their good money in methods of publicity that repel the very buyers whom they are anxious to attract. A common form of such misdirected effort is the huge billboards and signs along railroad lines. The effect which these atrocious blots upon the landscape produce upon many people, and especially those of the greatest buying capacity, is vigorously set forth by a Charleston (S. C.) paper, which, under the heading, "Down With the Vandals," has this to say to the point:

"In the west there is a widespread movement on foot to prohibit the defacement of roadway scenery by painting advertisements on the wayside rocks and by building huge signs proclaiming the virtues of this and that brand of tobacco to all who pass that way. Verily, we are progressing. We are developing aesthetically and are beginning to make head against the barbarians. Perhaps the time may yet come when summer resorts in the garden country of the south will find those of their merchants who stick up hideous advertisements along all the roads which lead into the towns. Certainly there are already many among the summer visitors who view these desecrations with resentment and make up their minds straightway not to patronize the stores which are responsible for them and not to buy the tobacco the manufacturers of which have done so much to deface the scenery of America. Hasten the day when the south as well as the west shall have no patience with the vandals."

The feeling of resentment here referred to is one shared by many Americans. Why alienate possible buyers by such crude methods when a well-worded advertisement in a newspaper will reach a larger public and create a favorable impression? With the best medium of advertising chosen the fight for business is half won.

POINTERS FOR STORE CLERKS

Courteous Treatment of Customers of First Importance—Code of a Pittsburgh Chain of Stores.

A special service code for employees of a Pittsburgh chain of stores contains the following: "Without customers, our stores could not exist. It therefore behooves every employe to remember this always and to treat all customers with courtesy and careful attention. "Any member of our staff who lacks the intelligence to interpret the feeling of good will that we hold toward our customers cannot stay in our employ very long.

"Never be perky, pungent or fresh. The customer pays your salary as well as ours. He is our immediate benefactor.

"Snap judgments of men are oftentimes faulty. A man may wear a red necktie, a green vest and tan shoes and still be a gentleman. The unpretentious man with the soft hat may possess the wealth of a Carnegie. A stranger in cowhide boots, broad-brim hat and rusty black clothes may be the president of a railroad or a senator from the west.

"You are advised not to be superior or smart with any of our customers. Make everyone feel that for his money we want to give him the best goods and the most sincere service he ever received anywhere.

"Remember the value of a smile. Greet the customer with a smile and dismiss him with a smile. Each member of our staff is valuable only in proportion to his or her ability to serve our customers."

"What doth it profit a man if he handles the best merchandise in the world and no one but himself knows it?" Moral—Advertise.

NEWSPAPER BEST AD MEDIUM

Prof. J. V. Breitwieser Gives Valuable Information to Merchants of Colorado Springs.

Newspapers are the best advertising medium in the world of commerce, in the opinion of Prof. J. V. Breitwieser of Colorado college, who addressed the retail merchants of the chamber of commerce the other night on the subject, "The Psychology of Advertising." He classed the street car advertising, posters, programs and other sporadic forms of publicity as useful only for special purposes and temporary results in some cases.

Attention was called to the immense sums wasted every year in the United States on ineffective advertising and of the tremendous results secured on the other hands from skillful newspaper publicity.

"Advertising is being organized in a definite way to prevent waste," he said. "It has been estimated that the waste which could be saved by scientific advertising amounts to from 15 to 18 per cent, which means that \$300,000,000 is being spent every year uselessly. The American people have the advertisement reading habit. You can't simply say things in a dry-bones fashion and expect people to read the ad. You should never display the repelling things; an optimistic tone brings a positive reaction. The advertisement poorly written repels just as a dingy, crowded store. Tests have determined what proportions in space



GARDENS TURNED INTO PARKS

Movement Started in Baltimore That If Successful Will Make a Real "City Beautiful."

Two years ago there was inaugurated in Baltimore a movement, or perhaps it might be better termed a propagandism, which aimed at the pulling down of the fences which hedge the back lots that extend from the rear of dwellings to the midway alleys, relates the American of that city. Each householder was expected to beautify his particular back yard by the planting of flowers or shrubbery, or, at least, by raising a carpet of grass. When all the householders in a block act upon this suggestion the result will be to create a small park in the rear of their homes. When the scheme is realized fully the back window outlook will be upon a spread of flower gardens—a blooming small paradise.

The idea has not yet materialized in a way to make Baltimore a city of flower gardens, all over and everywhere, but about in spots there are evidences that a good many householders have had their imaginations touched by the poetic suggestion. The home garden committee, which has its headquarters at 812 Fidelity building, is doing much to promote the backyard garden movement.

Scattered over the city there are thousands of back yards that are now beautiful with blooms and green shrubbery. In the majority of instances, however, these are boxed-in affairs—each little garden is carefully segregated from the neighboring gardens on either side. The pulling down of the division fences would at once enlarge the vistas, and if all the division fences on both sides of the midway alleys were pulled down there would be the effect of a diversified garden park. There may be obstacles in the way of pulling down the back fences, but they are generally obstacles that can be removed. The convincing evidence that the difficulties can be obviated is that, in instances, they have been obviated.

LIKE THE SCHOOL GARDENS

What Children of Los Angeles Have Done Those of Any Other Community May Copy.

Though it is but a small stretch of years since first we heard of local school gardens, the movement has been one of the most rapid in development of anything touching public life during that time. We now have gardens at 75 schools in this city with 75,000 children actually working in them from a half hour to three hours a week, says the Los Angeles Times. In addition about 15,000 of these children are doing some sort of gardening at home. Surely this is a most satisfying and gratifying showing, considering how recent and how crude the beginning, and how feeble the movement during the first year after its introduction. At first no support or even encouragement was given it by the local school officials, and funds for its launching and maintenance were collected from an apathetic public by a few noble, zealous club women, who had more than a dream of a glorious future for this great educational feature of modern school life.

Cleveland is Awakened.

Forty of the leading artists of Cleveland have appointed a committee, representing the new Arts club, to call upon five citizens and respectfully ask them to stir the artistic conscience of the sixth city in the United States.

The committee will be asked to devise ways and means for forming a vast Municipal Arts association, whose duties will arise as events transpire, but which will attempt to look after the matter of aesthetic culture in Cleveland.

"Our little sisters are running away ahead of us," said Professor Curtis. "Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, and even we and they Toledo." He said that the patronage of symphony concerts and devotion to many art forms in the city proved that the people are hungry and thirsting for the good and the beautiful. People merely want someone or some organization to take the lead.

Electric Street Stoves for Police.

In Glasgow the police on night duty are being afforded facilities for warming food and tea at certain street telephone and signal boxes. To this end the boxes are fitted with electrical hot-plates, which can be switched on to the corporation mains and utilized for warming food or drink. Twenty minutes are allowed for supper, and the circuit is so arranged that the heater element cannot be left under current when not in use, even if the user omits to switch off. Each box is also fitted with a telephone communicating with the nearest police depot, and a red signal lamp controlled from the superintendent's office. When glowing, this signal indicates that telephone communication is required with the first constable who sees it. —Electricity.

OATS AND BARLEY STUBBLE

Land Should Be Plowed in August to Allow Sufficient Time for the Weeds to Rot.

If the oats and barley land is to be drilled to grain in the fall, it should be plowed in August to give time for the weeds to rot and the ground to settle, says a writer in the Baltimore American. If the ground is dry and so hard as to make it impossible to plow, put three horses in the sulky cultivator. A better implement is the steel cutaway disk. Set the teeth to run deep and cut the ground over. By harrowing the field lengthwise and then across, most of the weeds can be turned under and the hard surface broken up, making it much easier to plow as soon as the August rains set in. The stubble and weeds should be plowed under and not burnt, as these, when rotted, add to the fertility of the soil and tend to make it capable of holding more moisture. Long stalk or straw manure should either be spread evenly over the field and plowed under or used as a top dressing after the grain is drilled in. If the manure is rotted and fine, spread it on top of the plowed ground and harrow it in as soon as spread. The quickest and most economical method is to use a spreader, as it can then be spread evenly and just the right quantity to the acre. One of the great advantages in the use of the spreader is in cutting up the lumps and straw portions as it is being spread. Two men with a two-horse spreader will haul and spread more manure than four men will spread from wagon or cart. The manure should not be put out in little piles, but spread direct from the wagon and harrowed into the top soil before it dries. There is then no loss of fertility.

DAMAGE BY ALFALFA WEEVIL

Larvae From Eggs Laid in Stems of Plants Work Much Injury by Feeding Upon the Buds.

Although in the middle west no alfalfa harming insect has yet caused widespread damage, Utah farmers have a serious pest to contend with known as the alfalfa weevil. It made its first appearance in 1907, coming from Europe. The adult weevil is a hard shelled beetle, about 3-16 inch long, brown in color with a darker



Adult Male of the Alfalfa Weevil, Greatly Enlarged.

stripe down the back. It lives over winter in sheltered places much the same as chinch bugs and in the early spring lays its eggs in the alfalfa stems. The larvae from these eggs do the damage by feeding upon the buds for a period of about six weeks if unmolested.

Control methods recommended by the Utah station include keeping the alfalfa growing rapidly in the spring by disking or spring tooting, removing the first crop as soon as serious injury occurs, followed with thorough spring toot and brush dragging, and rotation of alfalfa every four or five years. As with chinch bugs it is advisable to keep out of the way places clean of sheltering grass and refuse and securing the co-operation of whole communities in fighting the pest.

Horses for Deep Plowing.

Deep plowing is essential to good farming to increase fertility and moisture for better crops. Heavy draft horses, says the Live Stock Journal, are the first essential for deep plowing and big loads. Deep and shallow plowing has had a long time controversy and the deep plowing has won the victory for better farming by the scientific experts at the agricultural colleges, and farmers who have good draft-horse teams plow deep, and the farmers with light scrub teams must still skim along and put up with light crops until they can get the heavy draft teams that can pull a big 16-inch plow down to the beam that will produce big crops.

A Stitch in Time.

Don't forget to fix the fences. A trip around the pasture and field fences now and then will often save trouble, strength, and the time of having to drive the cattle back into the pasture. Animals are almost human when it comes to going where some one does not want them. Remove the suggestion, therefore, by not allowing any sags in the wire or any loose or decayed posts in the line. A well-kept fence is an indication of a good farmer.—C. P. Bull, Associate in Farm Crops, University Farm, St. Paul.

Feeding Effects Wool.

Proper and intelligent feeding adds to the quality of every kind of live stock or product the feeder may have to put on the market. Even the wool that comes from the back of the sheep is good, bad or indifferent, according to the manner in which it has been fed.

Keeping Grain Land Busy.

The waste land lying idle after the wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and corn are harvested is craving for something to produce. A good seeding of winter vetch, crimson or rape will improve the soil and give early pasture.

F. E. Trigg



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HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT



EUROPE'S GOOD ROADS

Regarded as Economic Factor of Life and Not a Fad.

Legacy Left by Romans Has Been Husbanded and Has Added to Prosperity of France—Austria is Close Second.

The wide interest that the road question has for all classes in Europe is remarkable, and it is this unity of purpose that builds on the network legacy left by the Romans, Frances Milton writes in the Scientific American. Since that time, and that of the Henris and the Louises, to whom were due much of the elements of beauty that compose the French road system today, particularly with respect to tree planting alongside, and since the later day of the military road making genius of Napoleon much has been undertaken in the way of refinement which has produced, if not an actual money return, at least a prosperity which would otherwise have been unknown.

To be just there are as good roads in the United States today as in France. In top dressing, in comport with the needs of the new locomotion, according to any one of the four or five methods commonly made use of in America, results are superior even to anything yet achieved in Europe.

Brick is found on some roads of Holland, but it dates from before the motor car era, before even that famous pavement of Terre Haute, Ind., owing already to some twenty years and still good. Great claims of durability are made for brick, and if these two examples have any weight, the thing would seem to be worth something. In France there is a famous stretch of Route Nationale in the south, near Marseilles. Straight as an arrow, flat as a billiard table and smooth as marble, with a row of windbreak cypresses on the north, which in the writer's opinion is the nearly ideal roadway. French national, departmental and communal roads, as a class, are the best in the world.

In the French Alps are the finest mountain roads in Europe, far and away ahead of those of Switzerland on all counts. Many of them were due to the genius of Napoleon and his military road builders, and if their main purpose in times past was strategic, today they are essentially practical.

The mountain roads of Austria are a close second, particularly when it comes to considering them from the point of view of the motor car.

Italy has a nationalized roads system; so has Belgium, Austria and most of the German confederation. The first three meet the situation but partially, organization and control being decidedly inferior to that in France.

MAINTENANCE OF GOOD ROADS

People in Many States Are Filled With Enthusiasm for Improvement of Public Highways.

The present year promises to be the greatest in the history of the movement for the improvement of the public roads of the United States, according to the reports received from all parts of the country by the United States department of agriculture. A joint committee of congress is engaged in an investigation of the feasibility of federal aid in the construction, improvement and maintenance of public highways, and a number of the state legislatures are considering good road legislation. In connection with the general impetus that the good road movement has recently had in all parts of the country, the director of the office of public highways says:

"Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of maintenance in connection with the work of improving the roads. The people in nearly all the states are filled with enthusiasm for road improvement and are spending enormous sums of money in the construction of superb roads, and yet almost without exception they are making little provision to care for the roads after they are built. This is true not only in the various counties, but under many of our state highway departments.

"To maintain the roads in good condition year after year requires a considerable annual outlay, but this outlay is infinitely less than the loss which must fall upon the people eventually if they allow their roads to go to utter ruin. The thing for all advocates of good roads to do is to urge continuous, systematic maintenance, and the setting aside every year of an amount per mile estimated by the engineer in charge to be sufficient for the proper maintenance of the road—a course which must make for economy and efficiency."

THE KITCHEN CABINET



SHOW us, dear June, that not in vain Our lives need be! Show us that we Must also wait, through frost and rain, To bloom like thee. —Lucy Larcom.

BUSY HOUSEWIFE'S AIDS.

The woman who is constantly using her head in her kitchen management will make discoveries which will aid her in using bits of things that another and less thoughtful woman would throw away. One day a cupful of canned tomato soup, which had been used for an invalid and the amount left was not large enough for the family, was used in place of the tomato for a Spanish Rice Dish. Have a frying pan with hot drippings (about two tablespoonfuls), add three or four tablespoonfuls of well washed rice; when nicely browned add a clove of garlic and the cup of soup. Cover with water, season with salt and pepper and simmer; do not stir and crush the rice grains. Add more boiling water as needed. When the rice is tender it is ready to serve.

A pretty way to serve eggs, and the sauce may be made of left-over tomato soup: Cook a half dozen or less eggs, remove the shell, and cut a slice from the end, to make them stand; cut in halves, remove the yolks, mash and season and refill the whites, heaping the mixture well on in mounds. Arrange in a baking dish, pour around a tomato sauce, and just heat piping hot in the oven before serving.

When lettuce is plenty, if your family is fond of greens, a most interesting dish of greens may be prepared from cooked lettuce. Season well with butter, or salt pork may be cooked with it to advantage.

When the first juicy, sweet mushrooms come in May, try them cooked this way: Peel and stalk the mushrooms, if necessary wash them and drain quickly. Put them in a saucepan with three quarters of a pint of milk, then add a tablespoonful each of flour and butter cooked together, season with salt and pepper, butter and lemon juice. Serve hot on a dish garnished with toast points fried.

Orange Salad.—Shred sections of oranges, mix equal parts of cut-up celery and a few choice raisins seeded. Arrange on lettuce leaves and garnish with raisins. Serve with Mayonnaise dressing.

Nellie Maxwell.

THE KITCHEN CABINET



THE nutritive value of food depends to a very large extent upon the cooking. Many raw foods are indigestible, but these same foods cooked are nutritious. The importance of proper cooking cannot be over-estimated.

WHAT TO EAT.

Spinach as a vegetable or a salad or a soup is always good, and now it is quite plentiful.

Spinach Soup.—Cook two quarts of spinach in boiling water. Press through a sieve and add three cups of milk that has been scalded with two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion, a bit of bayleaf, salt and celery salt; strain and add to the spinach mixture. Cook five minutes and serve. Garnish with whipped cream.

Deviled Lobster.—Make a white sauce of four tablespoonfuls of butter, and when bubbling hot add four tablespoonfuls of flour, a pint of cream, salt, cayenne and minced parsley. Parboil a red pepper cut in strips, add it to the sauce with a teaspoonful each of onion juice, Worcestershire sauce, a pinch of mustard and a few drops of tabasco. Reheat, with a pint of lobster meat. Serve on rounds of buttered toast.

Crabs in Red Peppers.—Parboil eight red peppers. Make a white sauce, using four tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter, a cup of cream and a tablespoonful of onion, a dash of mustard, cayenne, nutmeg and salt. Mix the sauce with a pint of crab meat. Fill the pepper shells and cover with buttered crumbs. Bake until the crumbs are brown.

Sautéed Fillet of Beef.—Sauté the fillet two minutes in a hot frying pan. Mix two tablespoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of mustard and a tablespoonful of chopped stuffed olives. Spread on both sides of the steak, dip in crumbs and cook until the crumbs are brown.

Goldsmith Salad.—Chop fine a portion of good flavored apples, add half as much chopped celery, a fourth of a cup of hickory nut meats, the same of chopped olives, and green pepper. Serve in pepper cups or on lettuce, with mayonnaise dressing.

Peach Dessert.—Place rings of pineapple on a bed of lettuce with a peach on each piece of pineapple; fill the center of each peach with cream dressing.

Nellie Maxwell.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(By The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

LIQUOR TRAFFIC HELPS VICE

Thirty of Most Tawdry Resorts of New York City Earn an Aggregate of \$2,000,000 Annually.

The results of the painstaking investigation into vice conditions in New York, conducted by the Rockefeller bureau of social hygiene, have been given to the public. The frank statements of facts discovered read like chapters from the history of the dark ages. Naming the saloons, the dance halls and the so-called massage parlors as recruiting places where innocent girls seeking legitimate recreation are enticed, ruined and forced to become a part of the gigantic traffic in womanhood, the report makes the accusation that "most of the wreckage, and the worst of it, is due to persistent, cunning and unprincipled exploitation; to the banding together in infamous enterprises of madame, procurer, brother-keeper and liquor vender to carry on deliberately a cold-blooded traffic for their joint profit; a traffic, be it added, from which the girl involved procures at the most, with few exceptions, her bare subsistence, and that only so long as she has a trade value."

The part played in this abominable business by the liquor interests is again brought out in the statement that thirty of the most tawdry resorts of New York earn in the aggregate at least \$2,000,000 annually, exclusive of the enormous profits derived from the illicit sale of liquor and tobacco at exorbitant prices.

Greedy for gold is the foundation of the whole unholy system, and the liquor interests with their millions are back of it all.

Rev. Walter L. Sumner, head of the Chicago vice commission, gave it as his conclusion "that the saloon is the greatest supporter of the social evil." He found that in that one city the saloons made on liquor furnished to houses of ill-fame \$8,000,000 a year. "Is it any wonder," he asks, "that the saloon is in favor of the white slave traffic and that it supports the social evil? It protects the houses and assists in every way possible to keep the traffic going."

INTERESTING BIT OF HISTORY

No Use for Police Station in New Zealand Town After Passage of No-License Law.

The following interesting bit of history is given by Rev. G. H. Mann of New Zealand:

"Just before this system (prohibition) came into operation, plans were passed for enlarging the police station of Geraldine, but on the eve of election the work was delayed for a while. That police station has never been enlarged to this day. I was in the station and found that one of the cells had been turned into a dark-room for photography, another was used for making picture blocks, another was a lumber room, while another was used as a storeroom for the sergeant's gardening tools. I asked where the prisoners were kept and was told there were none. For a straight run of sixteen weeks after the passing of no-license there was no business whatever for the magistrate in that town."

DRINKER IS THE MARKED MAN

Announcement by Churchill Shows Evidence of Widespread Change in Habits of Seamen.

In the British house of commons recently Mr. Churchill made a most interesting announcement which shows in a somewhat conspicuous manner how the change in drinking habits has affected the navy. Heretofore a sailor who did not want the grog ration, unfortunately allowed, has been marked "T"—meaning the teetotal exception to the rule. In the future it is the sailor wanting the grog ration who is to be labeled. Over against his name will be the mark "G"—meaning grog. The position is thus reversed and the drinker instead of the abstainer will be the marked man. The change is not a little significant. It is evidence of a widespread and salutary change in the habits of the seamen and the views of his superiors.

Cause of Crime.

The great cause of social crime is drink. The great cause of poverty is drink. When I hear of a family broken up, I ask the cause—drink. If I go to the gallows, and ask its victim the cause, the answer—drink. Then I ask myself in perfect wonderment, why do not men put a stop to this thing?—Archbishop Ireland.

Future Problem.

One of the problems which will vex the future student of history of this period will be the question of accounting for the slowness of the people to throttle the monster known as the traffic in intoxicating liquor.—President Anthony of Adrain College.

Door Overlooked.

What is the sense in giving all the attention to the care of the back-door product of the saloon and permitting the stream of humanity to continue to file through the front door?

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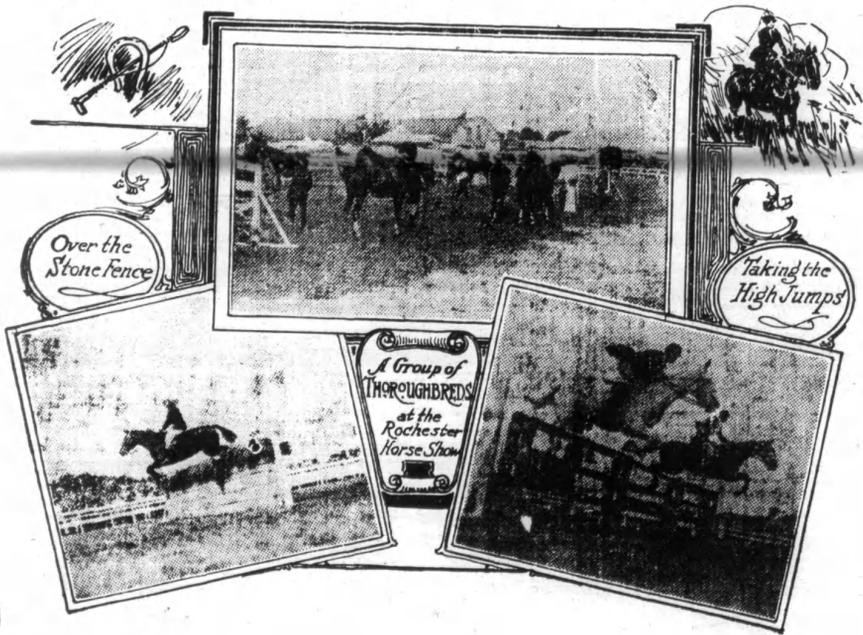
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The breeding of fine horses has fallen off considerably because of the anti-race track legislation in various states, and United States army officers are complaining that they are unable to obtain the kind of stock they want for cavalry mounts. If the ban on the race tracks continues, the main incentive for breeding blooded stock will be the various horse shows. The pictures above were taken at the Horse Show at the Rochester Industrial Exposition last year. The finest horses in this country and Canada were shown at the exposition and the first show was pronounced an immense success by the best versed horsemen in the country. The Horse Show at the Rochester exposition this year, Sept. 16 to 20, will be a greater and better one, as already more than 300 horses have been entered.

Inspiration and Education for "Back to the Land" Movement



The "back to the land" movement is gaining ground steadily, according to agricultural authorities and it will probably continue to do so, since it is being realized that life in the open is more healthful than that in congested cities and since the cost of living in many cases makes it imperative that consumers produce some of the products they consume. Many of those who contemplate obtaining a farm property or a small plot of ground hesitate because they do not understand the first principles of agriculture. The Rochester Industrial Exposition, to be held from September 15 to 27, fills a long needed want in furnishing the information which is desired. The exposition management offers excellent prizes in the agricultural competition and it is planned to enlarge this department from year to year and make it more interesting and instructive. Agricultural principles are explained by experts to all seeking knowledge. The above is a scene showing a corner of the fruit display at the exposition last year.

Don't Worry.

Doctor—Now, don't worry, whatever you do. A man with heart disease can't afford to worry. Avoid all company of any kind, drink nothing whatsoever and on no account touch meat and vegetables. By the bye, I won't be able to call till Wednesday, as I have to attend the funerals of three patients.—Exchange.

Slow Growing Cedars.

It requires more than a century for a cedar tree to grow large enough to yield a thirty foot telephone pole.

Labor Lost.

Stub—What's the trouble, old chap? You look angry enough to fight. Penn—Oh, I'm sizzling! It took me an hour to button up my wife's waist in the back, and then I told her a joke and she laughed so much the buttons all flew open. What's the use in telling a woman a joke, anyway?—New York Globe.

Mica.

Mica is produced commercially by eight states, North Carolina leading in the industry.

Maximilian and "La Paloma."

Whenever that haunting air, "La Paloma," is played the memory of the Emperor Maximilian, shot by the Mexicans on June 19, 1867, should be preserved. Maximilian's final request was that "La Paloma" should be played while he stood up to meet his doom. He died with the tune in his ears, and his wife went mad with the shock of his execution.

Making Black Dresses.

The making of black dresses is said to have quite a depressing effect on dressmakers.

Two Martyrs.

"What's the matter, old man?" "Brain fag. Been presiding at the graduation exercises of a grammar school. Had to listen to forty high brow essays. But you seem played out too."

"Yes; indigestion. I took in a cooking school. Had to taste forty different messes."—Kansas City Journal.

The Next One.

Rounder—What is your favorite drink? Old Soak—The one I haven't touched yet.—Boston Transcript.

Buddhist Monks.

In many of the monasteries of Tibet and Siberia the Buddhist monks still print in the manner which has been handed down from generation to generation. Movable type is not used, but each page is carved upon a solid wood block, and thus, whenever a new book is printed, entirely new blocks have to be made.

To Talk About.

"She hasn't any friends to speak of." "No? Then what are they for?"—Puck.

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