

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL XXV NO. 47

Genoa, New York, Friday Morning, June 16, 1916.

Emma A. Waldo

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Do You Know That
Rural sanitation is a health protection to the city-dweller?
It's foolish to educate a boy and then let him die of typhoid fever?
The U. S. Public Health Service issues a free bulletin on the summer care of infants?
Exercise in the garden is better than exercise in the gymnasium?
Clean water, clean food, clean houses make clean healthy American citizens?
Rats are the most expensive animals which man maintains?
It is estimated that the average manure pile will breed 900,000 flies per ton?
Dirty hands spread much disease?
A high bred dog has a right to have his birth registered—so has a baby?
The U. S. Public Health Service guards American ports to exclude foreign disease?
Health is a credit with the bank of nature?
A clean garbage can is a good example to the family?
Filth breeds flies—flies carry fever?
Slouchy postures menace health?
Health brings happiness—sickness sorrow?

IF YOUR CHILDREN ARE DELICATE OR FRAIL
under-size or under-weight
remember—**Scott's Emulsion**
is nature's grandest growing food; it strengthens their bones, makes healthy blood and promotes sturdy growth.
Scott's Emulsion, Bloomfield, N. J. 13-27

From Nearby Towns.

King Ferry.

June 13—Mrs. Jessie Jenner of Ithaca, who has been spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. F. King, is spending the week with Mrs. John Whitbeck.

A new grafonola has been placed in the home of G. S. Aikin.

Miss Ellen McCormick of Auburn is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCormick, for a few days to attend the Slocum-Nolan wedding.

Fred Tuttle, who has been in poor health for some time, underwent an operation on his eye at the Ithaca City hospital, recently.

Christopher Mulvaney of Mt. Morris, Mich., called on old friends in this place last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holland, accompanied by Mrs. J. G. Barger and daughter, Miss Alida, and Miss Lizzie Drake motored to Auburn last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Underhill and two sons of Auburn and Mrs. A. Underhill of Ira spent Saturday at the home of J. B. Dickinson.

Mrs. William E. Roe of North Dakota and Mrs. Augusta O. Smith of Boston, Mass., called on Dr. F. A. Dudley and others in this place Friday.

Miss Rosa Riley of Auburn is spending a few weeks with her father, James Riley.

Misses Julia Grey and Marie Farrell will give a variety shower at the home of Dr. T. L. Hatch on Friday, June 16, in honor of Miss Belle Seymour.

Miss Jane Montrose entertained over Sunday, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Montrose of Deposit, at the home of W. B. Atwater.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NOTES.

Sunday morning worship and sermon at 10:30. Sunday school at 11:45. Evening worship at 7:30. Prayer-meeting on Thursday at 7:30.

The Philathea class tea will be at the Presbyterian manse on Tuesday afternoon of next week.

Children's day will be observed on the evening of June 25.

There will be received an offering for relief of European sufferers on the morning of July 2. Communion of the Lord's Supper also at this time.

July 9 will probably be the last Sunday before the summer vacation. Offering for the Sabbath School board on Sunday morning and evening of June 25.

The Sunday evening sermons until vacation will be meditations on the spiritual life.

The Ladies' Aid society will hold a tea at the home of Mrs. John Whitbeck on Wednesday afternoon of next week, June 21.

Merrifield.

June 13—George McDonald and wife motored to Syracuse on business Saturday.

C. A. Morgan and wife were over-Sunday guests of Charles Cuykendall and family near Moravia.

Michael Flynn, Geo. McDonald and Martha Powers have new Maxwell touring cars, Jeremiah Murphy and John Redman have new Fords and Claude Ward has a Chevrolet.

Mrs. Daniel Thurston and Mrs. Wm. Myers and grandson from near Union Springs spent a few days with relatives here, last week.

Lewis Smith had the misfortune to lose a horse last Thursday.

The old milliner shop, one of the landmarks of Scipio Center, has been purchased by Glenn Shorkley and was moved last week and now makes a neat addition to Mr. Shorkley's house.

The supper given by the L. A. S. last Wednesday evening was a success in spite of the rainy weather. The supper was pronounced fine and the saxophone solos rendered by Charles Wyant of Auburn were also pronounced fine and were greatly enjoyed by the audience.

"The Fun of Cooking" is the title of one of the new books. Probably a companion volume to "The Joy of Sock Darning" and "The Ecstasy of Dish Washing."

Ensenore Heights.

June 13—The school in the Pickens district has been closed for a few days on account of the illness of the teacher, Miss Ruth Daniells.

Miss Lucile Bennett of Venice was the guest of her teacher, Miss Laura Lester from Friday night to Monday.

George VanLiew has a new Maxwell touring car.

Charles Barnes' and George VanLiew's houses are receiving fresh coats of paint. Mr. Reigle is doing the work.

Mrs. F. A. Weeks and children of Auburn spent the week-end at H. V. Sawyer's. Mr. Weeks was a Sunday guest at the same place.

Miss Amy Townsend of Auburn was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. William Coulling.

Mrs. Henrietta Pope and children Leslie and Grace spent Sunday with Mrs. Ethel Coulson in Venice.

A meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. F. H. Barnes on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Bible Study Class.

Miss Florence VanDyne of Rochester is at her home in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Pope of Locke are visiting Mrs. Henrietta Pope and family.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bunn and son Harold left Monday for Flint, Mich., where they expect to reside.

Four auto loads of Maccabees belonging to Scipio Tent will go to Auburn to-night to attend a special meeting of the Maccabees.

Miss Ruth Daniells' school will close Friday with a picnic on the lawn of the Daniells home.

Venice Center.

June 13—Fred Clark was ill last week with bronchitis and under the doctor's care.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Wallace were Thursday guests of Mrs. Wm. Wyant in Scipio.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Weeks of Syracuse were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Purdy Weeks.

Arthur Billings of the Colt Lighting Co., was in town last week. A number of families around Venice are putting the Colt plant in their homes.

Ray Clark has a Reo car and Chas. Clark has just purchased an Overland.

Mrs. Wm. Heald and sons Kenneth and Dorr were in Moravia last Saturday and attended the "Battle Cry of Peace."

Mrs. Emma Bush of Ithaca, Mrs. L. Allen of Genoa and Mrs. Clara Johnson of Auburn were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wattles.

Mrs. Glenn Shorkley and daughter of Scipio Center were Sunday guests at Will Kenyon's.

Ellsworth.

June 8—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Dillon and family motored to Genoa Sunday afternoon and spent a short time with Mr. Millard Streeter.

Mrs. Albert Gould is very ill at this writing.

Alva Patchen of Syracuse spent a few days with his mother, Mrs. Caroline Patchen.

During the severe thunder storm Monday afternoon the lightning struck the house of Mrs. Theodore Dillon and did considerable damage which is estimated at \$100. One projection was torn loose, two chimneys were torn down and the lath and plaster on two rooms torn off. The lightning did not set fire to the house.

Mrs. Samuel Berrals of Auburn is visiting her mother, Mrs. Albert Gould. Mr. Frank Gould of Groton also spent Sunday at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Burdette Streeter, Mrs. Millard Streeter and Mrs. Carter Husted spent Sunday with Mr. Streeter in Genoa.

Henry Anthony and family motored to Elmira recently.

Miss Blanche Smith has returned to Aurora, after spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith.

Dr. and Mrs. George Glechrist and children, Mr. and Mrs. Richford and Miss Lena Richford of Groton spent a Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Dillon and family recently.

Advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

North Lansing.

June 13—The meetings held by Myron Smith of Elmira were most excellent and successful. His daughter assisted him with the singing which was very fine. When they left for home, although early in the morning, a large company gathered at the station and they left amid songs and regretful goodbyes.

Little Ruth Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thompson, has been for several weeks very sick, and was taken Tuesday to Genoa for treatment by Dr. Skinner.

An ice cream social will be held in North Lansing Grange hall on Tuesday evening, June 20, for the benefit of little Ruth Thompson who lies very ill at Dr. Skinner's hospital. Ladies please bring cakes.

Memorial day, notwithstanding the rain of the morning, was very pleasant, a good sized audience, a fine address, good singing and plenty of flowers.

Mrs. Frank Beardsley, Mrs. Howard Beardsley and daughter Camilla with Mrs. Fred Wilcox spent a day recently in Auburn.

Miss Cora Charlton of Cleveland, Ohio, is spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. Mary Small.

Miss Pearl Boyer visited over Sunday in Elmira.

Rensselaer Miller with his daughter, Mrs. Olive DeCamp, and Ivan Miller of Moravia are visiting in Cattaraugus county. They went in the latter's car.

Mrs. Dorothy Wilcox has been quite sick the last week.

Mrs. Kate DeCamp remains very sick.

Mr. Wm. Pierce has been sick the last week. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Divine of Venice were there two days.

A very large gathering of Willing Workers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Haring. Proceeds \$5. The next meeting will be with Mrs. James Swartwood.

Manly Beardsley of Utica is spending some time with his sister, Mrs. Small.

The foliage on trees and shrubs is very dense this year.

June 14—Miss Lillian Teeter and her mother, Mrs. Frank Teeter, are with the latter's daughter, Mrs. John Brown.

The picnic which was held at the hall, instead of Carson's grove, was well attended in spite of the rain.

Lloyd Filkins and Brownie Ross of Oswego visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burt Ross, and attended the picnic. They made the trip in Mr. Filkin's car.

C. A. Hall and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hall and little daughter of Savannah spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Harry Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Manning and Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and son Earl of Elmira visited Mr. and Mrs. Myron Boyer Sunday.

Henry Oliver and Walter Colings of Auburn spent Sunday with Howard Beardsley.

There will be an ice cream and strawberry social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clay Tarbell Friday evening, June 30. Every one invited.

Preparations are being made for Children's day exercises Sunday evening, June 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Huntoon of Shortsville are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Henry Carson.

East Venice.

June 13—Miss Iva Lester is visiting her father, Fred V. Lester, and other relatives in this vicinity.

Charles Huff and family were over-Sunday guests at Herman Taylor's.

Alfred Sisson is having his buildings painted. Seymour Weaver is doing the work.

George Coon of Auburn was a caller here on Sunday last.

Fred Lester and Byron Arnold are recent purchasers of automobiles.

Wm. Johnson made a business trip to Auburn Thursday of last week, returning Friday.

The Pomona Grange meeting held at the hall Saturday, June 10, was very well attended and enjoyed by all. An interesting program was rendered in the afternoon.

We would like your name on our subscription list.

Five Corners.

June 15—No services at the Presbyterian church here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Palmer of Ithaca were over-Sunday guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Major Palmer.

The Chaffee reunion will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gillow next week Saturday, June 24. All relatives are cordially invited.

The flowers in Mr. and Mrs. L. Couse's door yard are beautiful and the plants are nicely arranged.

Mrs. Wm. White is quite poorly. Her daughter, Miss Lillian White of Auburn spent a few days last week at her home here.

Mrs. Frank Webber of Syracuse spent a few days recently with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. White. D. G. Ellison was very ill during all last week.

Miss Mabel Boles entertained company from Ithaca a few days recently.

Miss Bessie Hanlon spent last Saturday in Auburn.

The Belltown Ladies' Aid will serve a tea at the home of Mrs. Pauline Ferris at Five Corners on Wednesday afternoon, June 21. All are invited.

Mrs. J. R. Smith spent a few days in Auburn last week. Her sister, Mrs. Reynolds of Lansingville was housekeeper during her absence.

Mrs. Ben Worsell, Mrs. Fred Hornbrook and little son William, all of Ludlowville, spent last week Wednesday with the former's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Barger.

Henry Barger of Sayre, Pa., spent Sunday afternoon at the same place.

Miss Edna Fenner of King Ferry spent the week-end with her friend, Miss Mabel Boles, and with Clarence Boles attended the picnic at North Lansing last Saturday.

Walter Hunt made a business trip to Ithaca last Friday.

George Ferris with Mr. and Mrs. George Atwater and Mrs. Will Ferris attended Pomona Grange at East Venice last Saturday. They report a very interesting meeting, and a splendid dinner.

Mrs. Chas. Barger spent last Saturday with her niece, Mrs. James Brooks and family at North Lansing. Harry Ferris is raising his new barn today.

West Merrifield.

June 14—Pomona Grange at East Venice last Saturday called the Grangers from this place. Among them were E. T. Casler and wife and James Gould and wife.

C. T. Mosher made a trip to King Ferry Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Ward entertained their son Lester from Weedsport with a young lady friend.

Mr. and Mrs. John Neville spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Burlew in Springport.

Mr. and Mrs. Casler attended Eureka Grange at Scipio last Thursday evening. They entertained the speaker, George C. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Kind have removed to Sherwood.

Mrs. D. A. Berkenstock spent Friday in Auburn.

Mrs. Wm. Bowness is quite ill.

Rubbing it in: A man advertised a lecture on the Panama canal, illustrated with slides.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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

Lake Ridge.

June 12—Miss Emma Bradford of Union Springs visited friends in this vicinity last week, returning home Monday evening.

Mrs. William Lane's father, Mr. St. Croix, arrived here Friday to remain some time.

Master Lyle Campbell is very ill. His sickness is caused by a kernel of wheat in the ear which it is supposed has been in there since last fall. Last August wheat was removed from the other ear, causing a severe sickness from which he seemed to recover. The poison caused by the wheat being in the ear so long has gone through his entire body. Dr. Tarbell of Groton and Dr. Hatch of King Ferry are the attending physicians. Mrs. Campbell's mother, Mrs. Shields, of Leeton, Mo., came last week.

On Sunday, June 18, Miss Kathryn Zeigler, a returned missionary from India, home on furlough, will speak in the Lake Ridge church both morning and evening. A special missionary program will be rendered on Sunday evening. Rev. Nathan Martin of Rheems, Pa., will also be with us and have part in the services. An offering for mission work in India will be lifted. All are cordially invited.

Sunday, June 11, Elmer Arnold, president of the Sunday School association of the town of Lansing and Rev. E. F. Nedrow, field worker, visited the Asbury and Myers Sunday school in the interest of the Sunday schools work. They were much encouraged with the interest taken in this work.

Born, June 3, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Van Nest, a daughter—Margaret Lavonia.

Mrs. Burdella Davis sprained her ankle last week.

Mrs. Elmer Butts was taken to Dr. Skinner's hospital last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hurlbut of Genoa were over-Sunday guests at Floyd Davis' a week ago.

Sherwood.

June 12—Commencement week will begin Sunday evening, June 25. The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Rev. J. Reagan of Poplar Ridge. Class day exercises Monday evening, June 26. Commencement exercises Tuesday afternoon. Alumni, Tuesday evening. Old Scholars' Reunion Wednesday, all day. Dinner will be served in the grove opposite school building at noon.

The ladies of Sherwood will organize a Cornell Reading club in the reading room Tuesday afternoon, June 20, at 3 o'clock. All are invited.

The district school will close this week Friday with a picnic in the school yard.

Mrs. Georgia Koon leaves tomorrow for Waterloo to attend the wedding of her niece, Miss Gertrude Biehm, which will take place Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Brewster and family of Levanna were callers in town Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Jason Alexander of Barbers Corners and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Smith and daughter Lucile were Sunday guests at F. C. Smith's.

Mrs. Clayton Greene and little son David of Buffalo are spending a few weeks at the home of her father, S. G. Otis.

Samuel Otis of New York City has been a guest at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Kind are occupying the house just vacated by E. L. White and family.

Miss Jessie Hoxsie spent a part of last week in Saratoga.

The monthly meeting of the Wilburite Friends brought a number of strangers to town.

Alvah Smith was a Sunday guest at the home of Chas. Chase.

Claude Ward and family of Merrifield were Sunday guests at M. Ward's.

Geo. Collins is in Auburn City hospital for special treatment.

More than 500,000 people die of communicable diseases each year in the United States, and more than 5,000,000 are sick as a result of infection.

The TURMOIL

A Novel By
BOOTH TARKINGTON

Author of
"Monsieur Beaucaire," "The
Conquest of Canaan,"
"Penrod," etc.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

Bibbs continued to live in the shelter of his dream. These were turbulent days in the new house, but Bibbs had no part whatever in the turbulence—he seemed an absent-minded stranger, present by accident and not wholly aware that he was present. He would sit, faintly smiling over pleasant imaginings and dear reminiscences of his own, while battle raged between Edith and her father, or while Sheridan unloosed jeremiads upon the sullen Roscoe, who drank heavily to endure them. He was sorry for his father and for Roscoe, and for Edith and for Sibyl, but their sufferings and outcries seemed far away.

Sibyl was under Gurney's care. Roscoe had sent for him on Sunday night, not long after Bibbs returned the abandoned wraps; and during the first days of Sibyl's illness the doctor found it necessary to be with her frequently, and to install a muscular nurse. And whether he would or no, Gurney received from his hysterical patient a variety of pungent information which would have staggered anybody but a family physician. Among other things he was given to comprehend the change in Bibbs, and why the zinc eater was not putting a lump in its operator's gizzard as of yore.

Sibyl was not delirious—she was a thin little ego writhing and shrieking in pain. Life had hurt her, and had driven her into hurting herself; her condition was only the adult's terrible exaggeration of that of a child after a bad bruise—there must be screaming and telling mother all about the hurt and how it happened. Sibyl babbled herself hoarse when Gurney withheld morphine. She went from the beginning to the end in a breath. No protest stopped her; nothing stopped her. "You ought to let me die!" she wailed. "What harm have I ever done to anybody that you want to keep me alive? Just look at my life! I only married Roscoe to get away from home, and look what it got me into! . . . I wanted to have a good time—and how could I? Where's any good time among these Sheridans? They never even had wine on the table! I thought I was marrying into a rich family, where I'd meet attractive people I'd read about, and travel, and go to dances—and, oh, my Lord! all I got was these Sheridans! I did the best I could; I just tried to live. . . . Things were just beginning to look brighter, and then I saw how Edith was getting him away from me. And what could I do? What can any woman do in my fix? I couldn't stand it! I went to that icicle—that Verrees girl—and she could have helped me a little, and it wouldn't have hurt her. Let her wait!" Sibyl's voice, hoarse from babbling, became no more than a husky whisper, though she strove to make it louder. She struggled half upright, and the nurse restrained her. "I'd get up out of this bed to show her she can't do such things to me! I was absolutely ladylike, and she walked out and left me there alone! She'll see! She started after Bibbs before Jim's casket was fairly underground, and she thinks she's landed that poor loon—but she'll see! She'll see! And Edith needn't have told what she told Roscoe—it wouldn't have hurt her to let me alone. And he told her I bored him—telephoning him I wanted to see him. He needn't have done it. He needn't—needn't!" Her voice grew fainter, for that while, with exhaustion, though she would go over it all again as soon as her strength returned. She lay panting. Then, seeing her husband standing disheveled in the doorway, "Don't come in, Roscoe," she murmured. "I don't want to see you." And as he turned away she added, "I'm kind of sorry for you, Roscoe."

Her antagonist, Edith, was not more coherent in her own wallings, and she had the advantage of a mother for listener. She had also the disadvantage of a mother for duenna, and Mrs. Sheridan, under her husband's sharp tutelage, proved an effective one. Edith was reduced to telephoning Lamborn from shops whenever she could juggle her mother into a momentary distraction over a counter.

Edith was incomparably more in love than before Lamborn's expulsion. Her whole being was nothing but the determination to hurdle everything that separated her from him. She was in a state that could be altered by only the lightest and most delicate diplomacy of suggestion, but Sheridan, like legions of other parents, intensified her passion and fed it hourly fuel by opposing to it an intolerable force. He swore she should cool, and thus set her on fire.

Edith planned neatly. She fought hard, every other evening, with her father, and kept her bed between times to let him see what his violence had done to her. Then, when the mere sight of her set him to breathing fast, she said pitifully that she might bear her trouble if she went away; it was

impossible to be in the same town with Lamborn and not think always of him. Perhaps in New York she might forget a little. She had written to a school friend, established quietly with an aunt in apartments—and a month or so of theaters and restaurants might bring peace. Sheridan shouted with relief; he gave her a copious check, and she left upon a Monday morning, wearing violets with her mourning, and having kissed everybody goodby except Sibyl and Bibbs. She might have kissed Bibbs, but he failed to realize that the day of her departure had arrived, and was surprised, on returning from his zinc eater that evening, to find her gone. "I suppose they'll be married there," he said, casually.

Sheridan, warning his stockinged feet at the fire, jumped up, fuming. "Either you go out of here, or I will, Bibbs!" he snorted. "I don't want to be in the same room with the partitioned kind of idiot you are! She's through with that ruffian; all she needed was to be kept away from him a few weeks, and I kept her away, and it did the business. For heaven's sake, go on out of here!"

Bibbs obeyed the gesture of a hand still bandaged. And the black silk sling was still round Sheridan's neck, but no word of Gurney's and no exclaiming twinge of pain could keep Sheridan's hand in the sling. The wounds, slight enough originally, had become infected—the first time he had dislodged the bandages, and healing was long delayed. Sheridan had the habit of gesture; he could not "take time to remember," he said, that he must be careful, and he had also a curious indignation with his hurt; he refused to



"Don't Come in, Roscoe," She Murmured.

pay it the compliment of admitting its existence.

The Saturday following Edith's departure Gurney came to the Sheridan building to dress the wounds and to have a talk with Sheridan which the doctor felt had become necessary. But he was a little before the appointed time and was obliged to wait a few minutes in an anteroom—there was a directors' meeting of some sort in Sheridan's office. The door was slightly ajar, looking clear smoke and oratory, the latter all Sheridan's, and Gurney listened.

"No, sir; no, sir; no, sir!" he heard the big voice rumbling, and then, breaking into thunder, "I tell you NO! Some of you men make me sick! You'd lose your conscience to Almighty God if a double-bill flipped his hind leg at you! You say money's tight all over the country. Well, what if it is? There's no reason for it to be tight, and it's not goin' to keep our money tight! You're always runnin' to the woods-shed to hide your nickels in a crack because some fool newspaper

says the market's a little skeery! You listen to every street-corner croaker and then come and set here and try to scare me out of a big thing. We're in on this—understand? I tell you there never was better times. These are good times and big times, and I won't stand for any other kind of talk. This country's on its feet as it never was before, and this city's on its feet and goin' to stay there!" And Gurney heard a series of whacks and thumps upon the desk. "Bad times!" Sheridan vociferated, with accompanying thumps. "Rabbit talk! These times are glorious, I tell you! We're in the promised land, and we're goin' to stay there! That's all, gentlemen. The loan goes!"

The directors came forth, flushed and murmuring, and Gurney hastened in. His guess was correct: Sheridan had been thumping the desk with his right hand. The physician scolded wearily, making good the fresh damage as best he might; and then he said what he had to say on the subject of Roscoe and Sibyl, his opinion meeting, as he expected, a warmly hostile reception. But the result of this conversation was that by telephonic command Roscoe awaited his father, an hour later, in the library at the new house.

"Gurney says your wife's able to travel," Sheridan said brusquely, as he came in.

"Yes," Roscoe occupied a deep chair and sat in the dejected attitude which had become his habit. "Yes, she is." Edith had to leave town, and so

Sibyl thinks she'll have to, too!"

"Oh, I wouldn't put it that way," Roscoe protested, dearly.

"No, I hear you wouldn't!" There was a bitter gibe in the father's voice, and he added: "It's a good thing she's goin' abroad—if she'll stay there. I shouldn't think any of us want her here any more—you least of all!"

"It's no use your talking that way," said Roscoe. "You won't do any good."

"Well, when you comin' back to your office?" Sheridan used a brisker, kinder tone. "Three weeks since you showed up there at all. When you goin' to be ready to cut out whisky and all the rest o' the foolishness and start in again? You ought to be able to make up for a lot o' lost time and a lot o' spilt milk when that woman takes herself out o' the way and lets you and all the rest of us alone."

"It's no use, father, I tell you. I know what Gurney was going to say to you, I'm not going back to the office, I'm done!"

"Wait a minute before you talk that way!" Sheridan began his sentry-go up and down the room. "I suppose you know it's taken two pretty good men about sixteen hours a day to set things straight and get 'em runnin' right again, down in your office?"

"They must be good men," Roscoe nodded indifferently. "I thought I was doing about eight men's work. I'm glad you found two that could handle it."

"Look here! If I worked you it was for your own good. There are plenty of men drive harder'n I do, and—"

"Yes. There are some that break down all the other men that work with 'em. They either die, or go crazy, or have to quit, and are no use the rest of their lives. The last's my case, I guess—complicated by domestic difficulties!"

"You set there and tell me you give up?" Sheridan's voice shook, and so did the gesticulating hand which he extended appealingly toward the despondent figure. "Don't do it, Roscoe! Don't say it! Say you'll come down there again and be a man! This woman ain't goin' to trouble you any more. The work ain't goin' to hurt you, and you can get shut o' this nasty whisky-guzzlin'; it ain't fastened on you yet. Don't say—"

"It's no use on earth," Roscoe mumbled. "No use on earth."

"Look here! If you want another month's vacation—"

"I know Gurney told you, so what's the use talking about 'vacations'?"

"Gurney!" Sheridan vociferated the name savagely. "It's Gurney, Gurney, Gurney! Always Gurney! I don't know what the world's comin' to with everybody runnin' around squealin'. The doctor says this, and 'The doctor says that!' It makes me sick! How's this country expect to get its work done if Gurney and all the other old nanny-goats keep up this blatin'! So he says you got 'nervous exhaustion' induced by overwork and emotional strain! They always got to stick the work in if they see a chance! I reckon you did have the 'emotional strain,' and that's all's the matter with you. You'll be over it soon's this woman's gone, and work's the very thing to make you quit feelin' about her."

"Did Gurney tell you I was fit to work?"

"Shut up!" Sheridan bellowed. "I'm so sick o' that man's name I feel like shootin' anybody that says it to me! He fumed and chafed, swearing indistinctly, then came and stood before his son. "Look here; do you think you'd do the square thing by me? Go you? How much you worth?"

"I've got between seven and eight thousand a year clear of my own, outside the salary. That much is mine whether I work or not."

"It is? You could 'a' pulled it out without me, I suppose you think, at your age?"

"No. But it's mine, and it's enough."

"My Lord! It's about what a congressman gets, and you want to quit there! I suppose you think you'll get the rest when I kick the bucket, and all you have to do is lay back and wait! You let me tell you right here, you'll never see one cent of it. You go out o' business now, and what would you know about handlin' it five or ten or twenty years from now? Because I intend to stay here a little while yet, my boy! They'd either get it away from you or you'd sell for a nickel and let it be split up and—"

He whirled about, marched to the other end of the room, and stood silent a moment. Then he said, solemnly: "Listen. If you go out now, you leave me in the lurch, with nothin' on God's green earth to depend on but your brother—and you know what he is. I've depended on you for it all since Jim died. Now you've listened to that dam' doctor, and he says maybe you won't ever be as good a man as you were, and that certainly you won't be for a year or so—probably more. Now, that's all a lie. Men don't break down that way at your age. Look at me! And I tell you, you can shake this thing off. All you need is a little get-up and a little gumption. Men don't go away for years and then come back into moving businesses like ours—they lose the strings. And if you could, I won't let you—if you lay down on me now, I won't—and that's because if you lay down you prove you ain't the man I thought you were." He cleared his throat and finished quietly: "Roscoe, will you take a month's vacation and come back and go to it?"

"No," said Roscoe, listlessly. "I'm through."

"All right," said Sheridan. He picked up the evening paper from a table, went to a chair by the fire and sat down, his back to his son. "Goodby."



"Good-by."

Roscoe rose, his head hanging, but there was a dull relief in his eyes. "Best I can do," he muttered, seeming about to depart, yet lingering. "I figure it out a good deal like this," he said. "I didn't know my job was any strain, and I managed all right, but from what Gurney—what I hear, I was just up to the limit of my nerves from overwork, and the—the trouble at home was the extra strain that's fixed me the way I am. I tried to brace, so I could stand the work and the trouble too, on whisky—and that put the finish to me. I—I'm not hitting it as hard as I was for a while, and I reckon pretty soon if I can get to feeling a little more energy, I better try to quit entirely—I don't know. I'm all in—and the doctor says so. I thought I was running along fine up to a few months ago, but all the time I was ready to bust, and didn't know it. Now, then, I don't want you to blame Sibyl, and if I were you I wouldn't speak of her as that woman," because she's your daughter-in-law and goin' to stay that way. She didn't do anything wicked. It was a shock to me, and I don't deny it, to find what she had done—encouraging that fellow to hang around her after he began trying to flirt with her, and losing her head over him the way she did. I don't deny it was a shock and that it'll always be a hurt inside of me I'll never get over. But it was my fault; I didn't understand a woman's nature." Poor Roscoe spoke in the most profound and desolate earnest. "A woman craves society, and gaiety, and meeting attractive people, and traveling. Well, I can't give her the traveling—real traveling, not just going to Atlantic City or New Orleans, the way she has, two, three times. A woman has to have something in her life besides a business man. And that's all I was. I never understood till I heard her talking when she was so sick, and I believe if you'd heard her then you wouldn't speak so hard-heartedly about her; I believe you might have forgiven her like I have. That's all. I never cared anything for any girl but her in my life, but I was so busy with business I put it ahead of her. I never thought about her. I was so busy thinking business. Well, this is where it's brought us to—and now when you talk about 'business' to me I feel the way you do when anybody talks about Gurney to you. The word 'business' makes me dizzy—it makes me honestly sick at the stomach. I believe if I had to go downtown and step inside that office door I'd fall down on the floor, dead as a nail."

"You talk about a 'month's vacation'—and I get just as sick. I'm rattled—I can't explain—I haven't got any plans—can't make any, except to take my girl and get just as far away from that office as I can—and stay. We're going to Japan first, and if we—"

His father rustled the paper. "I said goodby, Roscoe."

"Goodby," said Roscoe, listlessly.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Sheridan waited until he heard the sound of the outer door closing; then he rose and pushed a tiny disk set in the wall. Jackson appeared.

"Has Bibbs got home from work?"

"Mist Bibbs? No, sir."

"Tell him I want to see him, soon as he comes."

"Yessuh."

Sheridan returned to his chair and fixed his attention fiercely upon the newspaper. He found it difficult to pursue the items beyond their explanatory rubrics—there was nothing unusual or startling to concentrate his attention.

"Motorman Puts Blame on Brakes. Three Killed When Car Slides." "Burglars Make Big Haul." "Board Works Approve Big Car-line Extension."

"Hold-up Men Injure Two. Man Found in Alley. Skull Fractured."

"Sickening Story Told in Divorce Court." "Plan New Eighteen-story Structure." "Schoolgirl Meets Death Under Automobile."

"Negro Cuts Three. One Dead." "Life Crushed Out. Third Elevator Accident in Same Building Causes Action by Coroner."

"Declare Militia Will be Menace. Polish Societies Protest to Governor in Church Rioting Case." "Short \$3,500 in Accounts, Trusted Man Kills Self With Drug." "Found Frozen. Family Without Food or Fuel. Baby Dead

When Parents Return Home from Seeking Work." "Minister Returned From Trip Abroad Lectures on Big Future of Our City. Sees Big Improvement During Short Absence. Says No European City Holds Candle." (Sheridan nodded approvingly here.)

Bibbs came through the hall briskly, and entered the room briskly. "Well, father, did you want me?"

"Yes. Sit down." Sheridan got up, and Bibbs took a seat by the fire, holding out his hands to the crackling blaze, for it was cold outdoors.

"I came within seven of the shop record today," he said. "I handled more strips than any other workman has any day this month. The nearest to me is sixteen behind."

"There!" exclaimed his father, greatly pleased. "What'd I tell you? I'd like to hear Gurney hint again that I wasn't right in sending you there—I would just like to hear him! And you—ain't you ashamed of makin' such a fuss about it? Ain't you?"

"I didn't go at it in the right spirit the other time," Bibbs said, smiling brightly, his face ruddy in the cheerful firelight. "I didn't know the difference it meant to like a thing."

"Well, I guess I've pretty thoroughly vindicated my judgment. I guess I have! I said the shop'd be good for you, and it was. I said it wouldn't hurt you, and it hasn't. It's been just exactly what I said it would be. Ain't that so?"

"Looks like it!" Bibbs agreed, gayly.

"Well, I'd like to know any place I been wrong, first and last! Instead o' hurtin' you, it's been the makin' of you—physically. It's started you out to be the huskiest one o' the whole family. Now, then, mentally—that's different. I don't say it unkindly, Bibbs, but you got to do something for yourself mentally, just like what's been done physically. And I'm goin' to help you."

Sheridan decided to sit down again. He brought his chair close to his son's, and, leaning over, tapped Bibbs' knee confidentially. "I got plans for you, Bibbs," he said.

Bibbs instantly looked thoroughly alarmed. "He drew back. "I—I'm all right now, father."

"Listen," Sheridan settled himself in his chair, and spoke in the tone of a reasonable man reasoning. "Listen here, Bibbs. I had another blow today, and it was a hard one and right in the face, though I have been ex-

pected it some little time back. Well, it's got to be met. Now I'll be frank with you. As I said a minute ago, mentally I couldn't ever called you exactly strong. You got will power, I'll say that for you. I never knew boy or man that could be stubborn—never one in my life! Now, then, you've showed you could learn to run that machine best of any man in the shop, in no time at all. That looks to me like you could learn to do other things. I don't deny but what it's an encouragin' sign, I don't deny that, at all. Now, then, I'm goin' to give you a raise. I wanted to send you straight on up through the shops—a year or two, maybe—but I can't do it. I lost Jim, and now I've lost Roscoe. He's quit. He's laid down on me. If he ever comes back at all, he'll be a long time pickin' up the strings, and, anyway, he ain't the man I thought he was. I can't count on him. I got to have somebody I know I can count on. And I'm down to this: you're my last chance. Bibbs, I got to learn you to use what brains you got and see if we can't develop 'em a little. Who knows? And I'm goin' to put my time in on it. I'm goin' to take you right downtown with me, and I won't be hard on you if you're a little slow at first. And I'm goin' to do the big thing for you. I'm goin' to make you feel you got to do the big thing for me, in return. I'm goin' to make an appeal to your ambition that'll make you dizzy!" He tapped his son on the knee again. "Bibbs, I'm goin' to start you off this way: I'm goin' to make you a director in the Pump Works company; I'm goin' to make you vice president of the Realty company and a vice-president of the Trust company!"

Bibbs jumped to his feet, blanched. "Oh, no!" he cried.

Sheridan took his dismay to be the excitement of sudden joy. "Yes, sir! And there's some pretty fat little sal-

aries goes with those vice-presidencies, and a pinch o' stock in the Pump company with the directorship. You thought I was pretty mean about the shop—oh, I know you did—but you see the old man can play both ways. And so right now, the minute you've begun to make good the way I wanted you to, I deal from the new deck. And I'll keep on handin' it out bigger and bigger every time you show me you're big enough to play the hand I deal you. I'm startin' you with a pretty big one, my boy!"

"But I don't—I don't—I don't want it!" Bibbs stammered.

Sheridan looked perplexed. "What's the matter with you? Didn't you understand what I was tellin' you?"

"I know, I know! But I can't take it."

"What's the matter with you?" Sheridan was half amazed, half suspicious. "Your head feel funny?"

"I've never been quite so sane in my life," said Bibbs. "As I have lately. And I've got just what I want. I'm living exactly the right life. I'm earning my daily bread, and I'm happy in doing it. My wages are enough. I don't want any more money, and I don't deserve any more."

"Damnation!" Sheridan sprang up. "You've turned Socialist! You been listening to those fellows down there, and you—"

"No, sir. I think there's a great deal in what they say, but that isn't it." Sheridan tried to restrain his growing fury, and succeeded partially. "Then what is it? What's the matter?"

"Nothing," his son returned, nervously. "Nothing—except that I'm content. I don't want to change anything."

"Why not?"

Bibbs had the incredible folly to try to explain. "I'll tell you, father, if I can. I know it may be hard to understand—"

"Yes, I think it may be," said Sheridan, grimly. "What you say usually is a little that way. Go on!"

Perturbed and distressed, Bibbs rose instinctively; he felt himself at every possible disadvantage. He was a sleeper clinging to a dream—a rough hand stretched to shake him and waken him. He went to a table and made vague drawings upon it with a finger, and as he spoke he kept his eyes lowered. "You weren't altogether right about the shop—that is, in one way you weren't, father." He glanced up apprehensively. Sheridan stood facing him, expressionless, and made no attempt to interrupt. "That's difficult to explain," Bibbs continued, lowering his eyes again, to follow the tracings of his finger. "I—I believe the shop might have done for me this time if I hadn't—if something hadn't helped me to—oh, not only to bear it, but to be happy in it. Well, I am happy in it. I want to go on just as I am. And of all things on earth that I don't want, I don't want to live a business life—I don't want to be drawn into it. I don't think it is living—and now I am living. I have the healthful toll—and I can think. In business as important as yours I couldn't think anything but business. I don't—I don't think making money is worth while."

"Go on," said Sheridan, curtly, as Bibbs paused timidly.

"It hasn't seemed to get anywhere, that I can see," said Bibbs. "You think this city is rich and powerful—but what's the use of its being rich and powerful? They don't teach the children any more in the schools because the city is rich and powerful. They teach them more than they used to be because some people—not rich and powerful people—have thought the thoughts to teach the children. And yet when you've been reading the paper I've heard you objecting to the children being taught anything except what would help them to make money. You said it was wastin' the taxes. You want them taught to make a living, but not to live. When I was a little boy this wasn't an ugly town, now it's hideous. What's the use of being big just to be hideous? I mean I don't think all this has meant really going ahead—it's just been getting bigger and dirtier and noisier. Wasn't the whole country happier and in many ways wiser when it was smaller and cleaner and quieter and kinder? I know you think I'm an utter fool, father, but after all, though, aren't business and politics just the housekeeping part of life? And wouldn't you despise a woman that not only made her housekeeping her ambition, but did it so noisily and dirtily that the whole neighborhood was in a continual turmoil over it? And suppose she talked and thought about her housekeeping all the time, and was always having additions built to her house when she couldn't keep clean what she already had; and suppose, with it all, she made the house altogether unpeaceful and unlivable—"

"Just one minute!" Sheridan interrupted, adding, with terrible courtesy, "If you will permit me? Have you ever been right about anything?"

"I don't quite—"

"I ask the simple question: Have you ever been right about anything whatever in the course of your life? Have you ever been right upon any subject or question you've thought about or talked about? Can you mention one single time when you were proved to be right?"

He was flourishing the bandaged hand as he spoke, but Bibbs said only, "If I've always been wrong before, surely there's more chance that I'm right about this. It seems reasonable to suppose something would be due to bring up my average."

"Yes, I thought you wouldn't see the point. And there's another you probably couldn't see, but I'll take the lib-

(Continued on Page 7)

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Friday Morning, June 16, 1916



HOW TO USE THE BIBLE IN TIMES OF NEED.
When in sorrow, read John xiv.
When men fall you, read Psalm xxvii.
When you have sinned, read Psalm li.
When you worry, read Matthew vi, 19-34.
Before church service, read Psalm lxxxiv.
When you are in danger, read Psalm xci.
When you have the blues, read Psalm xxxiv.
When God seems far away, read Psalm cxxxix.
When you are discouraged, read Isaiah lx.
If you want to be fruitful, read John xv.
When doubts come upon you, try John vii, 17.
When you are lonely or fearful, read Psalm xxxiii.
When you forget your blessings, read Psalm ciii.
For Jesus' idea of a Christian, read Matthew v.
For James' idea of religion, read James i, 19-27.
When your faith needs stirring, read Hebrews xi.
When you feel down and out, read Romans viii, 31-39.
When you want courage for your task, read Joshua i.
When the world seems bigger than God, read Psalm xc.
When you want rest and peace, read Matthew xi, 28-30.
When you want Christian assurance, read Romans viii, 1-30.
For Paul's secret of happiness, read Colossians iii, 12-17.
When you leave home for labor or travel, read Psalm cxxi.
When you grow bitter or critical, read I Corinthians xiii.
When your prayers grow narrow or selfish, read Psalm lxxvii.
For Paul's idea of Christianity, read II Corinthians v, 15-19.
For Paul's rules on how to get along with men, read Romans xii.
When you think of investments and returns, read Mark x, 17-21.
For a great invitation and a great opportunity, read Isaiah iv.
For Jesus' idea of prayer, read Luke xi, 1-13, Matthew vi, 5-15.
For the prophet's picture of worship that counts, read Isaiah lviii, 1-12.
For the prophet's idea of religion, read Isaiah lviii, 1-12.
Why not follow Psalm cxix, li, and hide some of these in your memory?—Selected.

LAKE LAHONTAN.

Time Was When It Covered a Large Portion of Nevada.

The large prehistoric lake which flooded a number of the valleys of north-western Nevada at a very recent geologic date, but has now passed away, was named Lake Lahontan, in honor of Baron Lahontan, one of the early explorers of the headwaters of the Mississippi. The lake covered approximately 8,400 square miles at its greatest expansion, and in its deepest part, the present site of Pyramid lake, it was at least 880 feet deep—that is, its surface stood approximately 500 feet above the present water surface of Pyramid lake.

The ancient lake had no outlet except the one that led straight up, its waters being dissipated entirely by evaporation. A large area of five miles north of Winnemucca is covered with sand dunes formed since the disappearance of Lake Lahontan. The dunes are fully seventy-five feet thick, and their steeper slopes are on the east side, thus indicating that the whole vast field of sand is slowly traveling eastward.

This progress has necessitated a number of changes in the roads in the southern part of Little Humboldt valley during recent years. In some places in this region the telegraph poles have been buried so deeply that they have had to be spliced in order to keep the wires above the crests of the dunes. The sand is of a light creamy yellow color and forms beautifully curved ridges and waves that are covered with a fretwork of wind ripples, and many of these ridges are marked in the most curious manner by the footprints of animals, which form strange hieroglyphics that are sometimes difficult to translate.—Exchange.

One Theater's Advice.

In theater at Great Barrington, Mass., notice was flashed on the screen the other night: "If you are a rowdy at home we want you to be a rowdy here. We want every one to feel at home."

CULTIVATION OF CORN.

Economic Factors Play Important Part in Determining Methods. [Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

A detailed study of farm practice in the cultivation of corn has recently been made by the United States department of agriculture for the purpose of offering to farmers in one locality an opportunity to obtain information in regard to successful practice elsewhere. Surveys were made in twenty-one representative corn growing districts, which are grouped into five divisions—first, the central western; second, the southeastern; third, the south central; fourth, the southwestern, and fifth, the northeastern. In each of these divisions it was found that more or less distinct methods and practices are employed.

Since the farmer is primarily a business man and not an agronomist, or, in other words, is more interested in making money than in raising large crops, it was found that economic factors played everywhere an important part in determining the methods of cultivation. On the most productive farms more cultivation to corn is given both before and after planting than on the less fertile soils. On good land extra labor is rewarded by increased yields to an extent which justifies the cost involved. On poorer land this may not be the case. If, for example, we assume that extra preparation results in an increase of 10 per cent on soils which yield normally sixty bushels of corn per acre the farmer's additional work would be repaid by six more bushels. On soil which yields only twenty bushels under normal conditions, however, this extra work would return him only two additional bushels. Six bushels might easily represent a profit on the investment of labor and two bushels a loss.

Similar reasons govern the kind of tillage employed. It has been ascertained that less acreage is worked per horse in the regions where improved implements and heavy teams are employed. On the other hand, more acreage is worked per man. With very cheap labor one horse implements may be more economical than heavier ones. On the other hand, where labor is high priced and horses and capital for farm machinery fairly abundant, heavier teams are more advantageous.

The question of drainage is also determined chiefly by economic considerations. The drainage is practiced extensively only on the most productive soils, where land values are extremely high. In general it may be said that where land is cheap the farms are large, with a small percentage under cultivation. Where land is more expensive the farms are smaller, and a larger percentage of each is cultivated.

Subsoiling—the breaking up or loosening of the subsoil without mixing it with the top soil—is usually employed only in regions where the soils are low in organic matter. Sandy or loamy soils, unless they are underlaid with a stiff subsoil, are usually plowed deeper than the heavy clay soils. When land is plowed in the fall it is also usual to break it deeper than when plowed in the spring.

The choice of fall or spring plowing is governed largely by the character of the crop which occupies the land the previous year. When corn follows soil more land is generally plowed in the fall than when corn follows some cultivated crop. In Texas, Oklahoma and to some extent in Kansas the practice of plowing in the fall and then listing in the spring with either a middle bluster or a combined bluster and planter is quite general. This is almost equivalent to rebreaking in the spring.

To Drive Staples Straight.

In the erection of wire fence it is generally necessary to drive a large number of staples, and for the security of the fence it is desirable that the staples should be driven straight and accurately. Owing to the irregularities of the wooden posts and the strain of the fence wire, which is under a heavy tension when being erected, it is not



always an easy matter to put the staples just where they are wanted to be of the most service.

The tool shown in the accompanying cut is designed to accomplish this. With its aid a great many more staples may be driven in a given time, and they are driven in a much superior manner. Besides being a convenience to fence erectors, there are other mechanics who will find use for this tool, such as electricians, boxmakers, cooper and the like.—Farm Progress.

Take Care of the Brood Sow.

Probably 75 per cent of the losses of young pigs are due to ignorance or neglect on the part of the owner in seeing, feeding and caring for the brood sow and not more than 25 per cent to bad weather conditions, inexperienced sows and other unavoidable things.

MUNICIPAL BATHS MUST BE PROVIDED

Bathrooms Should Be Properly Constructed.

SIZE OF SWIMMING POOLS.

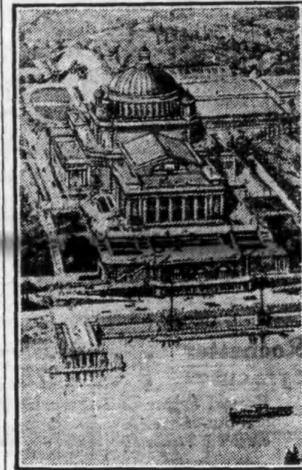
The City of New York Has Many Free Public Interior Baths and Free Floating Baths—All Are Run at a Very Low Cost—Other Municipalities Also Maintain These Sanitary Institutions.

By FRANK KOESTER, city planner and consulting engineer, New York, author of "Modern City Planning and Maintenance," etc.

While many municipalities have provided public baths, they seldom have been provided in sufficient number with proper equipment.

Such baths should be on a large scale and be what may be termed aquatic gymnasiums. There should be a large swimming pool some 100 feet or more in length and forty to fifty feet wide, varying from three to fifteen feet in depth at different parts, with springboards for diving and artificial waves.

Steam rooms, sweating rooms and shower baths should be provided, with both hot and cold water. The showers should be arranged to jet either from above, from the wall at the side or



SWIMMING PLACE ON THE SCHUYLKILL, PHILADELPHIA.

from the floor upward. Such showers are operated by the user, who regulates the force, volume and temperature of the water.

The gymnasium should include the various forms of gymnastic apparatus, and it is desirable also to have a running track, which may be constructed as a gallery around the building wall.

In construction the bath should be throughout of tile and of such other materials as will betray the presence of dirt in order that the most scrupulous cleanliness may be observed.

A heating plant must be provided for keeping the water heated to the proper temperature and also for keeping the rooms at a uniform temperature. Arrangements should be such that the pool may be drained and refilled in a short time. Such baths should be in charge of a skilled swimming master for the instruction of those who wish to learn to swim. Attendants should be at hand to massage those who desire such service.

It is advisable to supply the baths with as many features as possible in order that they may be utilized to the fullest extent. The price of admission should be low, just sufficient to cover the cost of operation, provided it is not free, while fees for special service, as for swimming lessons and massage, should be turned into the general fund.

Separate municipal baths should be provided for women, but if this is not feasible certain days of the week should be set apart for their exclusive use.

The city of New York maintains and operates twelve free public interior baths and eleven free floating baths. For the use of these institutions there is no charge whatever, the only requisite being respectable and orderly conduct on the part of the patrons, compliance with the rules and that the bathers furnish their own towels and soap. This has been the policy almost from the opening of the first public bath, although at the opening of one of the municipal baths the city did undertake to furnish towels and soap at a nominal charge to the bathers. But this was found impracticable.

Floating baths are all built about on the same plan, as follows: They are ninety-five feet long and sixty feet wide and are floated on eight pontoons, placed four on each side of the bath. In the center there is a large well divided into two parts, one, ninety-three feet long and thirty-four feet wide, for adults and one, seventy feet long and eight feet wide, for children. The depth of the water in the large well is four and a half feet and in the small one two and a half feet. There are sixty-eight dressing rooms opening upon a small gangway around the edge of the well. The floating baths, like the interior baths, are free, but the former are used only during the summer.

NEW LINES.
A Spring Frook of Beauty For Debutantes This Season.

Apple blossom pink, a taffeta combined with georgette crape, gives this charming silhouette. The silk achieves



SO PICTURESQUE.
the bouffant drape over the crape, which is used for the bobbed tunic girdled by tiny spring flowers pieced out across the back with pink gauze ribbon. The edges are taffeta piped.

YOUR FLOWER BEDS.

How to Set Plants So That They Will Thrive and Bloom.

Where beds are to be filled with a single plant they should be planted in even rows an equal distance apart and the plants alternated in the rows, which will give each plant considerably more room and light. It is well to have these lines laid out and the places for the plants marked before any plants are lifted from the hotbed, in order that the planting may go forward as rapidly and smoothly as possible. A board with chalk marks on the edge will accomplish this admirably for small beds, or a cord with bits of white cloth tied at intervals, or chalk marks even will be useful in long beds or lines.

In planting make a hole in the earth with the trowel large enough to hold the root of the plant in a natural position and place the plant therein, drawing up the earth about the roots and pressing it snugly down; pour in sufficient water to fill the hole, and when it has partially soaked away draw up the remaining earth and press firmly. Make a fine dust mulch about the plant by working the soil lightly with the trowel, and if any damp places show after the plant has been set a few moments go over the soil again or add dry earth from another part of the bed if necessary. The planting may be hastened by making a row of holes across the beds before beginning to set the plants, then placing the plants in each before applying water, but drawing up part of the earth; the water is then placed in all the holes, and by the time the last is filled the first has soaked away sufficiently to allow of filling up and finishing; this saves an appreciable amount of time when there is a large amount of planting to do.

No shade or covering of any kind will be needed if the planting has been well and thoroughly done, nor is it necessary or advisable to wait for signs of rain before planting, though planting at the edge of a spell of rainy weather has doubtless advantages. But planting before a summer shower is to be avoided, as this is usually followed by hot weather, and under the influence of a hot sun the moisture in the soil evaporates rapidly, and the soil must be constantly cultivated to retain what water it contains.

After the planting is completed go over the beds carefully and where any moisture has drawn to the surface restore the dry mulch by cultivation or by adding dry soil from some other place. If the planting has been well done the plants will not need watering for several days, indeed are far better off without it. If the weather is unusually dry as soon as the plants begin to grow or show that they are becoming established by the way they settle themselves in the ground and turn toward the light water may be given in sufficient quantity to thoroughly soak the ground and the following day the soil worked over with rake or trowel to restore the dust mulch. This is better than repeated waterings.

How to Make a Dress Bag.

Make a bag of any kind of material desired (a pretty flowered cretonne is suitable), the length of the garment to be covered with the back piece a little longer than the front, so it can be brought up and fastened to the front side with buttons and button holes or "snaps."

Draw up the front to fit around the hanger, thus entirely inclosing the garment. In the interior of the bag make two or three small pockets, fill with paper, cambric or some other protective material, if garment is not in use.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO Our Out-of-Town Patrons

We have now a perfected system of daily delivery service to people living in the following towns and villages and on the direct macadam roads connecting these places. All purchases made one day will be delivered the next.

Just think what this means. You can send, write or phone your order, and the day after it is received it will be delivered to your home free of charge, if the value is \$1.00 or more.

This service will extend at present to the following places and to all people living on the direct road connecting these towns:

- Varna
- Crums Corners
- Etna
- Jacksonville
- Freeville
- Trumansburg
- Dryden
- Covert
- Groton
- Interlaken

Rothschild Bros., Ithaca

Place your Insurance with the **VENICE TOWN INSURANCE CO.**
\$1,500,000 IN FARM RISKS!

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

Attend QUINLAN'S Clearance Sale Of MILLINERY and APPAREL

- SPRING HATS — Half Price
- WOOL SUITS — 1-3 Less Regular Price
- WOOL COATS — 1-4 " " "
- LINGERIE WAISTS AT \$1.00
- GORDON SILK HOSE 50c and \$1.00

Come Early to this all Important Sale.

QUINLAN'S

145 Genesee St. - Auburn, N. Y.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE

ALBANY, June 1.—The following bulletin was issued today by the New York State Department of Health:

No act on the part of a community is more indicative of intelligent interest in the welfare of its people than the appointment of a Public Health Nurse, for no single agent is more effective in improving health and preventing the spread of disease.

There are more than ONE THOUSAND Public Health Nurses in the City of New York. In other cities of the State there are THREE HUNDRED. In the rural districts there are LESS THAN FORTY, and most of these are employed in a few counties, leaving the greater number of people in rural districts absolutely without the benefits of expert nursing service and advice on right methods of living.

There are few communities that do not need this service and few that cannot obtain it if they so desire.

The establishment of a VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION, in which every element of the local population should be represented, is often the best way to accomplish this purpose.

Experience shows that the donation of funds by one or two individuals for the support of the nurse detracts from the general interest in her work; thus it is far better that as many persons as possible contribute small sums.

Entertainments of various kinds serve as a popular means of raising money, and stimulate the co-operation which is essential to the success of all public health work.

The Public Health Law gives the Health Officer power to appoint a nurse or nurses when in his judgment it is necessary, provided funds for such a purpose are available, which is usually not the case, and so this power is rarely exercised in small communities except as a temporary measure, usually during an epidemic. But the duties to which the nurse is to be assigned sum up admirably the DAILY AND CONSTANT NEEDS of most communities—in part as follows:

To work under the direction of the Health Officer for the reduction of infant mortality; the examination of school children and of children excluded from school; the discovery or visitation of cases of TUBERCULOSIS AND, IT MAY BE ADDED, OF ALL OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASE; the visitation of the sick who may be unable otherwise to receive adequate care; the instruction of members of the household in which there is a sick person, and such other duties as may seem appropriate.

Are these and many other matters, which readily suggest themselves, being properly attended to in your community? If so, no Public Health Nurse is needed.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE

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

Friday Morning, June 16, 1916

The County Fair.

The preliminary lists of the Cayuga County Agricultural Corporation have been revised and the individual premiums have been greatly increased for this year's fair in Moravia.

During the past few years the showing of live stock at Moravia has not been large but this year special inducements have been made to breeders of high grade cattle to enter their stock and a large exhibition is promised.

The racing, which was one of the popular features of the fair in past years, will be revived and several prominent horsemen have signified their intention of entering. Charles Everson has charge of this part of the program.

The superintendents of the various departments are: Horses, Reuben Doty; cattle, Merritt Wilcox; sheep, F. E. Whitman; swine, Charles Fitts; poultry, Claud Lillie; fruit, E. E. Palmer; grain and dairy products, Thomas Ryan; canned fruit, Mrs. George Follette; culinary, Mrs. W. E. Kilborne; flowers, Miss Harriet Johnson; needlework, Miss Edna Robinson; art and relics, Miss Helen Parkhurst; school, Prof. L. Pitts; Grange, Dr. Charles Atwood; children's welfare, Dr. Seth N. Thomas.

Health Officers' Conference.

The annual conference of health and sanitary officers of the state at Saratoga last week was the largest conference ever held by the society, over 900 health officers being present.

The papers which were presented were extremely interesting, particularly those on the milk question. There seems to be a concerted action on the part of the officers to better the condition throughout the state in regard to the milk supply. One exhibit which attracted much interest was a complete pasteurization plant in full operation.

Another interesting part of the programme was an illustrated lecture by Dr. H. L. Shaw, director of child hygiene in the State Department of Health, who used motion pictures in showing how milk was treated in the proper fashion, from the time it was taken from the cow until it was delivered in sterilized bottles to the family.

Dr. William A. Howe, former deputy commissioner in the State Department and at present the head of the Medical Inspection Department of Education, gave an address on school inspection, particularly in the rural districts, which was very interesting and instructive.

Among those from this vicinity who were present at the conference were T. L. Hatch of King Ferry; B. K. Hoxie, Sherwood; B. I. C. Buckland, Fleming; H. E. Anthony, Moravia; W. A. Strohmenger, Niles; N. B. Ford, Owasco.

The Thistle Law.

In 1808 it was voted by the town of Pompey, N. Y., that "no man shall let Canada thistles go to seed on his land, or pathmaster on the highways within his district on forfeiture of \$10."

If this law should be enforced now throughout the state we would pay the state debt in a year.—The Bright Side.

Graham—Stewart.

Married, at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, June 12, 1916, by Rev. Wm. Place, Joseph Henry Graham, Jr., and Miss Mary Louise Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Burr Stewart of Cortland, N. Y.

The Raccoon as a Pet.

The beautiful Raccoon when tamed becomes a great pet and a Raccoon Corn Plaster if applied to your pet corn will relieve the pain at once and remove the corn within a day or so. Isn't it worth while to use such a treatment? If you think so get a package to-day from your druggist or write, Raccoon, LeRoy, N. Y., for free sample.

Do It Now.

Send us the price of a year's subscription if you are in arrears. We need the money.

"ROUGH ON RATS" ends RATS, MICE, Bugs; Die outdoors. Unbeatable Exterminator. Used World over, by U. S. Gov't too. Economy size 25c or 15c. Drug & Country Stores. Refuse substitutes. FREE. Comic Picture R.—E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Genoa Wins Again.

The fact was fully demonstrated again last Saturday that Genoa is fast developing a strong team, and it may be expected that they will stage some very interesting games during the season. However, in order to bring good teams to Genoa the games must have your attendance. The home team will play Moravia at Moravia, Saturday, June 17, and after that date there will be games on the home grounds every Saturday afternoon.

Games are being arranged with the Watsons of Weedsport, W. & E.'s of Lyons, Crescents of Cortland. Last Saturday's game:

GENOA		A	B	R	H	O	A	E
Townsend, p, lf	4	1	1	0	3	1		
Sllarrow, lb	5	2	2	4	0	1		
Walsh, c	4	1	3	15	1	0		
Sullivan, cf	5	2	3	0	0	0		
Plunket, 3b	5	0	2	2	2	2		
Wilbur, 2b	5	0	1	2	0	1		
McDermott, rf, lf, p, 3	1	1	1	0	0	0		
Ferris, ss	3	0	1	0	0	1		
Holland, lf	3	1	1	2	0	0		
Brogan, rf	1	0	0	1	0	0		
	38	8	15	27	6	6		
GROTON		A	B	R	H	O	A	E
Barnell, 2b	3	0	0	3	2	1		
Cartledge, lb	4	0	0	8	0	2		
Harrington, ss	4	0	0	0	2	0		
Kavanaugh, lf	2	0	0	0	1	0		
Seymour, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0		
Howell, cf	4	1	0	1	1	0		
Langford, 3b	4	0	1	5	0	1		
Brink, c	3	0	0	7	0	1		
Knettles, p	4	0	0	0	2	0		
	32	1	1	24	8	5		
Groton	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Genoa	2	4	0	1	1	0		

Two-base hits, Townsend, Walsh; stolen bases, Sllarrow, Walsh, Plunket 2, Barnell, Howell; sacrifice hits, Ferris; left on bases, Genoa 10, Groton 8; base on balls, off Townsend 5, off Knettles 2; hit by pitcher, by Knettles (McDermott); struck out, by Townsend 12, by McDermott 3, by Knettles 6; umpire Robbins; time of game 1:38.

Death of Mrs. Mary Riley.

The death of an old King Ferry resident occurred May 29, 1916, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chris Teufel, at Milton, Pa., when Mrs. Mary Riley passed away. Mrs. Riley was 92 years old, and death resulted from the infirmities of old age. She had made her home with her daughter for the past 25 years, but prior to that time, her home had been at King Ferry, of which place she always had the kindest recollections. She is sadly missed in the home at Milton where she had lived so long.

Scipio Center.

Rev. H. M. Cary will preach in the Scipio Universalist church Sunday afternoon, June 18, at 3 o'clock. There will be an election of officers for the Sunday school, also reports from the delegates who attended the association.

Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops.

Many war zone hospitals have ordered Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into the shoes and use in the foot-bath, for use among the troops, because it gives rest and comfort to hot, tired, aching, swollen, tender feet and makes walking easy. All druggists everywhere, 25c.

There is no man so poor but what he can afford to keep a dog; and I have seen them so poor that they could afford to keep three.—JOSH BILLINGS.

Cases of Summer Complaint.

Stomach and intestinal disturbances are frequently corrected by the use of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They tend to cleanse the intestinal tract and promote digestion. Used by mothers for 28 years. All druggists sell them, 25c.

A Certificate All Right.

"Are you a certified cook?" "Yes-sum. Here's my certificate." "But that's a marriage certificate." "Yes-sum. That certifies I've got to work."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Lightning Result.

During the lessons one afternoon in a public school a thunderstorm arose, and, seeking to lessen the fright of the children, the teacher began an entertaining discourse on the wonder of the elements.

"Jimmy," said she, finally turning to a bright little youngster, "can you tell me what lightning is?" "Yes, ma'am," was the ready rejoinder of little Jimmy. "Lightning is streaks of electricity."

"That's right," smiled the teacher encouragingly. "Now, tell me why it is that lightning never strikes twice in the same place."

"Because," answered Jimmy quite easily, "after it hits once the same place ain't there any more."—Philadelphia Ledger.

HOW TO SECURE A GOOD LAWN AND KEEP IT.

All lawns may be improved if there is a reasonably good turf, as it is possible to better it materially by reseeding, fertilizing and watering. In the spring many bare spots will be in evidence, and if the spots are small they can be reseeded. If they are large it is usually advisable to spade them up and reseed, doing the work early in the spring. If the grass is thin over the entire lawn the work should be started early in the spring, while the soil is loose and in condition to permit the seed to be covered with little difficulty. The whole lawn should be raked with an iron rake and seeded and rolled as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry. The care of the lawn after it is established is important. Liberal fertilizing should be given, and one of the best fertilizers is nitrate of soda. Five pounds of nitrate of soda is sufficient for 1,000 square feet of lawn, applying this with a watering pot, then watering thoroughly with the hose. Bonemeal is one of the best commercial fertilizers to use on lawns, eight pounds being sufficient for 1,000 square feet. Any fertilizer used should be applied early in the spring, when the grass begins to grow. Bonemeal can be applied every month during the growing season excepting July and August. Prepared sheep and stable manure is also beneficial. Slacked lime can be applied with beneficial results late in the fall. If a good lawn is wanted buy the best lawn grass seed to be had, well cleaned and free from weeds. Much of the lawn grass seed is from 25 to 50 per cent weed seed. If weeds are wanted do not bother to plant seeds; the weeds will grow without a special invitation.

DAHLIAS FROM SEED.

How They Can Be Started and Transplanted.

For several years I have had grand success raising dahlias from seed, starting them in a box or pan in the house as soon as April 1 and transplanting them in the garden as soon as the ground is warm enough—usually about the last of May, at which time they will have four or six leaves. From a packet of mixed seeds I have had as many as eight different colors, ranging from snowy white to darkest crimson, besides some beautifully striped and variegated. They were the admiration of all beholders, says a writer in Farm and Home.

Should there be a few single ones (as these probably will be) they are by no means to be despised, as they are nice for cut flowers. Set them out along the side of the house or each side of the door, where you can see them as you go about your daily vocations, and you will be more than satisfied with the results. Water them with the water from the weekly wash, as they are greatly benefited by frequent waterings in dry weather. Even if they are not a joy "forever," they will surely give much pleasure through the long hot days of summer.

How to Massage the Scalp Daily Without Making an Event of It.

Press the finger tips (fingers close together) to the scalp and with a gentle pressure rub the scalp in a circular manner, causing it to move. The object is to loosen it as much as possible and bring a warm glow to it by causing the blood to flow to the surface.

When this is accomplished move the fingers to another spot, and in this way go over the whole scalp. If the hair is very dry a very small amount of vaseline may be rubbed into the fingers and applied to the scalp only, as any grease will cause the hair to lie flat if applied to the hair itself.

Any tonic which is chosen should be applied with massage, as most of the benefit is obtained by the massage.

How to Make the Beds So That Slumber Really Refreshes.

To make up a bed so that it will be smooth tuck the clothes in, one piece at a time, at the sides, and complete the work all but tucking the clothes in at the foot. Now draw the clothes down, one piece at a time, as taut as possible and tuck them in at the foot. The bed will be far nicer looking than would be otherwise possible. If the bed is of iron or brass, which does not permit of tucking in the coverlet, tuck in the other clothes as directed, placing the coverlet over all.

How to Do the Family Mending in the Easiest Way.

To do quick, neat and strong mending take presser foot off sewing machine, stretch hole in material over embroidery hoop, hole as near to center as possible; insert under needle, cloth side down; set down the part that holds presser foot; sew back and forth slowly without letting go of hoop. Always sew further than tenr each way. After filling in lengthwise of torn turn hoop and sew across. Use medium size stitch.

How to Remove Stoppers From Canteen Bottles.

Hold neck of bottle or decanter to the apex of steaming kettle. No matter how long bottle has been standing, this is never known to fail.

How a Bird Dresses.

As bird fashions do not change, two suits a year are quite enough for most birds, but they need to take great care of them. Each separate feather must be cleaned and looked over and the useless ones pulled out. These feathers are not packed close together, you know, but lie loose and have places between filled with air. When a bird wants to get warmer he lifts his feathers so that these air spaces may be larger. But if his feathers are tangled or wet and dirty he could not raise them, and soon he could not keep the head in his little body and would, of course, die.

Practical Mother.

"That woman next door is a thoroughly practical woman. Hear that, 'umbling sound?"

"Yes. But what's practical about that?"

"Why, she's roller skating round her kitchen, taking off flesh and getting the baby to sleep at the same time."—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Deduction.

"What conclusion did you draw from your study of that ancient Egyptian inscription?" asked the professor of archaeology.

"Why," replied the superficial student, "I decided that the old Egyptians had their comic artists the same as we have."—Washington Star.

Hugging a Delusion.

Willie—Father, what does hugging a delusion mean? Father—Well, my boy, young Mr. Strong is an instance. He thinks your sister Clara is only twenty-two!

CAN YOU TALK TEMPERANCE?

If so you can sell insurance for the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY and earn \$100 to \$500 per month as special or General Agent in your county. Experience not necessary. The only Life Insurance Institution that does not insure the Drinker. PROMOTION and PERMANENT POSITION to acceptable men that make good.

John D. Knapp, Sec'y, 95 William St., New York.



(From Auburn)
Rochester . . . \$1.55
Syracuse75

Round Trip. Every Saturday and Sunday to October 22, inclusive. Returning same day.

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

Special Notices

Party moving away owes us \$117 on handsome upright Grand piano used 3 months. It is yours for balance. Write the Gibbs Piano Co., 71-73 Main St., Springfield, Mass. 31 years in one location. 47w6

Second hand hay loader for sale. 47w1 Morell Wilson, Genoa.

Second hand cook stove and a White sewing machine for sale. 46tf Mrs. Mary Sill, Genoa.

FOR SALE—A quantity of the Syracuse Rendering Co's. Fertilizers at my barn. Suitable for buckwheat, barley, etc. 46tf Clarence H. Baker, Genoa.

FOR SALE—The Willis house in Genoa village. Inquire of J. S. Banker. 46w2

Horse for Sale. Inquire Sydney G. Smith, Genoa. 46w2

WANTED—An experienced farm hand for the season. Address W. C. Allen, West Groton, N. Y. 46w3

To work on shares, 18 acres of land for buckwheat. 46w2

Mrs. A. Mulvaney, King Ferry, N. Y.

Seed beans for sale, marrows and medium, at hotel. D. W. King, 45w5 King Ferry.

WANTED—Ford roadster or delivery car; must be in good condition. 45w3 F. D. Lamkin, King Ferry.

FOR SALE—Indian twin cylinder motorcycle; first class condition, \$80 cash takes it. F. D. Lamkin, 45w3 King Ferry.

WANTED—Beef, pork and veal for weekly shipments. 37tf Bert E. Gray, Genoa.

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

WANTED—Dressed pork, veal calves, fat sheep and lambs, fat cattle and all kinds of poultry. Highest cash price paid. Cash paid for hides. Phone 8-Y-3 R. A. Ellison, 14tf King Ferry, N. Y.

FOR SALE—½ and ¾ bu peach baskets, grape baskets, grape trays, pear kegs and barrels, potato crates, etc. King Ferry Mill Co., 3tf King Ferry, N. Y.

I will pay the market price for live stock, poultry and beef hides. 33tf Wesley Wilbur, King Ferry.

Meats of All Kinds
Fresh and Salt
Fish Every Week.

Moxley's Butterine Special

Public Market

MILLER TIRES
Geared-to-the-Road.

Give your Car control over slippery treacherous roads. They have strength to endure and stamina to stand up and battle their way to excess mileage.

30x3\$10.41
30x3 1-2\$13.45

Miller tires are guaranteed for 3,500 to 7,000 miles. All sizes of tires and tubes in stock.

George M. Miller,
Miller Phone 8S-3. GENOA, N. Y.

Better Class Clothes at Middle Class Prices at Genoa Clothing Store

The class of clothing I have in my store now is better quality and more reasonable in price than the goods are in the market now.

Goods are much advanced in price since my purchases. You surely will get good values by purchasing your suits for 4th of July.

Have Big Line of up-to-date Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Shoes and Oxfords. You will have no difficulty in clothing yourself from head to foot at my store. All my goods are dependable and warranted as represented. Will surely appreciate a call from my friends and customers.

Just received a new reduction list of the sample books. It will be to your interests to look them over if you are intending to have a suit made to order.

M. G. SHAPERO, Genoa, N. Y.

Progress Demands Quality.

¶ We aim to handle only the best, and have recently added to our line of Implements the MOLINE PLOW, the plow with a guaranteed Grey Back Moldboard, famous for its easy draft and scoring qualities.

¶ And the BADGER HARROW, a three-runner harrow with positively the best clearance of any harrow made.

¶ We also have the Ontario Grain Drill, Planet Jr. Cultivators and Seeders, Kraus Pivot-Axle Cultivator, Land Rollers, Corn Markers, Beatrice Cream Separators, Milk Wagons, etc. Coal, Fertilizer, Cement, Ground Limestone, Wood Fiber, Regal and Magnolia Flour.

Our interests are yours and we will appreciate your trade.

MILLER PHONE **C. J. WHEELER, Genoa**

A WORD ABOUT TIRES

WE SELL

"DEFIANCE"

Guaranteed to 4,000 miles, at 10% off list for cash and if needed will make an adjustment that will please you. If you need a spare tire to carry I will loan you a casing to July 1. Easy then or return.

J. D. ATWATER, Genoa, N. Y.

Village and Vicinity News.

—Regents examinations next week.

—B. D. Banker was an over-night guest of his parents, Monday night.

—Mrs. Lillian Lamkin of Syracuse is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Warren.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Singer were in Syracuse on business the first of the week.

—Rev. L. W. Scott and J. H. Cruthers each have a new five-passenger Ford.

—Miss Edith Williamson of Fleming was a guest of Miss Bessie Hahn for the week-end.

—Mrs. Addie L. Miller has returned from New York to spend the summer at her home here.

—The local baseball nine will cross bats with the Moravia team at Moravia to-morrow (Saturday.)

—Mrs. Baker of Aurora has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. Bower, during the past week.

—Field day for schools and general picnic day for everybody, to-morrow (Saturday) at the fair grounds, Genoa.

—A number of people from Genoa attended "The Battle Cry of Peace" at Moravia Saturday afternoon and evening.

—Mrs. Frances Rundell has moved her household goods to Herbert Roe's, and is occupying rooms in their residence.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Clifford of Auburn spent Sunday at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. T. Tyrrell, in Genoa.

—Floyd Smith, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith, who was very ill for a number of days this week, is improving.

—Mrs. F. C. Purinton entertained a company of guests Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Claude Sellen of Shelby, Ohio, and Miss Dickenson.

—Willard Wilcox, E. F. Keefe and family, G. W. Rawley and Miss Hazel Brogan motored to Newark Valley, Sunday, where Mrs. Rawley has been spending some time.

FOR SALE—Small refrigerator, good as new. Cheap, if taken at once. Mrs. G. B. Springer, Genoa, 45w3

—Ruth Thompson, aged 12 years, of North Lansing was brought to Dr. Skinner's hospital, on Monday, and is very ill. Mrs. Elmer Butts of Lake Ridge is also a patient in the hospital.

—W. S. Cortis, who recently underwent an operation in Ithaca, has returned to his work in Banker's hardware. Mrs. Cortis is here at present, and they are stopping at Bert Gray's.

—Mrs. Emma L. Bush of Ithaca was a guest of Mrs. L. Allen and family several days last week. Mrs. Clara Johnson, who had been spending a week at the same place, returned to Auburn, Wednesday.

—John C. Tunncliffe and Leland W. Singer of Cornell were at the home of the latter in this place the first of the week. Mr. Singer expects to go to Auburn to-day to take up his duties for the summer as master of the Boy Scouts of the First Presbyterian church.

Ice cream and sodas at Mrs. Singer's, Genoa, 40tf

—The next regular meeting of the Genoa Cornell Study club will be held on Tuesday afternoon, June 2nd, at 2:30 o'clock, instead of evening as usual. It cannot be stated at present where the meeting will be held. It is expected that Miss Montgomery of Auburn will be present and give a food demonstration.

—Mrs. Edwin Fessenden and Mrs. Harvey Smith of King Ferry called on Mrs. Geo. Ford Tuesday afternoon of this week. Mrs. Couse of Five Corners was also a caller, bringing her a very pretty house plant. Mrs. Ford is gaining and is able to be about the house. Mrs. French still remains with her.

—Every home in Cayuga county will be visited on Thursday, June 29, by persons appointed to do the work in each town, in making the Sunday school survey, which already has been noted in these columns. The preparations for taking the survey have required the services of a large number of district superintendents and assistants, and it is hoped that the people generally will co-operate in making it a success.

—Mrs. Frances Smith of Auburn is visiting her parents in Genoa.

—Miss Mary Waldo went to Seneca Falls, Wednesday, to spend a few days.

—G. B. Springer was in Auburn Friday last to attend the funeral of his brother, Chas. H. Springer.

—Mrs. W. W. Potter and son Meredith of Auburn spent the week-end at the home of Mrs. E. Ailing.

—F. C. Purinton returned Monday from a visit of several days with his daughter, Mrs. J. M. Burt and family at Caledonia.

—The Beardsley reunion will be held at the home of Wm. Sill, North Lansing, on Saturday, June 24. All relatives are cordially invited.

—The DeCamp family will hold their annual visit Saturday, June 24, at the home of George DeMonde, on the Halsey place at West Groton.

—Mrs. F. R. VanBrocklin and little son are guests of her parents several days this week. Mr. VanBrocklin is expected to spend Sunday.

—Buy your rugs, all sizes up to 12x 15 at Robt. & H. P. Mastin's, Genoa. Prices lower than elsewhere.

—Mrs. Ella Algert is the guest of her nephew, Dr. W. C. Groom, at Willard, and Mrs. Rachel Sanford is visiting friends in Ithaca, for a few days.

—The Rev. E. L. Dresser of 306 College Ave., will leave to-night to attend the reunion of the class of '76 at Princeton University. —Ithaca News, June 8.

—Ralph H. Ames, city chamberlain of Cortland, was thrown from a wagon when his team ran away last Friday morning. He suffered a broken collar bone and bruises.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Mead and children were Sunday guests of the latter's parents at Locke. Mrs. Mead's sister, Mrs. Weeks and two children of Delta, Colo., are visiting her parents.

—The eighth annual gathering of the Chaffee family will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gillow at Five Corners, on Saturday, June 24. All members of the family coming on the train will be met at Sill's Crossing on Ithaca-Auburn Short Line.

—Commencement week at Groton High school will be June 25 to 30. The honors of the class of 1916 have been announced as follows: Merton Jones, valedictorian, with an average of 88.5 for four years. John Blanchard, salutatorian, with an average of 82.7 for four years.

—Mrs. Glenn Ford McKinney, known before her marriage as Jean Webster, the author of "Daddy Longlegs," died in a New York hospital, June 12, after an illness of several weeks. Miss Webster graduated from Vassar in 1901 and was married to Mr. McKinney, Sept. 7, 1915.

—Buy your canned goods, Chase & Sanborn teas and coffee at low prices. R. & H. P. Mastin, Genoa.

—John Dempsey of South Lansing who was injured in an automobile crash near Dryden last Friday night, was taken to the Ithaca City hospital where he is recovering. It was found that Mr. Dempsey had not sustained a fractured skull, as was feared from symptoms which developed immediately following the accident. His injuries consist of three fractured ribs, and severe lacerations and bruises. He will be able to leave the hospital in a few days, it is expected.

—The 47th annual commencement exercises of Cornell University will be held at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, June 21, in the natural amphitheater west of the University library. The procession will form in front of Goldwin Smith Hall at 10:30 o'clock. The Rev. James K. McLeod of New York City will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, June 18, in Sage chapel. The annual Cornell University senior week festivities will open the following day and close with the commencement exercises.

—Rev. C. E. Nichols, pastor of the First Baptist church of White Plains, N. Y., and Rev. C. W. Petty, pastor of Creston Ave. Baptist church of New York, representing the New York State Baptist Missionary convention, were in Genoa one day last week. They inspected the Baptist church property and called upon a number of people. Mr. Nichols was pastor of this church about thirty years ago, and he noted many improvements throughout the village since that time. The gentlemen expressed their appreciation of all the courtesies that were shown them.

—The family of Dr. F. M. Willis of Ithaca has been in "ill" luck of late. Mrs. Willis, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Strong of East Genoa, has had an attack of pneumonia; her daughter and a niece, who resides there and attends school, have both had mumps and measles, and now are ill with scarlet fever.

—It will be a surprise to many to learn that according to statistics, baseball has caused more deaths in the past ten years than any other sport. Most of us had supposed that football was the only fatal sport, but the figures prove otherwise. The figures as compiled give baseball a record of 248 deaths in the past ten years. Football comes next with 215. Auto racing is third and boxing fourth in the list. One of the surprising things is that fourteen persons should lose their lives playing golf in ten years.—Fairport Mail.

—Summer Millinery; the best assortment at Mrs. D. E. Singer's, Genoa, 44tf

—To make a local paper interesting, it is necessary that the editor should be made acquainted with the local news. Many people who know items worth publishing quietly keep them to themselves, and then find fault with the paper because no mention is made of it. People whose friends die give the papers no information of the fact and then feel hurt if a lengthy obituary does not appear. People who get married, feel slighted if the announcement is not made in the marriage column. We cannot publish news or items of any kind of which we have no knowledge.

—A friend that you have to buy won't be worth what you have to pay for him.

—Robt. Mastin was at Farley's a day or two this week.

—There are over 24,000 movie shows in the United States.

—On Monday, 115 Cornell students came to Lake Ridge to attend the annual civil engineering camp.

—Mrs. Emily Krum Banfield, aged 94, one of the oldest residents of Tompkins county, died June 8 at her home at Snyder Hill.

—The annual reunion of the Sharpsteen and Bothwell families will be held at Jay Sharpsteen's at Peruville on Saturday, June 17.

—Camp Cayuga, the annual camp of the boys' division of the Ithaca Y. M. C. A., at Lake Ridge, will open July 17 and continue through the month.

—The Cayuga County Agriculture Corporation will receive \$2,749.18 as its share of the money appropriated by the state for the furtherance of county fairs.

—What are you doing personally to improve the appearance of our village? Just one unsightly spot removed from about your place adds just so much to the general beauty of the entire community.

—Best ware, lowest prices, in dinner sets at R. & H. P. Mastin's, Genoa.

—George Frost of Levanna has been granted a patent on a draft regulator. Mr. Frost is a well known poultry man, and his device is especially adapted for use on stoves in colony houses for chickens.

—A large number of farm tractors will be used this season on farms throughout Western New York. The land has been rather wet for them thus far, but on some farms they have been used very successfully.

—The spruce gum collectors of the Adirondacks have closed a successful season and most of the stock has been marketed at about \$1 a pound. One collector obtained about 2,300 pounds which netted him just \$2,300.

—About 100 students from the forestry department at Cornell University will camp for several weeks on a 3,000 acre tract near Saratoga lake. Faculty and students will move from Ithaca to the camp on July 24.

—Commencement exercises at the Cortland Normal school will be held on Thursday, June 29. The graduating class will number more than 200, which is the largest in the history of the school, which has been in existence about 50 years.

—A Rochester man has discovered that if a piece of sticky fly paper is tacked around the tree or branch where a bird is nesting no feline will cross it. The remedy is simple, easily applied, and if used will save hundreds of birds' lives during the season.

—Summer underwear for Ladies and Children at Mrs. D. E. Singer's, Genoa, 44tf

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—A friend that you have to buy won't be worth what you have to pay for him.

Wedding Present Possibilities.

You will find our list a very comprehensive one—containing much that is new. It's no trouble at all for every person to find him just the article upon which he or she had decided, and it's equally easy for those who come without having their minds made up at all. For our store is full of inspirations. Rich cut glass, fine sterling silver, dandy patterns in best silver plated ware, hand painted china, clocks, pictures, carving sets, etc. A visit of inspection would interest you, we know.

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

Genoa Presbyterian Church.

Morning service at 11 o'clock. In spite of the storm there was a good attendance for the day. You are invited to worship with us.

Sunday school at close of morning service. Classes for all ages.

Christian Endeavor at 6:45. Topic: "The Usefulness of Good Cheer."

Evening service at 7:30. A song service followed by message from pastor. Subject for study: Philip, the Evangelist, number five in series.

Mid-week prayer service Thursday evening at 7:30. Topic: Blessed are the Peacemakers."

The time for the quarterly communion service is Sunday, July 2. It is expected that there will be some to unite with the church at that time. Those expecting to come by letter from some other church, should secure their certificates from the other church at once.

Grand Jurors.

Grand jurors have been drawn for the extraordinary trial term of Supreme Court to begin in Auburn June 26 at 10 o'clock. A number of cases are to be presented to the jurors, chief of which will be the Reida murder case. The governor ordered the extraordinary term and designated Justice Devendorf to preside.

The following were drawn from this section:

Genoa—George Curtis.
Locke—Warren H. Cameron, A. H. Sabin.
Moravia—George Sturdevant.
Niles—Benjamin Warne.
Venice—Fred King.

Ithaca Auburn Short Line Central New York Southern Railroad Corporation.

In Effect Sept. 21, 1914. Corrected to Nov. 11, 1915

SOUTHBOUND—Read Down				STATIONS				NORTH BOUND—Read Up			
27	23	421	21	31	31	422	22	24	28		
Daily	Daily	Sunday Only	Daily Sun. Except Sun.	Daily Sun. Except Sun.	Daily Sun. Except Sun.	Sunday Only	Daily Sun. Except Sun.	Daily	Daily		
6 40	1 50	8 30	8 30	6 45							
7 05	2 04	8 45	8 45	7 30	AUBURN	9 20	11 09	11 27	5 00	9 00	
7 12	2 22	9 05	9 05	7 11	Mapleton	9 05	10 54	11 14	4 45	8 45	
				7 20	Merrifield	8 53	10 43	11 04	4 35	8 35	
				7 33	Venice Center	8 44	10 34	10 56	4 27	8 28	
				7 43							
				7 43	GENOA	8 29	10 19	10 45	4 16	8 15	
				7 45	North Lansing	8 18	10 08	10 36	4 06	8 06	
				8 10	South Lansing	8 05	9 55	10 26	3 55	7 55	
				8 10	ITHACA	7 51	9 41	10 00	3 39	7 45	

Trains No. 21 and 23 going South, and No. 22 and 24 going North are the motor cars and do NOT stop at Flag stations. Sunday trains No. 422 and 421 are the motor cars and these stop at all stations.

Additional Trains between Ithaca and Rogues Harbor leave Ithaca 10:00, (daily except Sunday) 12:15, (Sunday only) 2:00 and 4:40 daily and 9:30 p. m. (Saturday only). Also leave Rogues Harbor at 10:40 a. m. (daily except Sunday) 12:50 (Sunday only) 2:35 and 5:15 p. m., daily, and 10:05 p. m. Saturday only.

IT'S NO PICNIC

GETTING READY FOR A DAY'S OUTING.
TOO MUCH WORK FOR THE WOMEN FOLKS.
TOO MUCH WONDERING WHAT TO BAKE AND TAKE. TOO MUCH COOKING.
THIS STORE CAN HELP YOU A WHOLE LOT, IF YOU WILL LET IT.
CAKES, JUST ABOUT NO END TO THE VARIETIES, DAINTY AND APPETIZING.
FRESH BREAD AND COOKIES.
POTTED MEATS.
CANNED FISH.
PICKLES AND OLIVES.
THE IDEA OF WHAT TO TAKE ON AN OUTING IS FURNISHED BY SEEING THE GOODS.

Good Things to eat at

Hagin's ^{UP TO DATE} Grocery
GENOA - NEW YORK

Special Notice SHOE SALE

We have to offer 1000 pairs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Low Shoes in button, Oxford ties, Pumps and Slippers. Having bought before the big advance, we are now giving our customers the benefit.

We are 25 per cent. lower than the city.

Also Rugs, Carpets, Dress Goods, Percales, Gingham's, Crepes, at old prices. No advance yet.

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

Watch and Clock repairing.

ROOSEVELT MAY NOT RUN AGAIN

Progressives Renominate Leader But He Declines.

LETS COMMITTEE DECIDE.

Tells Convention If Views of Hughes, Republican Nominee, Meet Progressives' Ideas They May Endorse Latter's Candidacy If They See Fit—John M. Parker Named For Vice President.

Chicago, June 10.—Not altogether dissimilar to the Republican convention, the Progressives, meeting in Chicago at the same time, opened their convention with the leaders well in control of the assemblage. More enthusiasm, however, was in evidence, with cheering aplenty. When Victor Murdock of Kansas, committee chairman, called the delegates to order he was loudly cheered. Raymond Robins, the temporary chairman and afterward made permanent chairman, sounded the keynote for Americanism and preparedness



© by Pach Eron.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

and the convention became unmanageable for a time. But when the speaker in the course of his address mentioned "the foremost private citizen of the world, Theodore Roosevelt," there was no controlling the pandemonium. For ninety-three minutes the cheering continued.

Later, when he was nominated, after the Republicans named Hughes, Colonel Roosevelt sent the following statement from Oyster Bay:

"I am gratified for the honor you confer on me by nominating me as president. I cannot accept it at this time. I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the Republican party toward the vital questions of the day. Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision, I must decline the nomination, but if you prefer I suggest that my conditional refusal to run be placed in the hands of the Progressive national committee. If Mr. Hughes' statements, when he makes them, shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interests of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted. If they are not satisfied they can so notify the Progressive party, and at the same time they can confer with me and determine on what other action we may deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country."

When the platform was submitted, which strongly advocated Americanism, preparedness, protection and woman's suffrage, the convention appointed a harmony committee to confer with a similar Republican committee. Efforts to get together, however, failed, the Progressives insisting on Roosevelt, despite Roosevelt's own suggestion that the Progressive and Republicans nominate Henry Cabot Lodge. As soon as Hughes was nominated by the Republicans the Progressives



Photo by American Press Association. JOHN M. PARKER.

named Roosevelt for president and John M. Parker for Vice President.

John M. Parker of Louisiana, nominated for vice president by the Progressive convention in Chicago as a running mate for Theodore Roosevelt, has been prominent in the activities of the party since its organization.

Mr. Parker is a business man of New Orleans in the cotton business and is a planter himself. Mr. Parker was formerly a Democrat. In 1912 he was considered for the vice presidential nomination of the Progressives, but the honor fell then to Governor John

SMOTHERED THE APPLAUSE.

A Practical Joke That Was Played on the Elder Sothern.

An old friend of my father, one Dr. Simpson, induced him to go out of town to play one matinee performance of Dundreary. My father, feeling that he was conferring rather a favor on the small community, went with his company. This Simpson was a great joker and went about telling the rustic auditors that this man Sothern, being an eminent London actor, they must be careful about their demeanor in the theater. "This is no cheap kind of play," said he. "You must not let this man think we have no manners. Don't applaud, don't laugh; it isn't done; people of taste don't do it. Laugh when you get home, but remember, the loud laugh denotes the vacant mind." If you like this man's acting say so quietly when you meet him at the reception after the play.

Never was there such a night. The house was crowded to the doors and



"ISN'T IT GREAT?"

not a sound of welcome, not a sound of laughter at this most comic of characters. For two acts my distracted father endured torture, the fiendish Simpson running around to him every now and again hitting him on the back and whispering vehemently: "Isn't it great! I never saw such enthusiasm! They're simply mad about it!"

"The devil they are," said my wretched father. "They are as dumb as oysters."

It came to the third act, where there is a long and most arduous monologue of nearly half an hour. Not a sound. My father could endure no more. He arose from the stool whereon he sat, walked down to the footlights and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, if you don't laugh I can't go on." Pandemonium broke loose. People shouted and wept. My father for once was non-plussed, but he caught sight of Simpson in a box, self possessed and smileless, and a light broke in upon his darkness.—From "My Remembrances," by Edward H. Sothern, in Scribner's.

Be Careful What You Write.
Prune your thoughts before you write them down, and be very careful what you write; otherwise you may regret tomorrow what you have written today.

His Concession.
A big kilted highland recruiting officer for the London Scottish visited a big London firm recently and asked leave to recruit the staff. "You may if you like," said the manager, "but I'm afraid you won't get much of a bag here. We have very few Scotchmen on our staff, and I suppose your recruits have to be Scotch?" "Oh, no," replied the recruiter; "Scotch or superior English."

Realistic.
One Sunday night the good parson of a certain church chose "Hades" for his theme, and even as he eloquently discoursed an absent minded member of the congregation began to toy with a nickel plated match safe. Finally the matches caught fire, and the same was necessarily dropped to the floor and covered with a large foot.

"It is wonderful, Mary," whispered an elderly woman to a friend in the seat ahead of the match playing parson. "It is simply wonderful!"

"I suppose you mean the pastor's remarks, Sarah," responded the other in a subdued voice.

"Yes," answered the first, gently sniffing the sulphur scented air. "I have heard Brother White preach many a sermon, but none so realistic as this."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Field and Nye.
Eugene Field was a great lover of old books and quite a collector of them. His means were not adequate to his desires, however, and one of the quaintest proofs of this was a slip of paper found by a purchaser of an old volume in Field's handwriting, a verse parodying Shakespeare's epilogue:

Kind friend, for goodness' sake forbear
To buy the book thou findest here,
For when I do obtain the self
I mean to buy the book myself.

Another bit of ruse which is thoroughly American is in the preface to one of Bill Nye's books. It runs:

Oo, little booklet, go,
Bearing an honored name,
Thru everywhere that you have went
They're glad that you have came.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

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

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION.

In 1897 two leading professors of Germany sent to the men of that country a pronouncement favoring total abstinence. It contained this declaration:

"Science has shown that alcohol, even in moderate quantities, causes disturbance in brain action, paralyzes the critical capacity, power of will, the ethical and esthetic sense, and lowers self-control. For this reason we should realize that it is a poison and no longer to be classed with foods."

The document received nine signatures. Ten years later it was sent out again and received 800 signatures of German medical men, 116 of whom were professors.

In 1913 a great antialcoholic meeting was held in the Prussian house of deputies, Berlin. The honorary president was the German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and on the committee of honor all the Prussian ministers were represented and hundreds of eminent men of the empire. Doctor Jensen, inspector general of the Berlin schools, called forth much applause when he said that "the education of youth is absolutely impossible without an antialcoholic element in it." Since then such instruction has been made a part of the regular course in the public schools of Germany, and entire courses in that subject are offered by the great universities.

FOE OF THE COLLEGES.

Of all the foes of young manhood on the American college campus, alcohol is the most subtle and destructive. It is peculiarly fitting that the American college student of today, wiser and better informed than his predecessors, should give battle to his ancient and merciless adversary. If gravestones were placed on our college grounds to those slain in the flush of young manhood by intoxicating drink, the acres of verdant lawn around even our best institutions would become vast cemeteries gashed with thick-strewn headstones. With a devilish instinct for maximum destructiveness, this demon of the campus seems to pick out, for degradation the gayest, the loveliest, the most talented, and to re-enforce his assault by enlisting the social and generous instincts which constitute the very charm of youth. Opening always the gate to passion and appetite, he is the aggressive ally of everything which degrades college life, the promoter of tragedies innumerable on every campus, the tireless enemy of virtue, purity, diligence and intellectual development.—Henry Louis Smith, President Washington and Lee University.

GOOD LINE OF BUSINESS.

It was at a campaign meeting in Ohio. The speaker said that West Virginia had profited financially by voting dry. A man in the audience disputed this statement. He said that he was a salesman, that he visited every county seat in West Virginia, and that his business had fallen off considerably since the state went dry. Another man spoke up and said that he was a salesman and "made" West Virginia regularly and that his business had increased since the state became dry. He asked the fellow who reported a falling off what his line was and the latter reluctantly admitted that he sold undertakers' supplies, at which the crowd yelled. The man who declared that prohibition had helped his business explained he sold furniture.

SURELY A MISTAKE!

"Smoky" Hobbs of Columbus was fined \$400 and given six months for illegal selling of liquor. What? In Columbus? Surely must be a mistake. Bootleggers only ply their trade in dry towns. That's why the benevolent wets run saloons, to keep bad men from bootlegging in dry towns. Tut, tut! Yes, it must be a mistake.—Caldwell Press.

PROHIBITION AND BUSINESS.

Endorsement of the value of a prohibition law as an aid to general business prosperity was recently signed by men representing the leading industries of Steubenville, O., among others, two paper companies, a glass company, two foundries, two clay companies, a tin plate company and a pottery concern.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND.

Just why anyone should ever suppose that because the people of any city stop buying booze they will therefore stop buying land, or paying rent or patronizing the meat market, bake shop, grocery or clothing store is hard to understand.

PROHIBITION PROHIBITS.

"When the number of arrests are slashed in two in one year it is pretty conclusive evidence that prohibition prohibits not only liquor selling but crime as well," is the comment of the Youngstown (O.) Telegram on the remarkable decrease in arrests in the state of West Virginia since prohibition became the law of the state.

FACTORY REPLACES BREWERY.

Tear down a brewery and upon its ruins will rise a factory.—John Mitchell, Labor Leader.

His Own

By REV. B. B. SUTCLIFFE
Assistant Superintendent of Men, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—Having loved his own which were in the world he loved them unto the end.—John 13:1.

With peculiar emphasis this text describes all Christians as "his own."



Believers are the peculiar property of the Lord Jesus Christ in at least three ways. They become his by gift from the Father. In speaking of them Christ describes them as those "whom thou hast given me." They are also his peculiar property by his own purchase, for he bought them with his precious blood on the cross of Calvary. They belong to him in the third place by their own surrender to him. These things are full of assurance and of blessing to the believer. The Father will never take back the gift he has made to the Son, the Son will never give up that which he has purchased at such awful cost, and that which is surrendered, he will never allow to be wrested from him. Christians are his own peculiar property to have and to hold and to love unto the end; or, as the Revised Version has it, "to the uttermost."

As a child becomes the peculiar care of a home so the believer becomes the peculiar care of the Lord. All other cares take a secondary place. It is his care to guard his property. It sometimes seems as though the Lord dealt with his own in a hard way. This is because the Christian, like the child, does not understand the "why" of many things. Many of the seemingly hard things that come to the Christian may be but the guarding of the Lord's property from dangers unseen but to his eye. Again, it is the peculiar care of the Lord to guide his own people. He knows what lies along each pathway and when he seems to close a path which looks attractive to one of his own, that one can rest assured it is because he sees danger there or else he sees more blessing along some other road. The unknown and untried of the Lord's choosing are the ones where richest blessing lies, and happy the Christian who allows him to guide the footsteps. Once more it is his own peculiar care to provide for his own. Many are the ways he has for providing for them. Sometimes by natural, sometimes by unnatural ways, as in the case of Elijah at the brook. The ravens were called to bring meat to the prophet, and they were sent to feed Elijah just where the Lord told him to be. Had he been elsewhere he might have missed what the Lord had for him. So the Christian often misses much that the Lord has for him by being out of the Lord's place. See to it that you are in God's place for you and he will see to it, though he must work a miracle, that every need of yours will be supplied.

His Own Peculiar Love.

The peculiar love of the Lord for his own covers all their shortcomings and their peculiarities. The Lord graciously warned Simon Peter of his coming time of denial, but Peter boastfully said he would lay down his life before he would leave him even. When, therefore, Peter so miserably failed it might seem that the Lord's love would grow a bit cool. But in spite of the failure there was no lessening of love, there was no cooling of the affection. It was his love that was in the look that brought Peter to his repentance. Let no Christian who may have failed his Lord think that the love of Christ has cooled or been diminished. He loves with an everlasting love that many waters cannot quench. Return unto him and it will be found that having loved his own he loves them unto the end in spite of any failures. Again some are kept away from him because they seem to be so backward in learning of him. But he loves in spite of the backwardness of his disciples. Think of Philip after three years of companionship not being able to discern who he was, but had to be told, in answer to his inquiry for the Father, "he that hath seen me hath seen the Father." He knows so well the make-up of the believer that no slowness to understand can surprise him, much less make his love grow cold.

He loves his own with a peculiar love that nothing can cool or turn aside from its object.

His own peculiar property, which is his own peculiar care, is the object of his own peculiar love.

Even the unbelief of his own is not sufficient to cool the warmth or lessen the depth of his love.

Poor Thomas, the doubting one, was never loved any more truly or more deeply than in the midst of his refusal to believe in the resurrection until he had thrust his hand into the wound prints.

There is nothing that can bring to an end the love of the Lord for his own, for having loved his own he loves them unto the end; or, as the Revised Version puts it, "He loves them to the uttermost."

THE KIPFEN CABINET

We come into this world naked and bare,
We go through this world full of sorrow and care,
We go out of this world, we know not where,
But if we are thoroughbreds here,
We'll be thoroughbreds there.

SOME WAYS WITH MEAT.

These are unusual ways of preparing some of the common dishes:

Stuffed Spareribs.—Sew spareribs together to form a pocket or in the form of a crown roast. Fill with finely chopped, tart apple and prunes, using a cupful of prunes to two cupfuls of apple. Add the juice in which the prunes were cooked and season the meat with salt and pepper.

Noodles With Ham.—Cut noodle dough rolled very thin into one-fourth inch squares. Boil in the liquor of the ham or in water. Butter a pan, place in it a layer of noodles, then a layer of minced ham and continue, leaving the top layer of noodles. Beat two eggs with two cupfuls of milk and pour over the mixture. Dot the top with bits of butter and bake slowly.

Sausage in Potato.—Pare a large potato and cut a hole through the center lengthwise with an apple corer. Draw a small sausage through each potato, wrap in a piece of bacon and bake until the potatoes are done.

Lamb Hot Pot.—Take convenient sized pieces for serving of lamb cut from the neck or shoulder. Roll the meat in flour, salt and pepper and place in the cooking dish. Cover with layers of onion and potatoes, sliced thin, having potatoes on top. Bake in slow oven for three hours, adding water from time to time as needed. Serve in the same dish in which it was cooked.

Stuffed Brisket of Lamb.—Wipe the brisket, make an opening and fill with stuffing, sew up the opening and dust all over with salt and pepper. Piece sliced carrot and onion in the baking pan, put in the meat and add a little hot fat and enough hot soup stock or water to cover the bottom of the pan. Roast about an hour, basting frequently. When tender remove the meat and allow the liquor to boil down. Thicken the liquor for gravy and serve with the meat.

Ham covered with milk, a thick slice of ham and a quart of milk, baked slowly in the oven with a bit of bay leaf, is another appetizing dish.

Nellie Maxwell

The KIPFEN CABINET

Step out from the surging crowd and make yourself a master.—Clay.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling but in rising every time we fall.—Caldwell.

DISHES FOR DAILY MENU.

Few people appreciate the value of the banana as a dish served with meat as a vegetable.

Loosen the skins from the fruit; but do not remove them, place in a hot frying pan and cook until the pulp is very soft. Remove the skins, sprinkle with sugar and a drop or two of lemon juice and butter, and serve with steak. Sliced and sauteed in butter, the banana is also good, seasoned with a little lemon juice.

Fricassee Eggs.—Cook two tablespoonfuls of butter with one and a half tablespoonfuls of finely chopped green onion, and the same amount of mushrooms also chopped. Add one and a half tablespoonfuls of flour and pour on gradually one cupful of white stock. Add five hard-cooked eggs cut in slices.

Deviled Tomatoes.—Wipe, peel and slice crosswise three tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper, roll in flour and cook in a hot pan in a little butter. Cream a fourth of a cupful of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of mustard, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, the yolk of a hard-cooked egg, one egg slightly beaten and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Cook over hot water and pour hot over the tomatoes.

Bechamel Eggs.—Fry a slice of carrot, onion and sprig of parsley, all minced in three tablespoonfuls of butter with a bit of bay leaf. After five minutes add three tablespoonfuls of flour, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of paprika, add a cupful of chicken broth, strain, reheat and add four hard-cooked eggs cut in eighths lengthwise. Add a half cupful of cream and a grating of nutmeg just before serving.

Apfel Schmarren.—Make a thin batter of two tablespoonfuls of milk, one tablespoonful of flour, a beaten egg, seasoning with salt and slice into this a large apple. Have a teaspoonful of hot fat in a frying pan, pour in the batter and fry brown. Serve with powdered sugar.

Nellie Maxwell

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an Order granted by the surrogate of Cayuga County, no one is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Della Sharpsteen late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the Executor of, &c., of said deceased, at his office, 120 So. Aurora St., in the City of Ithaca, County of Tompkins, on or before the 9th day of October, 1916.

Dated March 16, 1916.
Elmer Starner, Executor,
J. H. D. Collins
Attorney for Executor
Office and P. O. Address
213 E. State St.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an Order granted by the surrogate of Cayuga County, no one is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Harrison Smith late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the Administrator of, &c., of said deceased, at his office, 120 So. Aurora St., in the City of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 10th day of September, 1916.

Date F. B. 23, 1916.
F. T. Atwater, Administrator.

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 Francis Shaw Upson, late of the town of Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the Administratrix of, &c., of said deceased, at the office of their attorney, Kenneth Underwood in the City of Auburn, County of Cayuga, on or before the 6th day of September, 1916.

Dated Feb. 24, 1916.
Lemine Shaw
Attorney for Admin.

Kenneth Underwood
Attorney for Admin.
Auburn Savings Bank Bldg.,
Auburn, N. Y.

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Nellie Maxwell



MEN NAMED AT CHICAGO PLEASE G.O.P.

Hughes and Fairbanks Nominated.

ONLY THREE BALLOTS.

Platform For Americanism and Preparedness.

FAVORITE SONS WITHDRAW.

Governor Whitman's Speech Nominating Charles Evans Hughes.

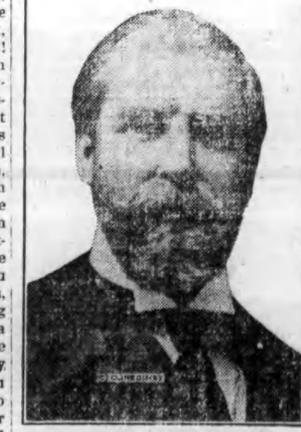
Sketches of the Candidates For President and Vice President.

Mr. Hughes' Letter of Acceptance.

Chicago, June 10. — Charles Evans Hughes of New York for president and Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana for vice president, the men nominated by the Republican convention here, are greeted with approval by party members throughout the country. Each man has held high office, the former as governor of New York and associate justice of the United States supreme court and the latter as senator from Indiana and vice president of the United States. The latter held his former high office in the second administration of President Roosevelt, from 1905 to 1909.

From the time the first ballot was cast in the Republican convention and it was seen that Hughes had more votes than any of his rivals his selection was freely predicted. The end of the heated but not unduly prolonged fight came on the third ballot, when the New York man was chosen by a vote of 949 1/2, 494 being necessary for a choice.

Twenty Candidates Voted For. He had obtained 253 1/2 votes on the first ballot, taken in the evening of June 9, and on the second ballot, taken immediately thereafter, he gained 75, while Theodore Roosevelt, who had been feared by the Hughes men as his strongest opponent, mounted from 65 to 81. Besides these two, eighteen other candidates received votes on the second ballot, the total, twenty, being greater probably than ever before known in a national convention. Root, Burton, Cummings, Weeks and Fairbanks were the strongest of the two



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

ty, besides the two leaders, and of these Root and Fairbanks polled each a greater vote than the former president.

The nomination of Justice Hughes by the Republicans came on June 10 after a night of conference and debate and suggested compromise. Just before the naming of Hughes by the Republicans and the nomination of Roosevelt by the Progressives the name of Senator Lodge was suggested by Colonel Roosevelt as a compromise candidate, but the Republicans were then determined to have Hughes, and the Progressives could see only one candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, whom they named.

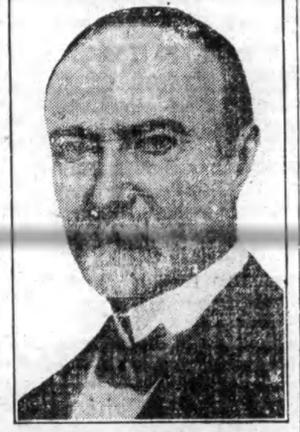
In his address as temporary chairman of the convention Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio outlined the Republican view of the issues and pleaded for healing of the differences which split the party in 1912. He referred to the policy of the present administration as one of "watchful waiting and wabbling warfare."

Career of Charles Evans Hughes. Just as Charles Evans Hughes, associate justice of the United States supreme court, nominated by the Republicans for president, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862. He first

became generally known to the New York public in 1904, when as counsel for the gas investigating committee he wrung from officials of the gas and electric light companies a vast amount of information in a short time and surprised the politicians by his ability to grasp details of importance. He later was appointed counsel for the legislative insurance investigating committee and brought about important reforms in the insurance laws and made himself a national figure. He practiced law from 1884, when he was graduated from Columbia Law school. After his graduation from Brown university in 1881 he got an appointment as professor of Greek at Delaware academy. He was soon admitted into partnership by the late Walter S. Carter, whose daughter, Antoinette, Mr. Hughes married in 1888. He held a professorship at Cornell university for two years. In 1893 he entered into partnership once more with his father-in-law. He was nominated for mayor of New York city by the Republicans in 1905, but declined the nomination. He was elected governor of New York for two terms, from Jan. 1, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1908, and from Jan. 1, 1909, to Dec. 31, 1910. He was appointed by President Taft to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States and confirmed by the senate on the 2d day of May, 1910. He resigned the office of governor of the state of New York on the 6th day of October, 1910, and took his seat on the bench on the 10th day of October, 1910.

Mr. Fairbanks' Career.

Former Vice President Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana, nominated by the Republicans, was born on a farm near Unionville Center, Union county, O., May 11, 1852. He was educated in the common schools of the



CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS

neighborhood and graduated from Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, O., in 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and started practice in Indianapolis. In 1904 he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans for vice president and elected with Roosevelt as president. He was appointed a member of the United States and British joint high commission which met in Quebec in 1908 for the adjustment of the Canadian question and was chairman of the United States high commissioners. On Jan. 20, 1907, he was elected to the United States senate to succeed D. W. Voorhees, Democrat. He was re-elected from 1903 until 1909. He was mentioned for the vice presidency four years ago. His family consists of five children, four sons and one daughter, Mrs. Fairbanks died on Oct. 24, 1913. The daughter is the wife of Lieutenant Commander John W. Timmons of the navy. The eldest son is Warren C., the second Frederic C., the third Richard, the youngest Robert.

HUGHES' ACCEPTANCE.

Pledges Himself to Country's Service—Resigns His Place on Supreme Court Bench.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Hughes says:

You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism, with firm protection upholding policies essential to our peace and security, and that call in this crisis I cannot fail to answer, with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore I accept the nomination.

I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties.

But it is more regrettable true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken in regard to Mexico, a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties. While seeking to dictate when we were not concerned we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens.

Brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision. I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced, to have no sacrifices of national interests to partisan expediency, to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad, in diplomatic intercourse to maintain firmly our rights as neutrals and fully performing our international obligations, and by the clear correctness and justice of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them, to dignify our place among the nations.

I stand for Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose, for a patriotism which is single and complete, whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed. We have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

I believe in making prompt provision to

THIRD AND FINAL BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT

HUGHES	949 1/2
WEEKS	3
ROOSEVELT	18 1/2
DU PONT	5
LA FOLLETTE	3
LODGE	7
ABSENT	1

assure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness, to the extent that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads.

We are devoted to the ideal of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practicable measures for the just settlement of international disputes. In view of our abiding ideals there is no danger of militarism in this country. We have no policy of aggressiveness, no lust for territory, no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense, and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance.

We must have the strength which self respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency. Our preparation must be industrial and economic as well as military. Our severest test will come after the war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff in accordance with sound protective principles to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living.

I deeply appreciate the responsibility you impose. I should have been glad to have that responsibility placed upon another, but I shall undertake to meet it gratefully for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten.

I have resigned my judicial office, and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

HOW HUGHES WAS NAMED

Whitman Lauded Record of Candidate and Criticized Present Administration.

In placing Charles Evans Hughes in nomination for president Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York said: We are assembled here to name the standard bearer of the great Republican party. We are here to name a man who will substitute trained statesmanship for apprentice politics. We are here to select the next president of these United States.

The national horizon is dark and troubled. From afar the world flashes of a world war remind us of our own citizens killed and our own flag insulted. To the south we see anarchy encroaching on our borders. At Washington the president watches and waits. Yet we must not think the task before us an easy one. The country is still at peace, and the maintenance of peace will be plausibly claimed by the Democratic party.

A form of prosperity is in the land, and few perhaps recognize its temporary nature. The great war in Europe created unusual and temporary markets which stayed for the time the disaster otherwise sure to result from a Democratic tariff.

If the devout prayers of all mankind are answered in a frightful holocaust of war will end as quickly as it began, and the products of European labor will pour in upon us, untrammelled by a tariff barrier.

A Nation "Proud to Fight." We must choose a man so great that he may bring home to the people a realization of the artificial character of our temporary prosperity. We must choose a man so great that he may be able to lead us safely through the next year, when will follow peace. We must choose a man so great that he may meet as a true American the supreme national issues of the hour and the future.

Our party is rich in men imbued with the true spirit of Americanism. Our party has ever believed that for the maintenance of these principles the nation should be ready, prepared and should necessarily call "proud to fight."

We bring to you today the name of a man trained in battle for the truth, tried and found faithful in the administration of great public trusts, sterling in his Republicanism, free from the animosities engendered by factional strife, his private life above suspicion, his public life without a flaw, a great lawyer, an effective campaigner, an able executive, a mature statesman, a learned jurist. He, above all others, combines the essential qualifications of a true leader in this crisis of the party and of the nation.

His searching, fearless and epoch making investigation into the management of our great insurance companies gave the people their first glimpse of his rare power, courage and idealism. When he was first nominated for governor of the Empire State so great was his hold upon the people that he was victorious, a mature statesman, a learned jurist. He, above all others, combines the essential qualifications of a true leader in this crisis of the party and of the nation.

His nomination here will carry with it absolute certainty of success in New York state.

Hughes on Preparedness. In his speeches he has shown his soundness upon the great question of national preparedness. He said:

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

It Calls For Preparedness and Protection of American Rights.

Chicago, June 10.—Following is the platform adopted by the Republican national convention:

In 1912 the Republican party stood for the Union. As it stood for the union of states it now stands for a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the constitution, to the government and to the flag of the United States. We believe in American policies at home and abroad.

Protection of American Rights.

We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the constitution, treaties and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea. These rights, which in violation of a specific promise of their party, made in 1912, the Democratic president and the Democratic congress have failed to defend, we will unflinchingly maintain.

We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a straight and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals, without fear and without favor. We believe that peace and neutrality as well as the dignity and honor of the United States cannot be preserved by shifty expedients, by phrasemaking, by performances in language or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure groups of voters.

The present administration has destroyed our influence abroad and humiliated us in our own eyes. The Republican party believes that a firm, consistent and courageous foreign policy, always maintained by Republican presidents in accordance with American traditions is the best, as it is the only true way to preserve our peace and restore us to our rightful place among the nations. We believe in the pacific settlement of international disputes and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose.

Mexico.

We deeply sympathize with the 15,000,000 people of Mexico who, for three years, have seen their country devastated, their homes destroyed, their fellow citizens murdered and their women outraged by armed bands of desperadoes led by self seeking, conscienceless agitators.

We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been and are being perpetrated by these bandits upon American men and women who were or are invited by invitation of the president and of the government of that country and whose rights to security of person and property are guaranteed by solemn treaty obligations. We denounce the inhuman methods of interference employed by this administration in the internal affairs of Mexico and refuse to shame it to discharge the duty of this country to our fellow citizens in Mexico, its duty to other powers who have relied upon us as a friend and its duty to our own people in Mexico in maintaining the continuity of our national life.

We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise to restore to our fellow citizens and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty and property.

Monroe Doctrine.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and declare its maintenance to be a policy of this country essential to its present and future peace and safety and to the achievement of its manifest destiny.

Latin America.

We favor the continuation of Republican policies which result in drawing more and more closely the commercial, social and relations between this country and the countries of Latin America.

Philippines.

We renew our allegiance to the Philippine policy inaugurated by McKinley, approved by congress and consistently carried out by Roosevelt and Taft. Even in this short time it has enormously improved the material and social conditions of the islands, given the Philippine people a constantly increasing participation in their government and, if persisted in, will bring still greater benefits in the future.

We condemn the Democratic administration for its attempt to abandon the Philippines which was prevented only by the vigorous opposition of Republican leaders of congress, aided by a few patriotic Democrats.

Treaty With Russia.

We reiterate our unqualified approval of the action taken in December, 1913, by the president and congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien, and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance. We renew the pledge to observe this principle and to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted, and we unite in the cherished hope that this vigorous opposition of Republican leaders of congress, aided by a few patriotic Democrats.

Protection of the Country.

In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders, the country must have not only adequate, but thorough and complete national defense, ready for any emergency. We must have a sufficient and effective regular army and a provision for ample reserves, already drilled and disciplined, who can be called at once to the colors when danger comes.

We must have a navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped, so thoroughly ready and prepared that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either our western or our eastern coasts. To secure these results we must have a coherent and continuous policy of national defense, which even in these perilous days the Democratic party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country.

Tariff.

The Republican party stands now, as always, in the fullest sense for the policy of tariff protection to American industries and American labor and does not regard an anti-dumping provision as an adequate substitute. Such protection should be re-enacted in amount, but sufficient to protect adequately American industries and American labor and be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts. It should, moreover, give special attention to securing the industrial independence of the United States, as in the case of dyestuffs.

Through wise tariff and industrial legislation our industries can be so organized that they will become not only a commercial bulwark, but a powerful aid to national defense.

The Underwood tariff act is a complete

failure in every respect. Under its administration imports have enormously increased in spite of the fact that the intercourse with foreign countries has been largely cut off by reason of the war, while the revenues, of which we stand in such dire need, have been greatly reduced. Under the normal conditions which prevailed prior to the war, it was clearly demonstrated that this act deprived the American producer and the American wage earner of that protection which entitled them to meet their foreign competitors, and, but for the adventitious conditions created by the war, would long since have paralyzed all forms of American industry and deprived American labor of its just reward.

It has not in the least reduced the cost of living, which has constantly advanced from the date of its enactment. The welfare of our people demands its repeal and the substitution of a measure which, in peace as well as in war, will produce ample revenue and give reasonable protection to all forms of American production in mine, forest, field and factory.

We favor the creation of a tariff commission, with complete power to gather and compile information for the use of congress in all matters relating to the tariff.

Business.

The Republican party has long believed in the rigid supervision and strict regulation of transportation and utility corporations of the country. It has put its creed into its deeds, and all really effective laws regulating the railroads and the great industrial corporations are the work of Republican congresses and presidents.

For this policy of regulation and supervision the Democratic administration and piecemeal way, are undertaking to involve the government in business which should be left within the sphere of private enterprise and indirect competition with its own citizens, a policy which is sure to result in waste, great expense to the taxpayer and in an inferior product.

The Republican party firmly believes that all who violate the laws in regulation of business should be individually punished. But prosecution is very different from persecution, and business success, no matter how honestly attained, is apparently regarded by the Democratic party as in itself a crime. Such doctrines and beliefs choke enterprise and stifle prosperity. The Republican party believes in encouraging American business as it believes in and will seek to advance all American interests.

Rural Credits.

We favor an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic administration.

Rural Free Delivery.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery system and condemn the Democratic administration for curtailing and crippling it.

Merchant Marine.

In view of the policies adopted by all the maritime nations to encourage their shipping interests, and in order to enable us to compete with them in the international carrying trade, we favor the payment to ships engaged in the foreign trade of liberal compensation for services actually rendered in carrying the mails and such further legislation as will build up an adequate American merchant marine and give us ships which may be requisitioned by the government in time of national emergency.

We are utterly opposed to the government ownership of vessels as proposed by the Democratic party because government owned ships, while effectively preventing the development of the American merchant marine by private capital, will be entirely unable to provide for the vast volume of American freights and will leave us more helpless than ever in the hard grip of foreign syndicates.

Transportation.

Interstate and intrastate transportation has become so interwoven that the attempt to apply two and often several sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation and inconvenience and expense to the public.

The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We, therefore, favor such action by legislation or, if necessary, through an amendment to the constitution of the United States as will result in placing it under exclusive federal control.

Economy and a National Budget.

The increasing cost of the national government and the need for the greatest economy of its resources, in order to meet the growing demands of the people for government service, call for the severest condemnation of the wasteful appropriations of this Democratic administration, of its shameful raids on the treasury and of its opposition to and rejection of President Taft's oft repeated proposals and earnest efforts to secure economy and efficiency through the establishment of a simple, businesslike budget system, to which we pledge our support.

Conservation.

We believe in a careful husbandry of all the natural resources of the nation, a husbandry which means development without waste, use without abuse.

Civil Service Reform.

The civil service law has always been sustained by the Republican party, and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The Democratic party has created since March 4, 1913, 36,000 offices outside of the civil service law at an annual cost of \$44,000,000 to the taxpayers of the country.

Territorial Matters.

Reaffirming the attitude long maintained by the Republican party, we hold that officials appointed to the administration of any territory should be bona fide residents of the territory in which their duties are to be performed.

Labor Laws.

We pledge the Republican party to the faithful enforcement of all federal laws passed for the protection of labor. We favor vocational education, the enactment and rigid enforcement of a federal child labor law, the enactment of a generous and comprehensive workmen's compensation law, within the commerce power of congress, and an accident compensation law covering all government employees. We favor the collection and collation under the direction of the department of labor of complete data relating to industrial hazards for the information of congress, to the end that such legislation may be adopted as may be calculated to secure the safety, conservation and protection of labor from the dangers incident to industry and transportation.

Such are our principles, such are our purposes and policies. We claim no one began. The times are dangerous and the future is fraught with peril. We appeal to all Americans, whether naturalized or native born, to prove to the world that we are Americans in thought and in deed, with one loyalty, one hope, one aspiration. We call on all Americans to unite to the spirit of America, to the great traditions of their common country and, above all things, to keep the faith.

"Who's Paying You That Nine Dollars a Week?"

erty to mention it. You been tankin' all your life. Pretty much everything I ever wanted you to do, you'd let out some kind of a holler, like you are now—and yet I can't seem to remember once when you didn't have to lay down and do what I said. But go on with your remarks about our city and the business of this country. Go on!"

"I don't want to be part of it," said Bibbs, with unwonted decision. "I want to keep to myself, and I'm doing it now. I couldn't, if I went down there with you. I'd be swallowed into it. I don't care for money enough to—"

"No," his father interrupted, still dangerously quiet. "You've never had to earn a living. Anybody could tell that by what you say. Now, let me remind you; you're sleepin' in a pretty good bed; you're eatin' pretty fair food; you're wearin' pretty fine clothes. Just suppose one of these noisy housekeepers—me, for instance—decided to let you do your own house-keepin'. May I ask what your proposition would be?"

"I'm earning nine dollars a week," said Bibbs, sturdily. "It's enough. I shouldn't mind at all."

"Who's payin' you that nine dollars a week?"

"My work!" Bibbs answered. "And I've done so well on that clipping machine I believe I could work up to fifteen or even twenty a week at another job. I could be a fair plumber in a few months, I'm sure. I'd rather have a trade than be in business—I should, infinitely!"

"You better set about learnin' one pretty dam' quick!" But Sheridan struggled with his temper and again was partially successful in controlling it. "You better learn a trade over Sunday, because you're either goin' down with me to my office Monday morning—or—you can go to plumbin'!"

"All right," said Bibbs, gently. "I can get along."

Sheridan raised his hands sardonically, as in prayer. "O God," he said, "this boy was crazy enough before he began to earn nine dollars a week, and now his money's gone to his head! Can't you do nothin' for him?" Then he flung his hands apart, palms outward, in a furious gesture of dismissal. "Get out o' this room! You got a skull that's thicker'n a whale's thigh-bone, but it's cracked span all the way across! You're cracked! Oh, but I got a fine layout here! One son died, one quit, and one's a loon! The loon's all I got left! Well, mister, loon or no loon, cracked and crazy or whatever you are, I'll take you with me Monday morning, and I'll work you and learn you—yes! and I'll lam you, if I got to—until I've made something out of you that's fit to be called a business man! I'll keep at you while I'm able to stand, and if I have to lay down to die I'll be whisperin' at you till they get the embalmin' fluid into me! Now go on, and don't let me hear from you again till you can come and tell me you've waked up, you poor, pitiful, dandelion-plekin' sleep-walker!"

Bibbs gave him a queer look. There was something like reproach in it, for once; but there was more than that—he seemed to be startled by his father's last word.

(To be Continued.)

What Memorial Day Means. It is the solemn contemplation of what the civil war and its consequences really meant in the history of our country that makes Memorial day's celebration most valuable. It is religious regard for the pillars of popular government, for the principle of liberty regulated by law, for the preservation of popular representative institutions, which this day's ceremonies should consecrate and strengthen. On this day it is the high duty of all the people to revitalize their love of their country and renew their devotion to the limitations of its constitution which have made it permanent and useful to the people and to reject with stern and flintlike front all light suggestions of change in those principles which it has cost centuries of struggle and beatings of lives to secure and maintain.—William H. Taft.

NEW YORK NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Paragraphs of Interest to Readers of Empire State.

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points in the State and So Reduced in Size That It Will Appeal to All Classes of Readers.

West Point's class for 1916 graduated June 13.

Holley's cold storage warehouse is empty of apples.

Niagara Falls will have a preparedness demonstration on June 14.

Hamburg village has a tax rate of \$6.90 per \$1,000 valuation this year.

Eagles will hold their state convention in Rochester from June 18 to 21.

Judge Hickey of Lockport was elected president of the Niagara County Bar association.

Orleans county farmers will put in large crops of buckwheat this year, due to the wet weather.

Orders were received at the Brooks works, Dunkirk, for 23 locomotives for the Boston & Maine railroad.

Dogs made a raid on the flock of sheep owned by Charles Slocum at Perry and destroyed 31 of the flock.

President Wilson accepted an invitation to speak in New York June 30 before the New York Press club.

Exports of merchandise from the port of New York for the week ended June 3, were valued at \$51,285,406.

Onondaga county will have an exhibit at the State Fair this year, representative of its agricultural resources.

Columbia university conferred degrees in course upon 2,212 students in its commencement exercises in New York.

The Thomas Aeroplane corporation, formerly of Bath, and now doing business in Ithaca, has been recapitalized at \$1,000,000.

During the fore part of August the annual grand lodge session of the I. O. O. F. of the state of New York will be held in Buffalo.

Wilber F. Persons, president of the Empire Type Foundry of Buffalo, has been re-elected president of the Buffalo Graphic Arts association.

Charles E. Courtney, coach of the Cornell university rowing crews for many years, announced his retirement from active duty in that capacity.

If a force of first-class men can be found to operate the Dansville paper mill it will start up again this week, after a shut-down of several months.

The 88th county and town agricultural fair associations in the state, receiving state aid, paid out \$323,999.36 in premium at the fairs held in 1915.

Regular army officers in charge of the military training camp for civilians at Plattsburg are "delighted" at the rapid progress made by the "rookies."

Niagara Falls stores will be closed on the afternoon of Flag day, June 14, so that employers and employees may participate in the preparedness demonstration.

Prominent men of Newfane are agitating for a bank and a meeting will be held in the near future to take definite action toward organizing a stock company.

The officers of the Knights of Columbus for New York state were chosen at the main business session of the 25th annual convention of the order at Buffalo.

The Right Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, D.D., was installed fifth bishop of the Buffalo diocese with ceremonies at the recently completed St. Joseph's Cathedral in Delaware avenue.

Because the committee in charge of his campaign has not yet found a suitable site for his tabernacle, Billy Sunday may not conduct a revival campaign in New York.

The Ontario Knife company of Franklinville is advertising in the county papers for male help. Enough local help cannot be secured to take care of its increasing business.

The district attorney's department of Chautauqua county has commenced proceedings against the motion picture houses of Jamestown for violation of the Sunday labor law.

More than 400 American autoists have entered Canada at Niagara Falls since the reciprocity arrangement in auto licenses with New York state went into effect last month.

The resignation of Dr. Beverly L. Galloway, dean of the Cornell college of agriculture is announced. Dean Galloway declined to discuss his resignation, which will be effective July 1.

Notice of appeal from the death sentence imposed on Dr. Arthur Warren Waite for the murder of his father-in-law was filed in New York, but will probably not be argued until the fall.

Westfield's new fire fighting equipment in the shape of two modern automobile fire trucks, fully equipped with all modern apparatus, have arrived and are now housed in the firemen's hall.

The First National bank of Tonawanda, organized by George F. Rand of Buffalo, is to be converted into a trust company. Its capital stock is to be increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

The jury which has been trying the case of Dr. J. Grant Lyman, charged with using the mails to defraud stock investors, brought in a verdict of guilty after deliberating 50 minutes.

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With upwards of one thousand health officers from all parts of New York state in attendance, the sixteenth annual conference of sanitary officers of the state was held at Saratoga Springs.

One of the largest blasts ever attempted at the Auburn quarries was exploded at the Rock Cut Stone company's yard. One ton of Arctic powder was used and over 10,000 tons of rock was dislodged.

Very little grain has been sown in the vicinity of Franksville on account of continued rains. Some farmers have not yet started to put in crops. It will soon be too late. Many are discouraged at the outlook.

Major Farrington of Buffalo announced that ten members of the House committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will come to Buffalo from Washington to investigate bridge facilities across the Niagara river.

At the close of the sham battle in Rochester after the preparedness parade the wooden base of an unexploded aerial exhibition bomb struck Mrs. Conrad N. Lauer of that city on the head. She died a few moments later.

The village board of trustees of Dundee voted, at a meeting, to notify all property owners in the village to trim their shade trees, where the trees are so thick that the mud in the roads is not given a chance to dry out.

James B. Wise, one of the most prominent manufacturers of Northern New York and for eight years Mayor of Watertown, died at Atlantic City, where he had gone to benefit his health. Mr. Wise was 56 years old.

Official notice has been received from Washington by Miss Florence Williams, local postmaster, that the salary of the Bolivar postoffice will be increased from \$1,100 to \$1,700 per annum. The new order will become effective July 1.

Articles incorporating the Homer hospital society have just been filed with the secretary of state. It is proposed to maintain and equip the hospital. Directors for the first year are Thurlow Blockman, Charles R. Merrill and Clifford J. Tanner.

George Gibson, who lives near DeKaib Junction, has about 20 foxes which are attracting much attention. Mr. Gibson secured his breeding stock from a farm near Georgian bay. Among the animals is a young black one, a type which is said to be rare and very valuable.

After a hot contest on the first ballot, J. David Enright of Syracuse was defeated by James E. Finegan of Brooklyn by a vote of 186 to 109 for the position of state deputy of the Knights of Columbus at the 25th annual convention which was held at the Statler hotel, Buffalo.

A committee of 12 men representing the principal branches of the moving picture industry will present a plan at New York for a new national organization intended to supersede the present motion picture board of trade, combat adverse legislation and bring about harmony in the trade.

Further evidence of the prosperity of Syracuse as indicated by the various activities of the New York Central railroad was made known when the officials of the freight department received advices that Syracuse stands third in the list of furnishing the largest volume of business between Chicago and New York.

The residents of Glens Falls celebrated the nomination of Charles E. Hughes as Republican candidate for president. Glens Falls claims the honor of being the birthplace of Justice Hughes. As soon as messages were received that he had been nominated, a demonstration began which lasted far into the night.

The necessary funds for the erection and completion of a monument in honor of the soldier boys of Otsego county, who fought for the preservation of the Union from '61 to '65 have been donated to L. C. Turner Post, G. A. R., by Stephen C. Clark and Edward S. Clark of Cooperstown.

Tardiness and unwillingness to pay their fines for it resulted in the arrest of seven members of Company H Third Infantry, National Guard, Rochester. The men were taken into custody on information sworn out by Colonel E. S. Jennings and Major R. S. Conchman and placed in the Monroe county jail by Deputy Sheriff Ralph Barton.

Conductors and motormen employed on the Geneva, Seneca Falls & Auburn railroad have presented demands to Superintendent William Shirley for an increase in pay from 24 to 28 cents per hour. Time and one-half is asked for all time over that required for regular trains. An addition five cents is requested for teaching an apprentice.

Thirty-eight thousand pounds of seed labeled mustard seed which the government alleges is not the real thing were seized by Deputy Marshal Myron Blackmon and Leicester Patton, chief of the Buffalo district of the United States food and drug department at the railroad yards in East Buffalo. The government makes the claim that the seed, while resembling mustard seed, is a different product.

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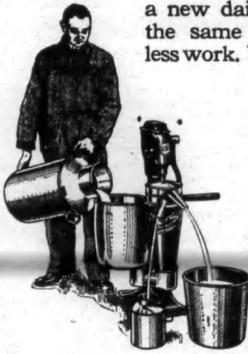
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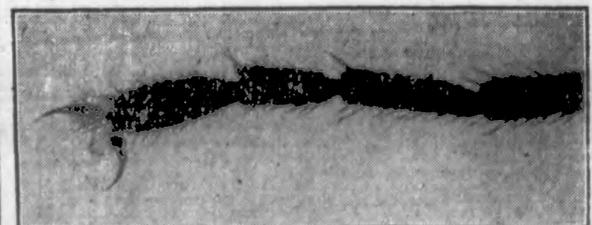
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