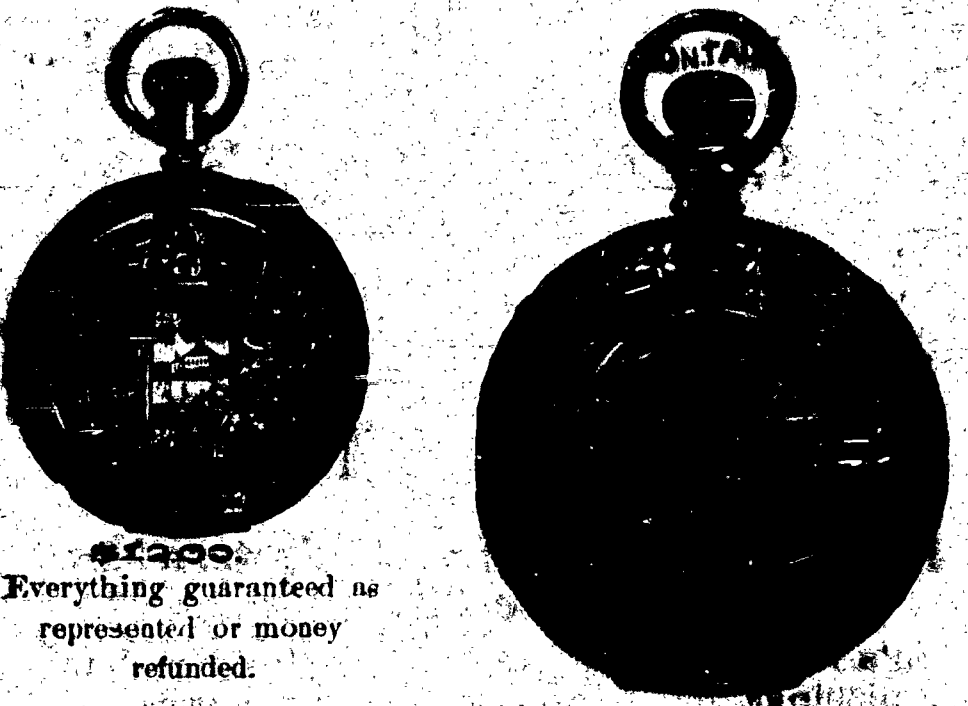


The Flower City Watch Co. Still Leads the Van in Low Prices.



Everything guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

Our stock of Diamonds, Watches, etc., is the finest in the city.

Some of the Many Attractions.

- A Lady's Beautiful Solid Silver Watch for \$3.50.
- A Lady's Solid Gold Watch for \$12.50.
- A Lady's Diamond Ring—a perfect stone for \$5.50.
- A beautiful Cluster Ring for \$20.00.
- A pair of Diamond Earrings—perfect gems for \$10.00.
- A beautiful pair of Genuine Pearl Ear Drops for \$4.00.
- A Gent's Diamond Stud for \$15.00.
- A Gent's Gold-filled Watch for \$10.00.

These are all first-class goods.

Holiday Goods. CALL AND INSPECT THEM. Holiday Goods.

We are daily laying aside many selections made for Holiday Presents. Come in and make your selections.



FLOWER CITY Watch Company.

WM. P. HAMLIN, Prop.

14 STATE STREET

The Job Printing Department

OF THE

Catholic Journal Company

Is Furnished with

Improved Presses, Attractive Type, Skilled Workmen

And Everything Necessary to turn out First-class Work.

WE PRINT

EVERYTHING,

FROM A DODGER TO A NEWSPAPER.

- WEDDING INVITATIONS,
- BALL PROGRAMMES,
- CIRCULARS, ENVELOPS,
- RS, POSTERS,
- FINANCIAL STATEMENTS,
- CHURCH DIAGRAMS,
- CONFIRMATION SOUVENIRS,

Or anything else you may stand in need of.

Church and Society Printing a Specialty.

Prices Are Reasonable.

Catholic Journal Company, 327 EAST MAIN STREET.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

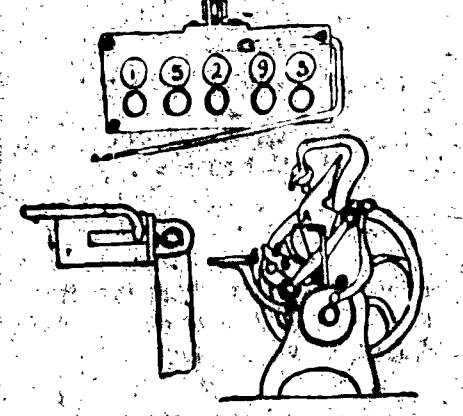
SCIENCE OF THE DAY.

A COLLECTION OF NEWS FROM INDUSTRIAL FIELDS.

Wonder Workers in Steam, Electricity and Chemistry. An Invention for Farmers—Electric Lighter—Frising Free Register.

Novel Counting Attachment.

This improved counter, which is adapted to automatically register each impression of the press, may be attached in such a way as to be easily thrown into operative position and easily tilted back out of the way, actually printing and not registering when the "throw-off" is used. The improvement has been patented. The counter is of the usual kind, with registering wheels and knobs for setting them, and it is operated by a lever which hangs down at a slight inclination to the bottom of the case, the lever being bent upward and laterally at one end, and finally entering a slot near the path of the piston, so that when the case is swung into position for registering, its lever, A, will extend into the path of a finger or pin on the piston, B, of the press. If the counter is not to be used, it may be readily tipped over to the back side of the standard, out of the path of the finger. When the throw-off is used, the piston does not quite touch the type, and the finger and lever are so adjusted as not to come into engagement with each other except when an impression is actually made, or when



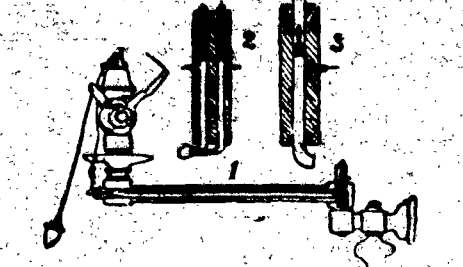
the throw of handle moves at the side of the piston the finger may be attached to the handle. The device is very simple, compact and inexpensive, and is readily attached to any job press and the figures are always in plain sight of the operator, who can at any time see just how many sheets have been printed.

Not-Tapping Machine.

A not-tapping machine has been contrived by a Rhode Island inventor which automatically presents in succession a number of nuts to the tap, releases them from the holding jaws after tapping and pushes them on to the shaft of the tap and, when the desired number of nuts has been tapped, the machine is automatically stopped. The apparatus is described as having a longitudinally rotatable tap and means for driving the same, the combination with the table, movably supported by a frame in front of the tap, and having an arm, the spring secured to the arm and a stud on the forward end of the frame. There is a fixed bar secured to the center forward portion of this table and a jaw block is secured in the slot in the table below the bar, the spring operated bar carrying fingers supported in a slide on the lower surface of the table; this is operated against the spring pressure by a rod pivoted to the bar and to a depending arm on the table, being adapted to be engaged by a stop and a rack secured to the under side of the table. A lever is pivoted between studs below the table and having a semicircular pin engaging with the rack and a rod connects the lower end of the lever with that of the pivoted lever.

An Electrical Binding Post.

An improved binding post for insertion in gas fixtures, for making connections between the house wires and the burning wires is shown in the engraving. Fig 1 shows the improvement applied to an electrical gas lighter. Figs 2 and 3 being transverse sections of the double and single binding posts, the former being used when the return current is conveyed by a wire instead of the fixture itself. The body of the post is of hard rubber or other insulating material, bored axially to receive the wires, the end to be inserted in the gas fixture having an external thread, while the other end has an internal thread to receive the contact screw. The latter is threaded, and upon it is placed a metallic nut between which and the binding post body, the house wire is clamped, the wire leading to the electrical gas lighter being similarly



Pressure per Square Foot.

It has been ascertained by Prof. Kenyon of Melbourne university, Australia, that the usually assumed weight of 80 to 100 pounds per square foot, produced by a dense crowd of persons, may be largely exceeded. In an actual trial a class of students averaging 153.5 pounds each in weight were crowded in a lobby containing 182.2 square feet, making an average floor load of 134.7 pounds, room still being left to place another man, which would have brought up the loading to 143.1 pounds. In another case fifty-eight Irish laborers, averaging 145 pounds each, were placed in an empty ship deck house measuring 37 square feet floor area, and the load in this case was about 147 pounds per square foot. In another test, with seven-three laborers crowded into a hut 9 feet by 8 feet 8 inches, a load of 142 pounds was produced, with estimated room for two or three men additional.

Our Juvenile Exhibit.

Little Dot—They got women's department's an' everything at the World's Fair. Why don't they have children's departments, too? Aunt—What would they put in them? Little Dot—Why, boys and girls, of course, so foreigners could see what nice that is, what nice, quiet, well-behaved girls we has. I guess maybe the boys better be left out.

being clearly shown from three considerations. One of these is the great intrinsic brilliancy compared with their small apparent diameter, a diameter so minute that the highest powers of the largest telescope fail to show them as anything but mere points of light without measurable magnitude; and second, their vast distance from the earth, a distance so great that the diameter of the earth's orbit dwindles almost to a point in comparison—this also accounting satisfactorily for the first fact; and third, the spectroscopic that unerring instrument of research in this field—shows that the light emitted by many of them is very similar to that radiated by the sun. Thus, their chemical and physical constitution appears analogous to that of our central luminary. Though the spectra of the red stars differ much from the solar spectrum, these objects are comparatively rare, forming exceptions to the general rule.

Steam Engineering.

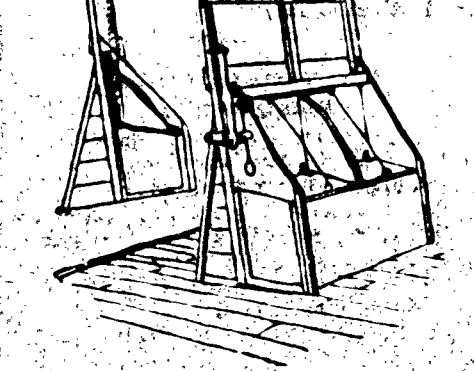
According to a writer in Power, engineers should apply the steam engine indicator at least once a week, and some rig for reducing the motion of the piston should be available with which will admit of easy attachment without stopping the engine. A unique arrangement of this kind has been introduced, which consists of a light brass wheel which has two diameters, the larger diameter being of such dimensions that the circumference will be one-half the stroke of the engine, and the smaller having a circumference one-half the length of the diagram. A cord wound two or three times around the large wheel is attached to the cross-head, and a cord from the wheel of smaller diameter leads to the barrel of the indicator, which in operation, or is hooked to an idler cord which passes over a leading pulley to a weight, while the indicator is at rest. A clock spring attached to the side of the wheel causes the return motion after the cord has been drawn out by the moving cross-head. This rig, as a permanent attachment to the front head of an engine, has proved satisfactory.

Towing on the Seine.

An account is given of some interesting experiments conducted by the Societe de Touage de la Basses Seine et de l'Oise upon the River Seine, which have culminated in the construction of a towboat of large dimensions, whose towing apparatus has been provided with a number of magnetized pulleys. In size the main towing pulley is but a little over four feet in diameter, it being simply a wheel of whose soft iron coil is wound in the grooves, the bottom of which is a bronze ring with rubber joints to prevent the wire coil from getting wet; the current is generated by a small dynamo. The whole construction is stated to be simple and of very great strength, and, besides the advantages of having a small towing pulley, there is the much greater one that the proper amount of adhesion is obtained with only three-quarters of a turn. A similar magnetized pulley acts as a brake on the chain so that it can be properly paid out.

An Improved stall for Milk Cattle.

The stall shows in the illustration is designed to enhance the comfort and conduce to the regular feeding of the animal. The improvement has been patented. The stalls are preferably built in pairs and have a traverse pulley at the rear of the stall flooring. The feed crabs are of such height as to readily permit the cattle to balance themselves to feed over the top edges, and at each end of a crabs vertical stations, from the base of which a short vertical perforated wall extends rearwardly. The crabs are arranged on pendant gates, whereby the crabs are not only closed at their tops, but the space above each crab is part of from the stall. The gates, to



CATTLE STALL.

the lower edge of each of which is hinged a crib cover, are secured upon a rotatable transverse shaft, on the outer end of which is a transverse handle bar. A cord extending upward from the outer edge of each crib cover connects with a transverse cord passing over a grooved pulley at the side, the covers being raised and folded against the gates by pulling upon the cord, when both the covers and the gates may be raised, as indicated in dotted lines in the outline figure, by rotating the handle bar, thus affording a clear passage for the cattle into the crib opposite it. A lat h piece is adapted to be swung across the path of the handle bar, to hold the gate locked in elevated position.

MAN WAS THE ARTIFICER.

Artistic coffins are nowadays made out of wood pulp. Canal boats made of iron or steel are coming into favor in England. N. C. Engberg, a Waterloo, Ore., jeweler, has made a clock, the frame-work of which contains over a thousand pieces of wood, all grown in that vicinity.

There is an omnibus running in Glasgow.

The wheels of which are furnished with pneumatic tires, which are protected from injury by sharp stones or glass by canvas and wire-woven netting. There is no jolting or jarring, and the noise is reduced to a minimum. The art of making needles was kept a secret until about 1650, when it was taught to the English by Christopher Greening. Now English needles are sold all over the world. At Redditch alone 20,000 people make more than 100,000,000 needles a year, and they are made and exported so cheaply that England has no rival in this country and practically monopolizes the trade.

The new product known as wire-glass.

is prepared by a simple process. The most satisfactory apparatus is a glass-rolling table having a three-roller carriage running over side-edges to regulate the thickness, a slide for the wire gauze being attached to the carriage behind the first roller. The melted glass is spread out by the first roller. The gauze passes under the second—a grooved—roller and is forced by it to the required depth in the pasty mass, and the third roller leaves the whole perfectly smooth. The sheet is then annealed.

MIXED MATTERS.

The star sapphire shows in its depths a white star with five rays. In Australia many horsehoes are now made of cobalt instead of iron. A corner lot in San Francisco, once exchanged for a suit of clothes, is now considered worth \$1,000,000. Medieval doctors considered chips from the gallows on which some body had been hanged a good remedy for ague.

Over twenty-six per cent of the reading men in every country are short-sighted or otherwise of defective vision.

"Izal" is the name of a new non-poisonous disinfectant which has been successfully used for dressing wounds, bruises, etc., in England.

The school board of Auburn, Maine, has decided that it takes six children to make a school, and they intend closing up all schools having less than that number.

Young women of Germany have a superstition that if they bury a drop of their blood under a rose bush it will ever after insure the expectant mother a pair of rosy cheeks.

Several prominent London physicians have testified that wood preservatives are responsible for a new form of sore throat that has attacked a large number of people in that city.

A colossal marble statue of Apollo was unearthed recently at Delphi, Greece. The statue, which is believed to be of the old school, is excellently preserved, and is said to bear a strong resemblance to the Apollo of Tenos, in the museum at Munich.

An old program of the Harvard commencement exercises for 1801 records that on that occasion there were orations in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, English poems, forensic disputations, colloquial discussions, and dialogues on questions of the day, besides a number of English orations.

The people down in East Dixfield, Me., find that there is such a thing as too good roads. All the owners of trotters in the vicinity of the town, having discovered the excellence of the highways, use them as speeding grounds and make travel on them dangerous for foot passengers and drivers of every-day horses.

ITEMS AND IDEAS.

Iron steamships were first built in Great Britain in 1818.

The fattest man ever known was Daniel Lambert who weighed 739 pounds.

The air pump, of which science has made so successful a use, was invented in 1654.

The national cemeteries of Tennessee contain the graves of 57,179 Union soldiers.

The total loss incurred through the Panama canal swindles is estimated at \$300,000,000.

The first illustrated bible ever published was the Nuremberg bible printed in 1476.

Guava parbha was introduced into Europe from Malaga in 1852. The annual consumption now is 4,000,000 pounds.

The state of New York leads every state, save California, in the production of grapes. About 40,000 acres in that state is planted in grapes.

A Smith college senior failed to secure a diploma because she had a number of outstanding unpaid bills in the college town. One of these amounted to \$200 and was for ice cream soda.

Fifteen physicians recently examined in Baltimore by the state board of medical examiners in which is vested the authority to grant licenses to practice, Miss Ida Pollock took the highest rank, making an average of 91%.

Sir George Humphrey, who has investigated the life history of centenarians in England with the view of ascertaining the causes and circumstances of longevity, has reported that centenarians are almost invariably lean people of spare habits, and small eaters and drinkers. He further adds that abstemiousness from alcohol is found to be the general rule.

MAN WAS THE ARTIFICER.

Artistic coffins are nowadays made out of wood pulp.

Canal boats made of iron or steel are coming into favor in England.

N. C. Engberg, a Waterloo, Ore., jeweler, has made a clock, the frame-work of which contains over a thousand pieces of wood, all grown in that vicinity.

There is an omnibus running in Glasgow the wheels of which are furnished with pneumatic tires, which are protected from injury by sharp stones or glass by canvas and wire-woven netting. There is no jolting or jarring, and the noise is reduced to a minimum.

The art of making needles was kept a secret until about 1650, when it was taught to the English by Christopher Greening. Now English needles are sold all over the world. At Redditch alone 20,000 people make more than 100,000,000 needles a year, and they are made and exported so cheaply that England has no rival in this country and practically monopolizes the trade.

The new product known as wire-glass is prepared by a simple process. The most satisfactory apparatus is a glass-rolling table having a three-roller carriage running over side-edges to regulate the thickness, a slide for the wire gauze being attached to the carriage behind the first roller. The melted glass is spread out by the first roller. The gauze passes under the second—a grooved—roller and is forced by it to the required depth in the pasty mass, and the third roller leaves the whole perfectly smooth. The sheet is then annealed.

SELECT COMPANY.

Robert Louis Stevenson earns \$20,000 a year by his pen. Yet he never knows a well day.

A new book of poems by Richard Watson Gilder is to be brought out in the early autumn.

In 1757 Empress Catherine received a Russian peasant woman who had fifty-seven children all living.

"Cavendish" Jones, the whist expert, says that the American women are far better whist players than their English sisters.

The clay pipe smoked by Miles Standish in his friendly treaties with the Indians was a part of the government's exhibit at the exposition.

Philadelphia intends to put a monument of James A. Garfield in Fairmount park. The sum of \$10,000 has already been raised to pay for the monument, and Augustus St. Gaudens has been selected as its designer.

Walter Besant has been talking to a London reporter about his American tour, and he says: "At Chicago you are in the very heart of the country—you are at the center of everything. Chicago will be to America what Babylon formerly was to Asia."

Mr. Balfour, who will, it is thought, be premier of England some day, if his health lasts, is also thought to be the most interesting bachelor in England. He is handsome, his face being uncommonly refined and clever in expression; and for a statesman he is young, his years counting 45.

Osman Pascha, native administrator of the Egyptian state—that is, secretary of agriculture—was one of the distinguished visitors to the Columbian exposition. His special purpose in visiting America is to study the cotton plantations and such other forms of agriculture as may be most useful to his people.

Victor Herbert, the composer and violinist, is the new leader of Gilmore's band. Mr. Reeves, who has been leader since shortly after F. K. Gilmore's death, will return to Providence and resume the control of the band which so long bore his name. Herbert is a lineal descendant of the Irish novelist, Samuel Lover.

The most active member of the Beecher family now living is Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, pastor of the Park church in Elmira. He is a tall, broad-shouldered man, 69 years old, with a plentiful brown beard, now tinged with white, and is fond of billiards, bowling and bicycling. He has been settled over the Elmira church since 1854.

Sculptor Franklin Simmons' model of General Logan, has been approved by the Logan monument commission at the war department in Washington, and by Mrs. Logan. The monument, which is to adorn the city of Washington, is of an equestrian figure, mounted on an ornate pedestal, on one side of which is full relief sculpture from the civil career of Logan when he is taking the oath as a United States senator, and on the other side a smaller panel representing one of the councils of war.

IN FOLLY'S WAKE. Patient—Doctor, is there any sure cure for dandruff? Doctor—Yes, cultivate a bald head.

"Why did Watkins break off his engagement to Miss Swizzle?" "He was afraid she would want to marry him."

Bridges—There's a man at the gate with pigs' feet, mum. Mistress—Gracious Bridges, send him around to the dime museum.

She—You have brothers? He—Only one she-if's curious. I was talking with your sister, and she said she had two brothers; how is that?

"Yes," said a Washington girl demurely, "I know that Jack likes me very much." "How?" "By the way he forgets his umbrella when he calls."

Reuben—May I bear you home, Susie? Susie—Don't talk ridiculous. I am going along with Jane. Reuben—But Jane's a girl. Susie—Well, so am I.

Painter Schmierlein's representations of tropical life are so realistic that any critic who examines them too long is sure to be afflicted with sunstroke.

In a French school. Teacher—What is the matter, boys? You are all covered with mud? Pupils—Oh, sir, we've only been playing the Panama canal game.

"Ho! You say your prayers every night and morning, do you?" "Jeared the bad little boy." "Yes, and so would you if you had to do it or take a lickin'?" replied the good little boy firmly.

Mrs. Rockney—My Danny was again to make a hobhouse, and he went and asked Stubby, the carpenter, the easiest way to do it. Mrs. Dineen—Phwat did he say? Mrs. Rockney—He told him to give the baby a box of matches to play with.

An Irish sergeant was drilling a squad of militia recruits, whose ideas of marching in line were altogether original. Getting utterly disgusted at their irregularity he bawled: "Halt! Just come out and look at yourselves. It's a fine line you're keeping, isn't it?"

"Sh-sh," she whispered, "burglars." "Where?" "On the house. I heard them walking over the roof. There, listen!" He listened and turned over. "Well, my dear," he said, yawning, "there's nothing on the house but the mortgage, and the Lord knows they can take that off if they want to."

"I don't think this lady would suit me, because I have made up my mind never to marry a woman who plays the piano." "Oh, if that's all you needn't worry yourself, because, though she plays the piano, she doesn't know one tune from another, and so she only goes strum, strum, strum all day long."