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CHICKEN AND HONEY

A FORAGING EXPEDITION OF ONE MAN IN THE WINTER OF 1863.

Eang Knew the Country and Also Ruman Nature, For His Little Bing Worked.

"It was a wretched night back in 1868, said Uncle Joe.

Uncle Joe's stories of the war were things to be looked forward to and remembered. He had served during the entire four years as a commissioned offoer and knew whereof he spoke, having an excellent memory and an immitably humorous way of telling the moventure of himself and his men.

"It was in Missouri in the winter of 1863 on a cold raw night that I, the offcer of the day, prepared about midnight to make, with half a dozen of the guard what is called the grand round, or more plainly speaking, the visiting of the soldiers doing picket duty at their different posts. We were on short rations and every man of us officer of private, longed for a good, square meal to brace him up against the raw, damp coldness of the night. As I was about to spring into my saddle a low voice at my shoulder said

"Cap'b, how would a supper of chickan and honey taste?

"I swring hastily around and beheld the speaker. He was a fellow called Lang, one of our most valuable spice, and in some respects a mighty elever fellow, but in-bh, well, I'll let it go by saving that his moral nature had never been overdeveloped. He was a short, thickset man, with twinkling black eyes and otherwise the most ther oughly impassive face I ever looked into. It was said of him that he would tlip into the buffernut suit of the rebel and make himself much at home in Lee's army. He was hall fellow well met with all the men and came back to the Union lines possessed of the most invaluable information. He had experienced thrilling adventures and was a man of intrepid courage.

"the Cap'n, be repeated as he stood begide me that cold night, 'how would a supper of chicken and honey taste? Excellent, Ling, excellent, I replied, thinking of our limited supply

of smoked meat and hard tack. Have you some? No. but I might get some, I reckon. if I looked round a bit, he drawled, las-ily kicking up clay with the toe of his to go out of camp, find a farmhouse and help himself. Such things are not un-

heard of in the army. night, and it's altogether too dangerous You would never come back alive.' "With that I sprang into my saidle

and rode away, followed by my men. "We were gone two or three hours. making the rounds of the pickets, and a more miserable ride I had seldem taken. I was chilled to the bone and hangry and my men likewise. As I rode back toward camp the glow of a boufire in a remote corner caught my eye, and I immediately turned my weary horse toward it Before the crackling heap eat Lang, calmly frying chicken, while at his side reposed a hive of honey. He looked up and smiled grimly.

"Supper's most ready, cap'n, be said, touching his apology for a cap. Make yourselves to home, gentlemen, "Lang, said I sternly, 'didn't I tell you not to go?

"'No, cap'n, he replied as he continued to cut up the plump fowl in his hand; 'you didn't say I couldn't go, although, if I remember correctly, you didn't exactly advise it on the score of its being dangerous, but a man what's led the life I have ain't goln to let a little thing like that stop him when he's hungry,' and he held toward me the plump leg of a chicken nicely

Lang, said I, tell me how you

No very great matter, he replied, proceeding with his culinary art. When you'd gone, I walks along quiet to the outpost and finds a picket walkin up and down like he owned the earth, so I flops down on my stomach alongside a fence. Bein a dark night, as it is, Mr. Picket comes along and don't suspect that fence so of much as harborin a mouse. Minute he gets half a rod away over that fence, I goes lightninitie and takes a scoot into some woods close by and then goes about my business.* Go on, said L with my mouth full

of chicken and honey. "Lang continued: 'You see, I know this country mighty well so I makes tracks for a farmhouse close by where they keeps plenty of chickens. When I opens the gate to go in, along comes a iog. Well, cap'n, that's the only dog I ever met with that I couldn't either two young ladies called and stated that scare or make friends with. No, sir, that dog wouldn't take no stock in bluffs, so I whips out my revolver and lays him out. At that up goes a win- court issues them at the courthouse, but dow, and a man begins to yell to find ont who's there. "Put your head incide fore he goes home." that window and keep it there, or I'll knock it off for you," says I. "Now one of the maidens, with a pout equally Jim," I continues, "you just watch provoking. "They told us that this was that window, and if the fellow sticks the place to get licenses." his head out don't wait to be cere nonionalike, but just fire. I'm goin to get some chicken and honey. Course there wasn't no Jim slong, but that of the way; so, being a dark night, I nai. just bluffed him about there being more than just me around. You bet he keeps his head inside, and I goes to the chicken house and helps myself to some plump young codgers, and takin a beelilye on the other shoulder makes tracks for

the camp the way I come. "Have a piece of the breast, cap're. That's done particular brown, the way you like it." - Chicago Post

It is said that 200,000 books have been written about the Bibin.

WHAT IS A MUMMY!

A Chapter of Interesting Information About Some Egyptian Castama.

When a member of an Egyptian famfly died, all the relatives put on moonsing and abstained from baths, wine and delicacies of all kinds from 40 to 60 days, according to the rank of the per-Uncle Joe, Who IVas "Cap's" Then, Elked son decessed. Death in one respect put. His Chicken Insie Brown. valled in life, and king and slave were subject to the same law.

The record of the life of the deceased had to be examined by a triberal of 42 judges before be, could be given burial with his ancestors. If the deeds of his life proved that he was worthy of burial, his body was carried across the macred lake, of which each province had one and was there permitted to rest. If the judges found him unworthy, even though he belonged to the highest rank, he could not be buried with his ancestors. The body was returned to his relatives and was buried on the side of the lake opposite to the burial place of the

The belief of the Egyptians in a fature state of existence gave rise to the practice of smbalming the dead. They wished to carefully preserve the body. so that the soul upon its return to its former abode at the end of all things might find it ready for its reception. Bodies were embalmed in three different ways. The most expensive and magmincent method was used upon the bodies of kings and other persons of distingoished rank, the cost amounting to a talent of silver, or \$810.

A number of persons were employed in the process of embalming, and they were treated with great respect. They filled the cavities of the body with myrrh, chummon, spices and many kinds of sweet surelling drugs.

After a certain time had elapsed the body was swathod in lawnfillets, which were glued together with a kind of thin gom, and then crusted over with costly performes. By this mode of embalming the shape of the body, the lineaments of the face, the eyebrows and evelashes were preserved in their custural perfection. Bodies thus embalmed are what we now call Egyptian mummies. Philadelphia Times.

CHARACTER IN THE INSANE.

A Deeply Interesting Study, Though at Times Attention Will had meter

If it is deeply interesting to study character among the insane, it is also at times both saddening and humiliating. We often look with indulgence upon what we call harmless vanity or a natbook I say immediately that he meant well love of admiration inarrather frivolous girl, but look at the same girl when by some socident or misfortune the mental balance isoverthrown. Now "Nonsense, Lang, said I You she believes and does not besitate to say would be killed sure if you went. The that she is perfectly beautiful, has an exquisite figure, is in every way charming and attractive and that every man who sees her immediately falls violently in love with her. It is only an absurdly exaggerated sense of self importance that produces the very common delumion that the nationt is a king or a queen, even a deify.

Again a natural humility and a toudency to self depreciation are frequently exaggerated by disease into the de-Impion that the patient is an object of dislike and contempt to every one, that he has committed some crime, and that consequently he is beyond redemption and is regarded with horror by all around him. If he is of a religious turn of mind, he believes himself to be cternally lost and sinks into a state of chronio melancholy and apathy. On the other hand, a natural self reliance, no longer controlled by common sense, expands into a belief that the patient has done and can do feats beyond the power of any mortal mon .- Hospital.

Courtship In Burms.

Mr. Mortimer Mennes, in traveling in the cast in search of subjects, came upon a curious form of courtainin Sketching one day in Burma, he noticed a man a little distance off glaring fiercely straight ahead of him at some object he could not see from his position. The man sat with the same fixed glare the whole of the afternoon and was at it again the next morning. Mr. Menpes had the curiosity to ask an English visitor what it meant. The re-ply was, "Oh, he is in love." And it was explained that this was their method of courtship. The object of the man's attentive glare was a girl in a meighborire baznar. When a man falls in love, he has to seat himself at a certain distance from his adored one and waits for her to do the rest. If she looks in his cise was more gently stimulating than direction once or twice on the first or second day, he is wildly encouraged. and if on the third day she nods at him and smiles it is time togo to the parents with reference to the marriage settlements.

Brought Her Reported Along.

Just as the door of the city clerk's office west due to be closed for the day they were looking for a marriage license.

"This is not the place," explained the sober faced clerk. "The clerk of the you are too late to get down there be-

"Isn't that provoking?" remarked

"It is dog licenses," the facetions clerk answered. "The license is for me, motyou sir."

answered the girl, and a deep hush fell fellow in the house had to be kept out over the city neal.—Minmeapolis Jour-

A Famous Widow.

One of the most famous widows of antiquity was Agrippins, the widow of Germanicus. During the lifetime of her husband she attended him in all his campaigns and shared his dangers. Suspecting that her husband had been poisound, she had his presumed municrer managinated and was herself soon after treated with such inclimity by Tiberius that she was driven to despair and staryed herself to death.

TO BE A BRAKEMANL

I want to be a brakemen.

Inge hangin over the sage of a flat car. Train goin, bout f wenty-five mile'se hour, Lick in the slog femnel 'long the track-That's what a brake consider.

I want to be a brakeman,

I jing?
Makin the boys git off the platform.
Cussin the drayman if the skids is lost.
Holiers, "Back 'or a length," and the
ginese has to—
That's a brakeman for yel No conductor for me, fusts brakema

Can make a couplin on dead run. Has agring bottom pants 'n braid on Carries a lautern at night a cap over his That's a brakeman, I'll tell yel

I want to be a brakeman, ticemimently! Standing rators, Cita to Part every night 'a see the show. Enowethe number of the trains, character-

He's a regular one, you bet! NI want to be head brakeman,

Dul-les! Twistle by hard, smake rolling round you Country people stoppin work to look, Sirle way to Port. I'll be one, too, some day.
-Chicago Record.

NEW CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

European Maspitals Practicing a Method ad Sinui Travelskia

So many thousands of children are annually carried off by diphtheria the sufferings caused by the disease are so the disposal of the medical profession so the following practice is recommended. inadequate that the news of the introduction into the Berlin and London hospitals of a new and efficacions cars for this fell miniady cannot be regarded otherwise than as a matter of public in-

Yery little has been heard about this emedy, owing to the fact that the distinguished bacteriologists sugaged in its discovery have been unwilling to subject themselves to the same disactvantage as Dr. Koch, whose ours for consumption has been unjustly proclaimed a failure merely because it was published to the world premisturely and before it was ready for medical application. The new cure, briefly speaking, is one of incontation, with this difference—that, instead of injecting the poison into the system of the patient, one infects the blood of an animut which has been inconlated with m weak culture of the diphtheria buteria the virus of the latter being how tver, of so weak a character that it down not affect the animal with the maledy, byt merely renders it immune thereto.

Repeated experiments made of lase have shown that a few drops of blood quote the statistics of the few hundreds Berlin and London by this treatment, which is to be fully discussed in all its complicated scientific aspects at the forthcoming international congress of hygiene in September at Budapest. But. whatever the ultimate result of fix application, it has at least one advantage over all other forms of inormation hitherto discovered—namely, that the matter injected into the system of the patient harmless.—Now York Tribune.

A Unique Prescription For the Liver. A young clerk whose sedentary life and lack of exercise have left him with a sluggish liver- and all the svil consequences thereof visited a well known physician recently and was advised to regulate his diet to the utmost plainness and to take horseback exercise daily. The young man frankly told the doctor that he could not afford to keep or to hire a horse. The doctor asked him where he was employed and was told that he was a clerk in a certain corporation which is housed in an enormone building on Broadway, and that his office was on the tenth floor.

Quoth the doctor; "That's just the thing. You don't meet to hire a home. Walk briskly down the 10 flights of stairs three times a day, and it will do your liver just as much good as if you were joited on horseback during an hour's ride. 17

The gentleman's friends will probably appreciate after they have read this why he pervists in walking down stairs at a good gait instead of taking the elevator. The doctor added that no exerwalking down stairs and nothing more severe than walking up stairs -- New York Mail and Express.

A Sharest of Feetleres.

The eminent surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper, was foud of a practical joke. On one occasion he ascended the church tower of a village in Norfolk, taking with him one of his mother's pillows. and finding the wind blow directly to the next town he let off handfuls of feathers until he had emptied the pillow. The local papers reported this "remarkable shower" of feathers and offered various conjectures to secount for it, and the account was copied into other papers and was probably received as a perfectly natural cocurrence.-Motes and Queries

Bight Brown.

Right Soing is a very simple thing. but right foing is not always an easy thing. A straight line is the shortest line possible between any two given points, yet as a practical matter it would be easier to draw a dozen crooked lines than one straight one in offhand drawing. All of us can see the way of right living, but who of us can walk in that Way without wavering?

A venerable Chinaman of Amoy has been engaged for 52 years in fashiuming is ministure an elaborate pagodisof ivery and stone: It operation upward of \$8,000 person, and when completel, which will be in about five yearly will be said. for THE PEAR MIDGE,

Heat Way to Hold It In Charle. The poor mridge is one of the in

which have been introduced into the United States within recent years and are ceitaing a good deal of injury in the martern Plates.

The adult imsect or fly is described as much resembling a diminutive monggiby It makes its appearance very early in the session before the pear blossoms spen. The female deposits her eggs in the latter by pierotog the petals or the onlys. The midge larve live on the aubstance of the poor tissue, destroying the seed and checking the growth of the trult, which decays and drops in early summer. Our illustration shows a sound young pear and one deformed by the pear midge larye.

The great difficulty encountered in fighting this insect lies in the fact that there is no period at which it is within after the de reach of ordinary insecticides. The eggs are laid in the bud before it opens, and but she was the young larve get into the hears of the fruit before it is fully formed. The adult fly does not feed and is besten beyoud our reach, it is only after the injury is done that the insect goes underground and within reach of destructive Leganoreit.

As a preventive measure it is recom mended that the trees be examined as soon as the pears are well not and that every infested or suspected pear be picked of and completely destroyed, securiaing and the remedies hitherto at while if an orchard is generally infested

Cultivate as usual, or if the orchard in in the ser riorer plow nader after Jump 15 we mount has may be. Top dress with kainit 1,000 pounds to the acre to benefit srees as well as so kill the insects. As soon as proper, say early in August, sow crimson blover. This will use up the potash not required by the fruit trees and will store nikrogess as well as occupy the ground. Early the following spring turn this sod under as deeply as may be proper. It should be done before the pear bade are developed in order to head off and destroy any midwe then in the pupe state near the surface of the soil. This practice is at the same time the best for the benefit of the orchard. -- St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

JOHN BULL IN AFRICA.

The Crafty Old Contlouen New Owns About 1,400,000 Square Miles.

The latest acquisition of African territory gives Great Eiritatu an unbroken line screen the length of Africa from the Mediterranesh and the Mile to the extreme point of the continent. In all. this territory, hold in various ways, have shown that a few drops of blood from Cape Colony up to the "compa-from a home or any other animal thus tion" of Egypt, is in extent about 1, 400, rendered immune injected into ahu- 1000 square miles and has a population man being suffering from diphtheria of 20,000,000. In the Nile valley it tosees. Of course it is too soon me yet to Africa. In Uganda is holds the hay to the lakes of central Africa, mearly as of cures which have been effected in large as our own lake system. The need treaty gives it the high land west of Lake Tanganyika, considerably higher and healthier than the eastern, in German handa

The new conquests of the British South Africa company add the great toble lands of the interior of subtropical Africa, in much of which white men live. Lastly, there is Cape Colony, the only vital European settlement in all is free from poison and consequently Africa. As it stands this great highway holds two-thirds of all of Africa in which Europeans can live and carry on efficient administration. It has the most fertile tract in the continent in Egypt, its healthiest in Cape Town, its greatest gold mines and the only region from which tropical Africa can be controlled.

Still more important is its relation to African water courses. A steamer can start atoAlexandria and run, when the mahdils successor is cleared away, to a point on Albert Edward Nyansa, 135 miles from Lake Tanganyika. This runs to within 70 miles of Lake Nyama From this lake the Shire river, broken at Murchison falls, descends to the Zam-best and the Indian ocean, From a navigable point on the Congo is less their 100 miles to Lake Tanganyika. The Aruwini runs as near the Hile. It is nonsible to start at the mouth of the Zambest and reach the mouth of the Kongo or Nile with less than 200 miles of land travel, and the key and center to this great system is now in English handa. -Omaha Bee.

Where Milk Presses In the Milking William H. Hort of 1817 Walnut street, who has traveled in searly every country of the world, says that he mowhere experienced such extreme cold as in the interior of Labrador. To illustrate the tearful frigidity to minds sopretomed to Philadelphia's mild turnperature Mr. Hart says that before milking the reindeer the milkmaid places a piece of string in the pail allowing one and to hang over the side. By the time, the milking is finished, Mr. Her avera, the Instead finid is from subline and the maid takes hold of the string and lifting the fromes milk from the pail throws it over her shoulder mail marches to her heit. Economy of pulls and easy transportation result from this provision of nature .- Philadelphia Rec-

How Spiders Work.

Mr. H. H. Dixon has been sindying the locometion of insects and spiders by means of instantaneous place He Sads that the Harten more in diagonals. In insects the first and third legs on one side more with the second on the other, the unturne move ing with the first leg on the se In the case of spiders, which have slight legs, the first and third on one side move with the second and fourth on the other. -- Nature.

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