

## DOINGS IN ALBANY.

## Legislative Proceedings in Both Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—B. Franklin Webb, acting as a special messenger for Dr. Parkhurst and Messrs. Dennison and Moss of New York, was at the senate chamber, bearing with him the last letter addressed to Senator Laxow and signed by those gentlemen.

When the letter was handed to Senator Laxow he turned to Mr. Webb and said: "If Dr. Parkhurst and these other gentlemen have their unwarranted demands satisfied they will have to get a new chairman for this committee. I consider that the letter is insulting and impertinent. I will not do anything to aid in accomplishing what they ask."

The special order was the concurrent resolution from the assembly for a joint committee to investigate state departments.

The resolution was passed, 19 to 4. Mr. Bradley's resolutions on railroads were then introduced, the first being passed and the second referred to the railroad committee.

There was a lively tilt in the senate over the question of allowing newspaper men to talk to senators during the session, which was finally settled by allowing it to occur if senators desired.

Adjourned.

In the assembly Mr. Horton's bill, prohibiting prize fights and sparring exhibitions, was ordered to third reading.

Mr. Reinhard presented a resolution to congress requesting the United States congress to pass the bill classifying postal employees and fixing salaries. Adopted.

Mr. Sanger requested to be relieved from serving on the committee on railroads. Mr. Sanger said he was a stockholder in one of the companies. The request was granted and Mr. Smith of Herkimer was appointed to his place.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Senator Bradley stated that he would amend in committee his resolution calling on all railroads to report within 10 days the amount of watered stock, how disposed of and to whom all sums of \$25 and over have been paid.

He will restrict this to street surface railroads and extend the time for report to 30 days.

When Senator Person's canal bill for submitting a vote of the people the question of issuing \$9,000,000 in bonds for canal improvements was reached, Senator Kilburn moved to have the bill continued in committee.

A rising vote was taken on the Kilburn motion, and it was defeated and the bill advanced to a third reading.

In the assembly the speaker handed down the reports of the superintendent of public works and the building commissioners of the Eastern New York reformatory.

There was a slight break in the routine when Mr. Chamberlain's bill was reached, which legislates out of office the keeper of the house of industry of Rensselaer county.

Mr. Norton sent up an amendment to the title of the bill as follows: "An act to remove from office a competent and faithful officer because he is a Democrat and appoint a Republican in his place."

Mr. Norton's amendment was lost.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The senate adjourned for lack of a quorum within seven minutes after the gavel fell.

The house was kept busy by Speaker Fish considering the second reading calendar.

Mr. Braun's bill authorizing the secretary of state to confer confidence and compelling the railroads to accept them in lieu of passes from all state officers was laid aside in the absence of Mr. Braun after ex-speaker Mallory had declared he was against it and Mr. Conkling had declared the bill was an insult to the people of the state who had declared against the pass system.

Mr. Friday broke the monotony of the proceedings in the assembly when he sent up an amendment to his resolution appointing a committee to investigate the Brooklyn trolley strike.

The amendment to the resolution gives the committee full power to investigate and prosecute it inquires into all matters pertaining to the strike and report to the assembly with such recommendations as in its judgment the public interests require.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—In the senate Senators Kilburn, Parsons and Higgins presented petitions against changes in the excise laws.

Senator Parsons presented a communication from the Rochester common council in favor of a state weather bureau.

Senator Higgins handed up a letter from the Niagara Agricultural society for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the continuation and maintenance of the society.

Governor Morton nominated as commissioner to loan United States money, Simon E. Barnes of Oneonta.

The senate then adjourned.

The speaker handed down the annual report of the commissioners of the bureau of labor statistics and the Conrad Peppenhuisen association of College Point. Ordered printed.

A communication was received from the comptroller in response to a resolution of the assembly calling for a detailed statement of the expenses of the Chattanooga compilation. The expenses of the commission were \$4,873.83.

Mr. Hoop's resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate all balloting machines in use or authorized to be used by the legislature, was adopted after being amended by Mr. Ainsworth that the investigation be conducted without expense to the state.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—In both branches the general topic of conversation was the mass meeting held in New York to protest against the Laxow bill.

"I haven't read the newspaper accounts closely," said Senator Laxow, rather curtly, when asked his opinion of its effect.

When the senate met, Senators Childs and Higgins presented protests against the Sunday opening bill.

The New York power of removal bill was taken up and Senator Cantor began a long speech against it.

In the assembly the bipartisan police bill for Greenbush was taken up and the discussion took on a general nature that showed how the sentiment may go on the New York bill.

Mr. Malby, the defeated candidate for speaker, came out against the bill, and others followed him.

The bill was passed—yeas 70, nays 40.

Mr. Laxow's power of removal bill was received from the senate without amendment.

The bill was referred back to the committee on cities.

Mr. Ainsworth gave notice that there would be a joint Republican caucus Thursday evening to nominate a candidate for regent of the university, and state superintendent of public instruction.

## WARD McALLISTER DEAD.

## Leader of New York's Most Exclusive Social Circle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Ward McAllister, the society leader, died at his home, 18 West Thirty-sixth street, this city, last night, at 9:30 o'clock.

At the time of his death he was attended by his wife, his daughter, son and brother, Rev. Francis Madison McAllister.

Mr. McAllister was attacked a week ago with the grip, but no serious symptoms developed until 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was taken suddenly worse. He became unconscious at 10:30 and remained so until 2:30 in the afternoon, when he recovered consciousness and continued in that condition until his death.

Samuel Ward McAllister was born 64 years ago in Savannah, Ga. He prided himself upon his Southern birth, the length of his ancestry, and of his social success. His ancestors were great leaders in the time of Washington. For 18 years he lived in Savannah. With his seventeenth century ideas of social exclusiveness he acquired the knowledge and belief which eventually controlled the doors of metropolitan society.

He leaves three children, Louise, Howard and Ward McAllister, Jr., who lives in San Francisco, and who was for some time a judge of a court in Alaska.

## Ward McAllister's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The funeral of Ward McAllister took place from Grace church. The church was crowded to the doors, and hundreds stood outside in the snow. The services were most impressive. The venerable Bishop Thompson of Mississippi read the burial service.

## MINE DISASTER.

Fifty Lives Believed to Have Been Lost in France.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—A most serious explosion of fire-damp has occurred in Montecan-Les-Mines, department of Saône-et-Loire.

Fire broke out in the St. Eugene pit and while the miners were fighting this fire an explosion occurred, which wrecked the galleries and entombed the miners. The rescue party this far has recovered all bodies and has removed from the ruins eight terribly injured miners.

It is believed that 50 persons perished in the disaster. The work of rescuing the living and recovering the bodies of the dead is greatly impeded owing to the fact that the explosion caused the workings to collapse, filling the galleries with tons of rock and earth and great quantities of timber that had been used for supports.

The bodies that have already been brought to the surface were so badly burned that they presented the appearance of blackened cylinders. They were in a terrible condition, their feet being frightfully torn. Many of them have broken arms and legs in addition to their other injuries.

## FIGHTING THE TROLLEY LINES.

Aldermen Adopt Resolutions Revoking Their Franchises.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 5.—The Brooklyn board of aldermen at a meeting adopted the resolution presented by the representatives of the trolley companies and conductors regarding the franchises and privileges granted to the Brooklyn trolley lines which are connected with the present strike.

The vote stood 10 for and 8 against. The chairman voted in the negative.

One of the aldermen said the action of the board was not legal, claiming that the aldermen had no right to revoke the privileges granted to the roads.

Judge Gaynor in supreme court chambers handed down a decision on the application for a writ of mandamus against the Atlantic avenue company. The application was made by James O'Connell, a mineral water bottler, who claims to have suffered great financial loss because the company has not operated its cars as fully as they were operated previous to Jan. 14.

The Chicago Given Up.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The tug Morford, which left the harbor to search for the Chicago, returned. The tug made its way through the ice all the way to Whiting, Ind., and neither on the trip to that place nor on the return was anything seen that in any way resembled that vessel. It would be impossible for the vessel to have been in the open water and concealed from the view of the men in the tug.

After the return of the tug to the harbor the Graham and Morton people announced that they had given up all hope of ever seeing the Chicago or any of its crew again.

Vessel men are now of the opinion that what was taken for the hull of the Chicago was nothing but a mass of dirty ice.

## American Officers Sailed.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Shanghai says a telegram has been received there from Chin Kiang, stating that a party of officers from the American warship Concord landed at Chin Kiang for the purpose of shooting game. They by accident shot a Chinaman. The populace became infuriated and attacked, seized and carried off the whole party. The commander of the Concord sent an armed force of bluejackets and marines to rescue them at all hazards. Further news in regard to the affair is anxiously awaited.

## Miss Jonaux Appeals.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 5.—Miss Jonaux, who on Sunday morning was convicted of poisoning three of her relatives in order to obtain the insurance on their lives, has appealed from the sentence of death passed upon her.

A death sentence in Belgium is equivalent to life imprisonment, as capital punishment is not in vogue.

## Incorporated as a State Bank.

BROOKHAMP, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The private bank of Strong & Strong was incorporated as a state bank today with a capital of \$100,000 and surplus of \$25,000.

## 1895 FEBRUARY 1895

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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## BOOK BINDING.

## Its Beginning and the Transition From Ancient to Modern Methods.

It was only when writing was made upon separate pieces or sheets of a pliable and perishable material that binding proper was invented to hold the pieces, or sheets, together and give strength to them and protection and beauty.

But here, again, we must distinguish. The pliable written sheet may be either rolled or folded, each giving rise to a form of binding peculiar to itself. The rolled sheet is bound by fastening each sheet to the other sideways and rolling the whole from end to end, the last sheet serving as a cover to all the rest. This form of binding is no doubt the more ancient of the two, and it was for a long time in general use. It was used, for example, by the Egyptians—it was probably invented by them—and it was used by the Greeks and by the Romans, and great libraries of rolls existed for some time after the Christian era, and many industries were engaged in contributing to the perfection of the binding. It has, however, been superseded for many centuries by the folded form of literature, the invention of which is attributed to Demetrius, king of Pergamum (from whom, too, comes our parchment, or skin, prepared for writing on), in the third century before Christ. But if the form has disappeared the terminology of the roll has survived, and the word "volume," originally a thing that is rolled or wound up—i. e., a roll—is now applied indiscriminately to its substitute, the book of folded sheets.

The folded sheet, or section, as it is called, is bound by simply sewing or otherwise fastening the parts of the sheet to one another at the back crease or fold, and a number of sections are bound by fastening each of them to some common support at the back, so that when all are sewed or otherwise fastened they may yet be free to open and to shut at pleasure at the front or "fore-edge."

The invention of the folded sheet thus gave rise to the invention of modern binding, which, in its essence, is the union at the back of the folded sheets, which together constitute the folded book, or, as I may say, despite the latest contradiction, the folded volume.

—Fortnightly Review.

## STORED AN EMPTY BARREL.

Nine Months in a Storage Warehouse and Three Carriages Paid on It.

"I got my furniture out of storage the other day," said a New Yorker, "and my wife and I thought we would unpack the china and bric-a-brac ourselves instead of paying 60 cents an hour to the storage men to do it. The stuff was packed in five barrels, one of which, we noticed, was lighter than the rest."

"When we began to unpack that one, we concluded that it must contain our most fragile articles of vertu, for we first came across a layer of excelsior and soft paper a foot in thickness. Below this was another layer, equally thick, and when we had half unpacked the barrel and found nothing but excelsior and soft paper we knew not what to think."

"We were still more flabbergasted on finding no china on removing the packing. We of course concluded that our things had been stolen and reproached ourselves for our false economy in doing the unpacking ourselves, for it is a rule of the storage concern we patronized not to pay for any articles broken or missing unless its men do the unpacking."

"As we missed nothing when the other barrels had been unpacked, my wife endeavored her brain to explain the mystery. She finally remembered that when we gave up housekeeping, 14 years ago, there was a lot of excelsior left over when the china had been packed. In a fit of economy she poked it all in a superfluous barrel, which was duly headed up and carted to the hotel where we spent the winter. It was stored in the garret without being unpacked, and in the spring was sent to the storage warehouse."

"We accordingly have paid not only for the storage for nine months of an empty barrel, but for its cartage on three different occasions—from the house to the hotel, from the hotel to the storage warehouse and from the warehouse to where we now live!"—New York Sun.

## Edison's Bet.

There is probably no other country where so much and so curious betting takes place as in the United States. Especially is this the case at election time.

Wizard Edison, it is said, made his first unusual experiment in electricity as the result of a bet. He was a telegraph operator, and the luncheon of the boys were carried in tin cans, into which roaches made their way, causing much kicking at mealtime. Various methods were tried to get rid of them, and finally Edison made a bet that he would suppress them. The next day the dinner cans were piled in a heap, and the wizard placed around them a circle of narrow foil ribbon about an inch wide, and about a quarter of an inch away another similar circle, and then he connected both with the current. The consequence was that every roach in trying to get to the cans placed himself with his hind legs on one pole (or piece of foil) and his fore legs on the other, thus completing the circuit, and rolling over dead. The bet was won, and the dead piled up like an Irish fence.

## A Clock in a Wine Bottle.

There is now being exhibited in the window of the shop of Mr. Kaps, the watchmaker, a clock the works of which are in the inside of an ordinary clear glass wine bottle, the dial plate being set obliquely on the top of the bottle. How the works were introduced into the bottle is the mystery at first glance, but even when it is ascertained that no single piece is wider than the neck of the bottle the wonder then occurs to the mind as to how the pieces of such delicate machinery were therein put together.

## Democracy Argues.

The great Christian tenets of Christianity, Eastern, Ascension and Whittier are said to have been ordered to be observed by the whole church all over the world as early as the close of the first century.

Some of the little bronze images of Chinese deities are supposed to have an antiquity of 2,000 years before Christ.

## Winning the "Beautiful Lake of the Highland."

The human salamander tossed off three fingers of imported red fire, with a gasoline chase, but said nothing.—Detroit Tribune.

## DIDN'T HAVE ANY USUAL BRAND.

## New Country Goods Made in America.

When an adaptive young man from the far corner of some New England or western state lives for a time in New York and absorbs enough of its atmosphere to gain the prestige of a regular boulevardier, it's pretty hard now and again to have old times thrust upon him in the person of a primitive cousin or brother-in-law, whom he is bound in consequence to entertain. A case of this kind occurred recently, in which the artless relative saw nothing but a presumably funny lapse of memory, while the man about town found a mortification there-in which was pretty hard to live through.

A complete deliverance of the bumpkin into the hands of the cityer made him presentable, and then there was the little bachelor dinner at a Fifth Avenue hotel given by the swell to all the smart men, who wanted "to meet your cousin, don't you know."

All went merry until the wine list came forth. To be sure, the bumpkin talked too loud and refused to understand any monkey winks, but then he said nothing too badly out of place.

"What wine will you have?" said the cousin, addressing him.

"Haw! Haw! I don't know, Cousin Dick, anything about the wine. You'll have to settle that yourself."

"Shall we begin on a bottle of Sauternes?"

"Lordy, how can I tell! Anything you like!" shouted the red checked, but let headed youth, who couldn't make head or tail of the winks and looks of deadly warning emanating from the swell's eyes.

People at adjoining tables pricked up their ears in amused curiosity, while the guests at the table looked a trifle disconcerted at the bumpkin's noise.

"What," said the swell, firmly planting his index finger on the word "Medoc" and glaring at the youth menacingly, so that he might understand and repeat it, "do you generally take?"

"Usually!" shouted the youth. "Haw, haw, haw! Isn't that great? Usually nothing! Of course! Never see wine. How could I? You know that, Cousin Dick, as well as I do. You never saw wine at home, and now New York makes you forget all about it. Usually! Haw, haw!" and the terrible youth stretched out at full length and roared satisfactorily for about five minutes, while a sense of frolicsome merriment over his cousin, and the swells looked on in amused pity.

That frozen cousin is dead henceforth to family ties in so far as dining social recruits in concerned, at least.—New York Herald.

## THE FIRST HANSON CAB.

The First Customer Were Brothers, Who Came to It to Rescue a Brother.

The first hansom cab in America had an interesting history. A mischievous, voluble, red faced caddy told it late the other night up by the Thirty-third street stand. It was brought over in 1870 or 1871 by John Carter of the Pacific hotel, in Greenwich street, just above Corcoran, and it cost \$70. Its driver was old John Carter of Liverpool, since deceased, who came to New York in 1861.

The original cab that John Carter drove was a handsome one, made very much like those now in use, but it had a clear body and red running gear. An interesting feature of it was that it was bolstered with a pair of patent axles, which were so complicated that Carter was the only man who could grease them.

For some reason the cab was not put into running immediately after it was imported, but was laid up in the stable for 14 years. Then John Carter ran it from the Pacific hotel, but there was not business enough there, and he went down to the corner of Broad street and Exchange place, where trade flourished, and he used to get fares from the big brokers. Morosini was said to have been a good customer of his, and Jay Gould, if reports are accurate, rode in it once or twice. It was a familiar feature about the Stock Exchange for four years, and then it broke down, ending the career of the first hansom cab in America.

—New York World.

## No Know the Key.

Of one subject even Mr. Freeman would have been forced to admit that Mr. Frode, the historian of the reformation, was a master. Frode was a born sailor and could manage a yacht or yawl in the slightest sea as if he had been bred to the business. So he was quick to detect any slip that his friends, who were less expert, might make.

The workmanship of "Crookit Mag." he was pleased to say, was as good as could be, with one exception. "If you mean to take us to sea in this questionable little vessel, you must have your sea dialer looked over. The main sheet is a rope, not a sail. The jib is 'loosed' when you get under way and is the first sail taken in when you are coming to your moorings."—Blackwood's Magazine.

## Gossiping.

"I can't say," remarked the sword swallower as he dispatched a Damascus blade, "that I especially like the taste of foreign foods."

"Their dishes," rejoined the glass eater, who was partaking of a Venetian soup tureen, "are, as a rule, far from pleasing."

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