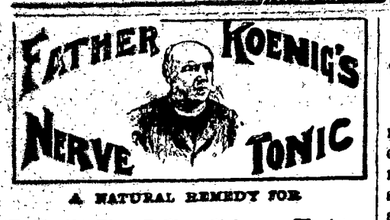


A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Four patients also get the medicine free.

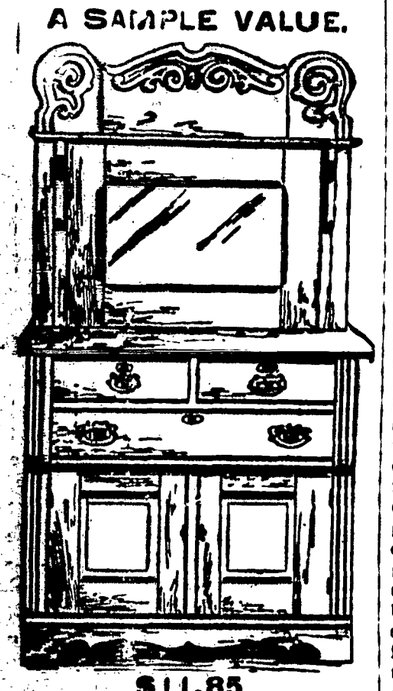
This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1856, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
49 S. Franklin Street.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large size, [illegible] bottles for $9.

For Sale at 126 North Clinton St.
Rochester, N. Y.

A SAMPLE VALUE.



$11.85

For this Solid Oak Sideboard

POLISH FINISH, BEVEL MIRROR,
EXTENSION BASE,
Silver Drawer Lined,
6 ft. 1 inch high, 3 ft. 6 inches wide,
19 inches deep.

The above is but one of a thousand reasons why people come long distances to us for Furniture and home furnishings.

Call and see this and the other 999 reasons on our sample floors.

M. B. GRAVES,
110, 112 State St., 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87 Mill St., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

LADIES' CREDIT PARLORS GENTS

A Snap. . .

Big Reduction in Price on Cloaks Easy Terms of Credit.

No use of waiting any longer, prices on capes, cloaks, furs, overcoats, etc., have touched the bottom, everything reduced.

Fine heavy cheviot jackets for $4 and $5; other houses will ask double that amount for them.

Elegant kersey jackets, $10 and $12, always sold at $15 and $16.

Fur capes from $6 to $25, worth one-third more.

See our elegant overcoats worth $16, now $10.50.

Prices guaranteed 20 per cent. less than other places, and we give you the easiest terms of credit on earth to pay for them.

Hogan Bros'.

MAMMOTH CREDIT HOUSE.

Over 235 E. Main st., opp. Musee

Open Every Evening.

A Tribute to Dr. Freeman's Skill !

BY A WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MAN

Mr. T. A. Widmer the well-known grocer formerly in business on Plymouth ave., and now connected with the Armour Packing Co., residing at 359 State st., was until three years ago a great sufferer from Catarrh and Dyspepsia resulting from it. Many days during his business career as a grocer was he unable to wait upon his customers. Intense headaches, and dizzy spells accompanied by vomiting, distress after meals, bloating and shortness of breath, were his almost constant companions. All these distressing symptoms were the result of Catarrh whose secretions constantly dropped from the head into the throat. He was obliged to hawk and spit continually in an effort to raise this thick tough slime. The throat became sore and the chest painful. His lungs also became affected and the cough was persistent and annoying. He lost flesh, strength and ambition rapidly. At this point he began treatment with Doctor Freeman at his Institute 105 Franklin st., and in a few weeks he was a well man, and has remained so for a period of three years which time is sufficient to prove that Dr. Freeman does cure Catarrh, Dyspepsia and other Chronic diseases, and that his cures are permanent, which cannot be said of any other system of treatment.

Dr. Freeman's charges are low and in case he fails to cure you he will refund all money paid him. What fairer proposition could be make?

Do not waste money trying uncertain remedies and unreliable doctors but go at once to Dr. Freeman 105 Franklin st.

THE MOON'S CLIMATE.

Why Our Satellite Is Subject to Great Extremes of Heat and Cold.

In illustration of the important climatic effects of an atmosphere, I can do little more than cite the case of the moon. Our satellite is practically at the same distance from the sun as the earth, and in its case also internal heat has no present effect on the temperature of its superficial portions. It would therefore seem that, so far as sun heat is concerned, the moon must be in much the same condition as the earth. But if we thence deduced the inference that the temperature conditions prevailing on our satellite bear any resemblance to the temperature conditions prevailing on the earth we should make a great mistake.

Observations of the moon's heat show that its surface is exposed to a tremendous range of temperature, extending to hundreds of degrees. It has been demonstrated that the temperature of the moon under the full glare of the sun rises to a point in excess of that of boiling water, while it is equally certain that when the sunbeams are withdrawn the temperature of the moon sinks to a point far below that with which any arctic explorer has made us acquainted. Here, then, is a globe fed just as we are, with sunbeams, and yet undergoing tremendous vicissitudes of climate, surpassing any changes endured by the earth.

The climatic difference between these two neighboring globes is certainly connected with the fact that the moon has very little atmosphere, even if it be not completely destitute thereof. Our atmosphere acts as a climatic regulator. It reduces the degree in which the intense fervor of the sun affects the earth, and it mitigates the rigor of the cold to which the earth would be exposed when the sunbeams are withdrawn. Such an ameliorating agent is absent from the moon, and hence arise those violent extremes of its climatic condition.

We thus see what potent factors the existence and the extent of an atmosphere become in determining the nature of the climate that a planet is to have. We do not know enough regarding the atmospheres of Mars, Venus and Mercury to be able to draw any certain conclusions with regard to their climates. But this we may at least affirm, that it seems quite possible for the different influences we have named to go a long way toward neutralizing the contrasts that the climates of these globes would otherwise present in consequence of the different supplies of sunbeams that they receive at their actual solar distances. So far as mere climate is concerned, it seems quite possible that appropriate atmospheres and land distributions might be adjusted on the earth and Mars, Mercury and Venus in such a manner that certain organic types might be common to all the four globes.—Sir Robert Ball in Fortnightly Review.

BISMARCK CONSENTED.

He Was the Final Arbiter of an English Love Match.

Apropos of the marriage of the third son of the Duke of Argyll it is related that when his affections became attached to an untitled woman he felt bound to ask the old gentleman's consent. The duke answered that personally he had no objection to the match, but in view of the fact that his eldest son had espoused a daughter of the queen he thought it right to inquire her majesty's pleasure on the subject before expressing his formal approval.

Her majesty, thus appealed to, observed that since the death of the prince consort she had been in the habit of consulting the Duke of Saxe-Coburg on all family affairs.

The matter was therefore referred to Duke Ernest, who replied that since the unification of Germany he had made it a rule to ask the emperor's opinion on all important questions. The case now came before the kaiser, who decided that, as a constitutional sovereign, he was bound to ascertain the views of his prime minister.

Happily for the now anxious pair of lovers, the "Iron Chancellor," who was then in office, had no wish to consult anybody and decided that the marriage might take place.—Kate Field's Washington.

Hideous Animals In Death Valley.

Many, many years ago Montesquieu, the great French philosopher, emphasized the influence of climate upon human nature. The effect of nature itself upon animal life has been most strikingly revealed by Special Agent H. B. Martin of the United States land office, who has just returned from a perilous trip through the "Death valley" in Nevada. His report pictures this weird, unfinished spot of creation as a region of horrors. Even the fauna are uncanny and in almost diabolical accord with the inferno nature of this vast realm of sand and salt.

That hideous and loathsome reptile, the Gila monster, flourishes in this fit retreat. Lizards, rattlesnakes, huge scorpions and tarantulas and toads, all abnormally venomous, writhe and hop across the heated waste, but they are nothing in comparison to kangaroolike rats and mice that feed on scorpions. One of these curious mice is known as the grasshopper mouse, from his curious leaping, and his chief delicacy is a wriggling centiped. The women might be excused for jumping upon chairs if such kind of mice infested the households of the land.—Philadelphia Record.

The Difference Slight.

"What's this?" demanded the guest, pointing to one of the side dishes the waiter had brought.

"Sausages, sir," answered the waiter.

"I didn't order any."

"I thought you did, sir."

"I ordered sauce. Can't you tell the difference between sauce and sausages?"

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, gathering up the rejected dish with unruffled dignity. "Between sauce and sausages there is merely a difference of ages. Wish coffee, sir?"—Chicago Tribune.

THE MODERN OYSTER STEW.

The Middle Aged Man Contrasts It With the Stew of Before the War.

"When I was a boy, before the war," said a middle aged man, "the price of an oyster stew in a good ordinary restaurant was 12½ cents. The price has gradually gone up until now, in a good restaurant, an ordinary stew costs 25 cents. In the old restaurant there was a cloth upon the table, but this cloth, unless you happened to find it when it had just been put on, was apt to be frescoed with coffee stains. There were catchup and vinegar and so on, some of them perhaps in bottles in a caster. Perhaps the waiter gave you a pickle or two. The light was not very bright. The waiter brought the stew in an oyster plate, and as the hot broth washed about a little in the plate as he carried it and set it down you were afraid it might burn a thumb. But the oysters were good. Let me pause to remark that the oyster is something to be grateful for.

Today the table, without a cloth perhaps, is cherry or mahogany, finely polished. For a cloth there is spread before you a napkin of ample dimensions and bright and fresh. The pickle is chopped up celery and very good. You get two kinds of crackers, and plenty of them, and a generous portion of French bread. The butter comes in a sightly little cone. The table furniture is all good—dishes, glass, everything. The spread before you is agreeable to the eye, and the whole scene is brilliantly lighted with the modern incandescent lamps. The stew comes in an oval dish that rests upon a plate. I don't like to eat out of such a dish as well as I do out of a plate, but you know at least there is no danger burning the waiter's thumb. The oysters are good; the whole arrangement is away beyond the stew of before the war. It costs more, but are we not better able to pay for it? For general get up and get and dash and style and comfort the old stew couldn't begin to compare with it. The modern oyster stew is one of many things that we do an everlasting sight better than we did."—New York Sun.

THREE THRILLING TALES.

The Liars' Club Awarded Prizes to These Short Stories.

After his narrow escape Zeb Vaughan of Pasadena fell on his knees and thanked heaven for a miraculous deliverance from certain death. So would any one else who had been grasped in the iron clutch of a 1,400 pound grizzly while ten miles from a gun or a cabin. Zeb never lost his presence of mind and began tickling the bear's ear with a feather he had picked up absentmindedly, and the bear began laughing so hard that he could neither close his arms to squeeze nor his mouth to bite. Zeb continued tickling until the bear laughed so hard that he burst a blood vessel and fell down, dying.

A couple of Montana turkeys recently killed had taken into their aristocratic craws to assist in deglutition 13 valuable sapphires, several ounces of gold and just enough silver for change. It is now fashionable among Montana poultry to have jeweled interiors, and it is estimated that the emulous fowls of the new state have within 11 months of 1894 scratched up and swallowed $11,037,514.65 worth of gems and precious metals.

A girl in Kalamazoo who was not satisfied with squeezing a 26 inch waist into an 18 inch corset of the ordinary construction, devised one of rope yarn ribbed with clothesline. Thus arrayed she took a bath, when the wetted and contracting fiber brought the measurement down to 9½ inches. In delight she gasped: "Oh, haven't I got—a just lovely figure now? And it's—so loose—and comfortable."—New York Advertiser.

Potatoes as Penholders.

"It is surprising," says a commercial traveler, "how general the use of potatoes as penholders is becoming in hotels. I have seen them in use in great hostelries of the east, whose owners wouldn't hesitate for a moment to spend $10 for a desk ornament to hold pens used by the guests in registering. The mixture of starch, glucose and water in the potato seems well adapted to take up the impurities of ink and to keep the pen point clear and bright, while the alkaloid of the potato, known as solanine, doubtless has something to do with it in the same line. These elements readily take up the tannate of iron, which is the body substance of ink. Chemically speaking, starch is the first base of a potato, and sugar or glucose is its second base. Thus is the humble potato finding another way in which to serve the uses of mankind."—New York Tribune.

A Mean Trick.

"My husband played such a mean trick on me," said one woman to another on the street car the other day.

"How?" asked the friend sympathetically.

"Why, I found he was smoking 50 cents' worth of cigars a day, and I got him to agree to give me as much pin money a week as smoking cost him. He stuck to it one week."

"And then what?"

"He bought a clay pipe and a pound of 10 cent tobacco and cut my pin money down to 2 cents a week."—Exchange.

Explained.

Two friends, a weaver and a tailor, became in time enemies, so much so that the tailor spoke much evil of the weaver behind his back, though the weaver always spoke well of the tailor. Upon a lady asking the weaver why he always spoke so well of the tailor, who spoke so ill of him, he replied, "Madam, we are both liars."—"Humor of Spain."

No Cash.

"Why so glum?" asked his friend. "Aren't you doing a roaring business?"

"Yes, I am," admitted the basso, "but it is all on notes."—Cincinnati Tribune.

FORTUNES IN FRUIT STANDS.

Big Money In Small Business by Economical Italians.

Few of the thoughtless passersby and chance patrons of the corner fruit stands on the city streets realize the comparatively large profits reaped by those who have their capital invested in this apparently insignificant business. To the average onlooker as he casts a careless glance at the vender of fruit and candy probably the only thought that occurs is that here is a poor unfortunate foreigner cast on our shores, who manages by this simple means to eke out a living for himself and a large family of small children. Indeed a closer inspection into the comfortless lives of these seekers for gain, involving long hours spent in continued application to work, the short remaining time passed in squalid homes or on the streets, would reveal little of the true state of affairs.

There is a vast difference in the indications from outward appearances. Some of them carry an air of prosperity in neatness of dress and carelessness of air. Others seem to wish to advertise their poverty by a show of tattered garments and generally destitute appearance. But in general those appearances are deceitful. The man in rags may ordinarily be regarded as more fortunate than his apparently prosperous brother. He is making more because it is not so much what is made in profits as what is saved, and in a small business, like that of the corner fruit dealers, this general principle is especially true.

The amount of the gains possible to the astute dealers is seen from a few examples of unusual prosperity. A short time ago an Italian who had been in the business on a down town corner for ten years closed out his business to a successor, receiving from him $2,200 for the privilege of his location. This amount he added to a fortune of $60,000 already accumulated. In the stock yards region a similar sale was made in consideration of $250. In the same neighborhood the death recently of a veteran in the business revealed the fact that he had been possessed of property amounting to $17,000. Some of our largest business blocks, notably on State and Halsted streets, are now owned by those who started in business in this way.—Chicago Journal.

Sense of Taste In Insects.

The entomologists have detected and duly noted a singular development of the sense of taste in insects of the butterfly family. The larvæ of butterflies and moths all eat foods which are not adapted to the wants and tastes of the perfect insect, and which, in some instances, is positively obnoxious to the fully developed creature. Take, for an instance, the horrid "hog nosed caterpillar," which lives on the leaves of the prickly ash and also makes life burdensome to the orange grower. Its parents are Mr. and Mrs. Papilio Cresphontes of the order Lepidoptera, family Papilionidæ, and are the largest and most beautiful butterflies found in the latitude of Missouri. The full grown insect of this species will not touch the leaves of either of the trees mentioned above, but on them it deposits eggs, and when these hatch the substance of the leaves furnish the proper food for the larvæ. Are we to infer from this curious habit that the female butterfly of this species remembers her early existence, and from that argues that prickly ash and orange leaves are the proper food for her young, or are we to say that "instinct" guides her to a proper selection of food for her progeny? Is it not a fact that we attribute things to "instinct" because we are ignorant—that is to say, because we do not know where "instinct" leaves off and reason begins?—St. Louis Republic.

Critical Logic Failed.

The late Sherlock Holmes had a favorite dictum: "Eliminate the impossible, and what is left, however improbable, must be the truth." This was not at all in accordance with the saying of Victor Hugo: "Nothing is so imminent as the impossible. What must be always foreseen is the unforeseen." Most of us will agree, from experience, with Hugo rather than with Holmes. The impossible does happen. When "Mercy Philbrick's Choice" was published in the "No Name" series, the critics were agreed that it seemed to be written by Helen Hunt Jackson. But, as those who knew her love for flowers and acquaintance with nature also pointed out, she could not be the author, for there were several glaring mistakes in the naming and placing of blossoms in the story. Yet, as was afterward disclosed, she did write it. So all the theorizing went for nothing.—Philadelphia Press.

Becoming Popular.

"The cause of equal rights in Lexington is evidently becoming popular," says The Press-Transcript. "Upon the register for those friendly to enfranchisement of women are the names of many of our most influential people, members of the bar, college professors, physicians, leading business men and scores of names of our prominent women, while a long list of names is also seen of those who approve of women voting for school trustees and making women eligible for positions on school boards. This list of names for school suffrage is to be sent to the next legislature to help enforce the claims of women to this school suffrage."

In the Good Time Coming.

The Courteous Attendant (at the theater)—Yes, madam, this is the place to check your large hat.

The Lady (to her escort)—Well, let's go to our seats.

The Courteous Attendant (politely)—Not yet, madam. Kindly pass on to the next window and check your big sleeves.—Chicago Tribune.

Breast plates inlaid with gold were found in an armorer's shop in Herculaneum.

Wheat is believed to be an evolution from a mountain grass.

THE NOVEL MAN.

The globe, like [illegible]
That fills the [illegible]
While on an endless [illegible]
He high appointed round
The must of need is laid on man,
He mus[illegible] it with his will,
Their contact brings forth fate, and Jack
And Jill went up the hill!

Oh, baseless fabrics of the air!
Oh, youth's enchanted lands!
What castles made of dreams are reared
On fancy's shifting sands!
Awhile an Eden is the lot
Of every son and daughter
Eve gives unto the world. They went
To fetch a pail of water.

What are we but the toys of fate?
Dark courses in the sky
Map out to erudition's gaze
Where suns lived but to die;
Volcanoes yawn and jibe at man,
His mocks the earthquake's laughter.
Then Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after.

Each heart some trace of Egypt has,
Where ruins, deserts, lie,
And o'er them all the sphynx looms up
With its eternal why
Perhaps the hill the pair went up
Was a tank built by the town
And scared to death they feared its banks
Might break ere they walked down
—Philadelphia Times.

THE BIBLE.

Manuscripts of the New and the Old Testaments Often Rewritten.

The New Testament, as we know it, comes down to us after having been kept for hundreds of years in manuscript form by the priests, fathers of the church, and others. The writings have been copied and recopied probably scores of times, at least as often as occasion required, being always renewed before becoming unintelligible by use and wear. The two oldest of these manuscripts now known are the Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus, each of which dates from the fourth century, A. D. The languages originally used in this work were Hebrew and Greek, but after the year 300 A. D. the manuscripts were all, or nearly all, written in Latin. The last mentioned language was that adopted by the Roman church in their translations and was known as the "Vulgate," because commonly used in the churches. As far back as the seventh century portions of the Vulgate were translated into old English, and it was also the version used by Wickliffe (Wyclif), Purvey and their predecessors and was the first book printed from movable type, 1450-5.

Tyndale's version was from a German translation of the original Greek, made by Martin Luther.

The "authorized version," or King James' translation, was made by 47 of the most eminent British scholars and was finished in the year 1611. The Latin Vulgate was the main version used by them; but, so far as they were accessible, other manuscripts, both in the Greek and Hebrew, were consulted and compared.

The manuscripts of the Old Testament have had similar experiences, having been written and rewritten thousands of times since the first collection was put in writing by the priests and leaders of the Israelites, about the year 1500 B. C. All of the older copies have, of course been worn out or lost ever since long before the birth of Christ, the oldest copies in manuscript form now in existence, so far as is known, dating from the year 500 A. D.—St. Louis Republic.

Jewish Immunity From Disease.

Out of a total population in New York of 1,891,000, 70.46 per cent, or 1,333,000, live in 39,138 tenement houses. Apartment houses of the better class are not included among tenement houses. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the lowest death rate in the city is in one of the most thickly settled tenement house districts, occupied by some of the poorest people, in the wards where the Jewish population is the densest. The death rate among the crowded Jews was in 1891 only 18.73 to each 1,000, and in 1893 only 17.14. The comparatively cleanly habits of these Jews, their observance of the Mosaic law about food and their abstinence from alcoholic liquors are given as explanations of their low death rate. In the Italian districts the death rate is double what it is among the Jews and the population not so dense, and even in the wards occupied by wealthy people the death rate is greater than among the Jews. The Fourth, Fourteenth and Eighth are the Italian wards, and the death rate in 1893 was 33.78, 35.12 and 31.98 respectively.—Springfield Republican.

The Kaiser's Uniforms.

The task of looking after the uniforms and other costumes of the Emperor William is by no means a sinecure. All these different and greatly varying articles of attire, as diversified as those at the disposal of a star actor, are carefully kept, systematically arranged and in large wardrobes, and at the head of the department is an official entitled the obergarderobier, who has under his command two valets de chambre. The nautical uniforms are placed under the charge of an ex-suboffícer of the German navy. Before the emperor undertakes any one of his many expeditions the obergarderobier is provided with an exhaustive list of all the dresses and other paraphernalia that will be required.—London Tit-Bits.

Knew All About It.

Overheard in crowd watching a balloon:

Mrs. Harris—How do they make the balloon go up?

Mrs. Gamp—They toss some sand out, to be sure.

Mrs. Harris—And what do they do when they want to come down?

Mrs. Gamp—They put some more in, of course.—Pick Me Up.

"The Feast of Fools" was a name given by the monks to the Christian holiday which took the place of the Saturnalia.

Pembina, the Dakota city, is said to have an Indian name meaning red berry.

A Purely Domestic Bread.

Anthony's Cream Bread made from *highest grade* Patent flour. Purest and best flavored made by Rochester mechanics. Get of your grocer.

WONDERLAND MUSEE THEATRE.

J. H. MOORE, Proprietor.
THOS. G. SCOTT, Manager.

Week commencing Mon, March 4

Prof. Strassburger's trained dogs and monkeys.
Bianculli's world's fair Italian orchestra.
John Thompson, the blind checker player.
Prof. Stendell's marvelous electrical exhibit.
Prince Satsuma, Japanese juggler.
Delavoye & Fritz, the clown and policeman.
Miss Carrie Tutein, singing soubrette.
The Deaves, marionette manipulators.
Marlow and Plunkett, in their button bursting afterpiece 'Clams'.

4 PERFORMANCES DAILY: 4 Afternoons at 2:30 and 4:40
Evenings at 8:00 and 9:30

10c Admits to All. 10c

Best Seats, 10c. Balcony, 5c

Cook Opera House Tel. 990.
H. A. Foster, Manager.
Monday, March 4 three nights and Mon. and Wed Matinee only.
The German Comedian
MR. CHAS. W. LODER, in the farcical comedy,
"ON THE GO."
Prices 75, 50 and 35c Gallery, 25c and 15c
Matinees best seats, 25c and 50c
Thursday, March 7.—Three nights and Sat. Mat.—The musical comedy, "Miss Telephonia."

Academy of Music.
Prices, 10c to 50c
L. C. COOK, Manager.
Every evening and Tuesday, Thursday and Sat. matinees.
Week Commencing Monday, March 4.
The Rose English Folly Co. An excellent Organization of Celebrated Vaudeville and Novelty Artists in the Spectacular Burletta,
THE FAKER'S DAUGHTER.
The Washburn Sisters, Crawford and Manning, the famous french quadrille, the beautiful Amazonian March and Musket Drill, by twenty bewitching beauties, and other rare special features. Next Attraction, Geo. W. Monroe in 'My Aunt Bridget.'

Underhill's University

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Notice to Creditors.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. J. A. Adlington, Surrogate of the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims or demands against Edwin Sabine late of the city of Rochester, County of Monroe, State of New York, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned executors of the will of deceased at his place for the transaction of business as such executor at 340 State street, Rochester, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of April, 1895.

Dated October 26th, 1894.

ARTHUR KEEGAN,
IRVING PAINE, Executor.
Attorney for Executor,
310 and 312 Powers Block,
Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to an order of Hon. J. A. Adlington, Surrogate of the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims of demands against Sarah J. Fox, late of the city of Rochester, County of Monroe, State of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned executrix, at her place for the transaction of business as such executrix, at 310 Powers Block, Rocester N. Y., on or before the 15th day of April, 1895.

Dated, October 8th, 1894.

ESTHER J. SULLIVAN,
apr. 14-95 Executrix, etc.

Irving Paine, Attorney for Executrix, 310 and 312 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Electric Motors At Cost.
Gas Stoves and Appliances at Cost

On exhibition at our show rooms, Mumford street. Coke delivered at $3.25 per ton. Most economical house fuel.

ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CO

E. Gefell. 651 & 653 N. Clinton St.
Watchmaker and Jeweler. Specialties in Holiday Goods. C. M. B. A. and other Catholic Society Supplies.

Coca-Calisaya

The best and most reliable Tonic for Stomach and Nervous Troubles

CURRAN & GOLER,
44 West Main St.

West, Undertaker

At DeYoung's Furniture Store,
133 STATE STREET.

FARM FOR SALE.

About 40 acres, nearly three acres of chestnut timber. This farm is situated about four miles east of Geneva, and three miles west of Waterloo. A good orchard, barn and house. Would exchange for city property or sell and give 20 years time. For particulars enquire at 23 Glasgow street, Rochester, N. Y.