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DAIRY MATTERS.

TRYING TO INVENT CHEESE.

There Are Only Four Brands and Another
Is Needed.

When Colorado manufacturers cheese
the manufacturers the most palatable
and most universal of all foods, says
the Times, of Denver. She also manu-
factures that which costs her com-
paratively little, and is available for
comparatively much. That is to say,
it is not difficult nor is it expensive to
grow and feed good milk cows in this
State—in almost any part of this State
—while between Iowa and California
no State has any special capacity for
exceeding Colorado, either in the
amount of milk that can be turned out
to whey and cheese or in facilities for
reaching a big market.

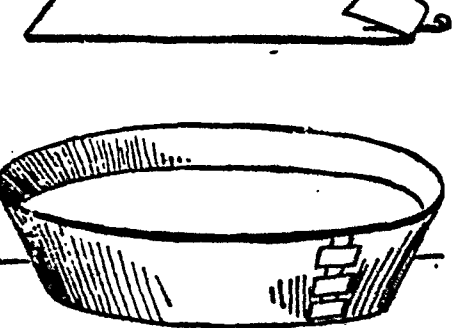
As a matter of fact, there are only
four brands of cheese in the world that
constitute a regular adjunct to the
table of all classes of consumers. These
are the Stilton cheese of England, the
Edam cheese of Holland, the Schweitz-
kase of Switzerland and the Herkimer
of New York. The Stilton cheese
is said to derive its distinguish-
ing qualities from the pasturage of the
stock; the Edam gets its qualities
from the manner of manufacture; the
Swiss from the herbs used in the com-
position, and the Herkimer from both
the pasturage and the herbs.

Four brands of cheese in an entire
world, however, is a parsimonious
number to have achieved distinction.
There is plenty of room for another
brand. And Colorado has ample chance
to occupy this room. Wisconsin and
Iowa are struggling for it, but neither
Wisconsin nor Iowa have the Colorado
grasses, the Colorado flowers, the
Colorado opportunities for aging and
flavoring. Therefore, why should not
a Colorado cheese, a Pike's Peak
cheese, or a Douglas county cheese, a
Ute cheese, or some such nomencla-
tured article, gradually work itself in-
to the lists with Stilton and Edam
and Schweitzkase and Herkimer?

MARKING THE MILK.

It Enables One to See at a Glance Just
When to Skim.

Where the milk is set in shallow
pans it is wise to mark each day's
milk, as "Tuesday morning," "Tues-
day night," etc. In this way one can



see at a glance when to skim, and does
not have to stop to reckon up the
number of pans used each day. It is also
often desired to mark a particular
cow's milk, in order to observe its
quality. A label and method of at-
tachment is shown in the cut. A
strip of pasteboard has its end bent
over and wire inserted as shown. The
fold is glued down, thus holding the
wire. Bend the double wire and hang
it over the pan's edge—New York
Tribune.

Shipping Frozen Milk.

Farmers and dairymen in New
Jersey may experience a new form of
competition from long distances in the
sale of milk in nearby cities by a pro-
cess now in successful use by the milk
dealers in Denmark and Sweden. The
milk is collected at a central station
from farms within a certain radius.
It is then Pasteurized and frozen. The
blocks of the frozen milk are placed in
stout wooden cases holding about
double the volume of the blocks, and
the extra space is filled with sterilized
milk, after which the cases are her-
metically sealed. The milk is thus
safely transported as far as England,
and it is preserved for about twenty
days. By this process milk from the
middle west can be set down in New
York in as good condition as milk
fresh from Essex county.

To Make the Butter Sweet.

If the cooking butter seems rancid
when needed for fancy cakes and other
delicate cookery it may be restored to
by taking it to the dairy and melting
it in a water bath with some freshly
burnt and coarsely powdered animal
charcoal, which has been thoroughly
freed from dust by sifting and strain-
ing it through a clean flannel. A hot
and less troublesome method is to
thoroughly wash the butter first with
good, spring water. Butyric acid,
on the presence of which rancidity
depends, is freely soluble in fresh
milk. After washing, press the
butter with the hands until the
water and milk are removed, then
lightly squeeze the lump of butter in
a towel, put into shape until all liquid
is removed and keep in a cool place
until used.

The Profit in Dairying.

It requires about 150 pounds of but-
ter per year to pay for the labor and
feed devoted to a cow. The profit is
the amount produced above the pro-
portion necessary to pay the expense.
A cow that produces 350 pounds of but-
ter a year will give four times the
profit that will be derived from a cow
producing 200 pounds of butter per
year, as the first 150 pounds must be
charged to the cow as expense. It can
be seen, therefore, that one cow, giving
350 pounds of butter in a year, is
equal, in the profit given by her, to
four cows which produce 200 pounds
each during the same time. The one
cow will take up less room than will
four. These facts show where profit
from dairying is derived.

Don't Wet the Cows Teats.

One of the relics of barbarism in
dairying is wetting the cow's teats in
milking. The milker who will do this
ought to be put to wheeling manure
and feeding pigs, the latter under in-
structions and oversight, of course.

CANAIGRE A MARVEL.

ASTOUNDING POSSIBILITIES OF A
NEWLY-CULTIVATED PLANT.

It Is Used in Tanning—An Industry That
Converts Deserts Into Fruitful Fields—
The Story of Its Development Is an In-
teresting as a Romance.

Canigre! Perhaps the word looks
strange to unaccustomed eyes, and
there may be some hesitation in its
utterance. "Kah-nah-gray," the In-
dian pronounce it, and it is composed
of two Spanish words, which are an
equivalent for "sour dock." Canigre
is the aristocrat of the dock tribe, and
being of use to man, is like most of
nature's choice gifts, placed as it
were upon the top shelf, hard to reach,
and accessible only to the persistent.

The habitat of canigre in the United
States is Southern Texas, New
Mexico and the deserts of California
and Arizona and throughout the whole
southern portion of the Colorado de-
sert straggling patches of canigre
grow. Until within three years, how-
ever, there was not a single canigre
farm in the whole world, and few per-
sons have the slightest idea of this
useful plant or know what its cultiva-
tion means to the United States and
to one of the most important practical
arts.

The process of leather-making has
been subject to fewer changes than
that of any other manufacture, and
has advanced with slower pace. Un-
til within our own century primitive
methods were almost wholly employed.
Within the last sixty years improved
machines for handling and de-lipidating
hides have come into use, but until the
discovery of canigre there has hardly
been any real improvement in tanning
agents in a hundred years.

In a few hours, varying with the sort
of hide to be tanned, the acid of the
canigre has done its work, and the
saving of three months' time and a
vast deal of human labor in the pro-
duction of leather indicates that even-
tually the whole leather-using world
is to be the beneficiary of this humble
plant.



THE CANIGRE PLANT.

The cultivation of the plant is found
as nearly as possible upon nature's
model, and there are only three canigre
farms in the world. Two of these
are located in California, and the third
in Arizona. All of the plantations
reclaimed desert land, the soil a fine
sand, pale in color, and apparently
without vitality.

Canigre is the most easily culti-
vated of any known crop, as the planting
and digging are done with an ordinary
potato digger; the sowing is also done
by machinery; the only hand work be-
ing the preparation of the cuttings for
planting. It has been found by actual
experiment that the cost of an acre of
canigre, including the planting, culti-
vating, irrigating and harvesting, is
\$16.50. The returns vary from \$45 to
\$75 per ton, and the yield is from
twelve to twenty tons to the acre on
new land, and rises higher with
cultivation. The drying shrinks the
product two thirds, but the producer
can count on a clear gain of \$500 to
the acre on land which will probably
cost him less than he would pay for
farm land in any part of the United
States. He has no fear of decay of
his crop, and no doubt about finding a
market, for should every desert acre
in California and Arizona be planted
with canigre, the supply would still
fall far short of the demand.

One of the California canigre plan-
tations consists of 22,000 acres, and
during 1897 the company conducting
it paid out \$100,000 in wages. Hun-
dreds of tons were sent from these
fields of London last year, but the
great tanneries of the continent are
unable to supply themselves with the
chips.

Canigre culture began after the
World's Columbian Exposition. A gen-
tleman resident for a time in Mexico
had witnessed the tanning of leather
by the canigre root fourteen years
ago, and, having a curiosity to learn
the nature of plant, sent specimens to
Boston for analysis. This was the
beginning of a series of tests costing
\$52,000 in the aggregate, and demon-
strating beyond a doubt the properties
of canigre. An experimental station
was formed by the Government in Ariz-
ona, and the culture of the plant
closely studied. A first award for ex-
tracted tannin and for canigre chips
was made at the exposition, and since
that time canigre-growing has be-
come an established industry, and one
that is likely to turn the desert into
fruitful fields. Its possibilities are
limitless, and within a few years Cali-
fornia will probably be as famous for
its canigre as for its oranges, and
desert agriculture will vie, in rich re-
turns, with the great desert horticulture
for which the South-west is justly
famous.

Ohio has the greatest number of pen-
sioners—99,327.

WITH A 22 CALIBER.

A MINIA OFFER TELLS A STORY OF A MAN
Overcoming a Great Fear.

Some one, in the group of militiamen
and been showing a target perforated
at a mile by a bullet so small as al-
most to appear ridiculous.

"And yet," said a veteran who had
seen service, "I know an instance of a
man who killed with one of these
small caliber rifles, shooting a B cartridge.
About all they are good for, you know,
is to shoot sparrows with."

A dozen or more years ago I had a
gang of men at work blasting rock in
a railroad cut to shorten a line. We
were near a town, and to this town
came a circus with wild animals,
including a lion which was notorious
for his ugly temper and his size. Of
course, a parade was part of the show,
and I gave my men two hours or
so on to go and see it. They were ac-
companied by my fourteen-year-old
boy, who left his gun, one of those old
rifles, who I mentioned with me. I
had my office in a shack near the cut,
and here I was busy on an engineer-
ing problem after the camp was de-
serted by my force.

As I sat in the shack, with its sides
open, hard at work, about an hour
after the parade and gone, I was start-
led by the sudden rain of a small dog
we had with us, followed immediately
by a growl that sounded like thunder.
I looked up, and to my surprise and
fear I saw, not fifty yards away, a
great yellow beast with half the dog
in his mouth. I thought at once of the
bad circus lion, and was sure that he
had escaped in some way, and that no-
body knew where he was, except my-
self, and that I was going to have a
scrap with him, unless I could escape.
This I tried to do, but the lion saw me,
and at once came my way, at first with
bounds and then creeping as a cat
does. The thing now for me to do was
to defend myself, but there was abso-
lutely nothing I could use except my
boy's rifle, and that was so small it
made me laugh to think of firing it
on a lion. However, it was all I had,
and I took it up and waited, with a
half hope that I might land the small
bullet in his eye and disable him for a
few minutes, anyhow.

"Slowly he came toward me, and as
he crept nearer I noticed that he had
got a dynamite cartridge fastened to
his foot by a snap we were using on
some of them in some experiments we
were making. Some careless work-
man had left the cartridge, and this
snap had evidently caught to the hair
on the lion's foot, and he was drag-
ing it along with him. As I noticed
this I remembered that dynamite and
oil were like a big explosion cap, and
I wondered if I couldn't shoot my
little bullet and hit that part of the
cartridge.

"Well, as kept coming until he
wasn't fifty feet away, and then I let
her go. She snapped like popping an
inflated rose leaf on the back of a fair
lady's hand, but in an instant I went
over backward, there was a tremen-
dous explosion, and I didn't know any
more till a crowd of people woke me
up and asked me what the matter was.
They said the lion had escaped, and
while looking for it they had heard the
explosion and had run over to see what
it was. Fifteen minutes later I had
gathered myself together sufficiently
to tell them what had happened, and
when one of the crowd men found a
bunch of hair like a whitewash brush
on top of my shack he identified it as
the end of the lion's tail. That's
about all there was left of him, too,
but I don't want to shoot any more
lions with cat rifles, I'm telling you."

Every Watch a Compass.

Several weeks ago in London," said
an English tourist, "I was standing
beside an American acquaintance
when I expressed a wish to know
which point was the north. He pulled
out his watch, looked at it and at once
pointed in the right direction. I asked
him whether he had a compass at-
tached to his watch. 'All watches are
compasses,' he replied. Then he ex-
plained to me how this was. Point the
hour hand to the sun, and the south
is exactly half way between the hour
and the figure XII, on the dial. For
instance, suppose it is four o'clock.
Point the hand indicating four to the
sun, and if, on the watch is exactly
south. Suppose, again, that it is eight
o'clock. Point the hand indicating
eight to the sun and the figure X, on
the dial is due south.

"My American friend seemed sur-
prised that I did not know this, and,
not wanting to be left alone in my ig-
norance, I asked Henry M. Stanley,
whom I met the following day, whether
he knew of this simple means of
taking the points of the compass. My
self-esteem rose when that famous
traveler told me he had never heard of
it. So, perhaps there may be plenty
of folks in your country who still re-
main in my original state of igno-
rance. I don't know what place my
American friend holds from, but some-
where in your great West."

New Story of Carlyle.

A correspondent of the Glasgow
Evening News tells a story of Carlyle
which he says, he received at first
hand, and which has the merit, he be-
lieves, of never having been published
before. During a visit at the farm of
Templeland, Carlyle and his wife, along
with some friends, had set down to
coffee. "Jane," said the sage, in a
stiff, ill-temper, "this coffee is cold; I
shan't have it." Thereupon up rose
Mrs. Carlyle. She went to the fire
grate, and picking out a red-hot cinder
with a pair of tongs, dropped it into
her husband's cup, with the exclaima-
tion, "There, Thomas, is it not enough
for you now?"

Mrs. Astor's Famous Diamonds.

Mrs. William Astor, it is said, has
bought for \$125,000 the famous dia-
monds known as the "Indian Twins."
They are, cut cushion shape, weigh
eight and a half carats each and are of
a pale blue color, so full of fire, that
many people, when seen by the light
of comparison, "The Twins" were
the property of Warren Hastings when
he was governor-general of India.
Later one of them disappeared, and
was found only last year, worn by a
Western cattle man in a Clark street
barroom in Chicago.

Ripins Tablets cure dyspepsia.

DISCOURAGE NEWS.

What Our Friends in the Northwestern
States are Doing.

From the Journal Correspondence,
Chicago.

Autumn does not seem to be a season
when football and football fever are
to be football unless the team you "root"
for wins. And according to this rule
of reasoning, Northwestern has not
yet felt the true spirit of the fall.
For we have had only one football game
here, and that has been lost. On Saturday
last the Elmhurst High School eleven lined
up against the Cornish eleven, and re-
sulted in a draw. The Cornish eleven
ball six times over the whitewash line,
with disastrous result, and finally kick-
ed over the goal post, also six times. And
then the Cornish men realized the sad fact
that the game was lost, and the score stood
24-0. The trouble with our men seems to
have been the jump on that which harbored
the Greeks in their late struggle with the
Turks. One team had one nominal sup-
plier, but numerous self-appointed com-
manders, and the game separately, and di-
vided the fall. Here in Chicago, the game
may be judged from the fact that
when, after the game, the eleven asked
to give their vote, the values that
cried "Rah, rah, Cornish," were
outnumbered by those who shouted
"Rah, rah, Cornish." A football team is
nothing of a team without discipline, and
there can be no discipline without a captain
whose authority is supreme and unquestion-
able.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret
O'Connor was held Friday, the 28th inst.,
from St. Mary's church, and was largely at-
tended. A high mass was celebrated by
Rev. Father Law, and the deceased was
interred in St. Mary's cemetery. The
deceased was a native of Ireland, and
was married to James O'Connor, who
died several years ago.

Miss Kate Carey and Miss Margaret
Mangan of Elmira spent Sunday with Miss
Johanna Han.

The body of John Ritz, a glass cutter who
formerly resided in Cornish and who has
lately been living in Brooklyn, was brought
to this city on Saturday, and funeral ser-
vices were held from St. Mary's church.
Father Law officiating at a service. The
interment then took place in St. Mary's
cemetery, the following gentlemen acting
as pallbearers: Frank Sobel, R. H. Goffin,
John Miller, John Lyman, Michael Aull
and G. Kinsaid. Deceased lived here, with
his family for many years, and had been
of friends who regret his death.

Calcedonia.

The death of Mrs. Mary Kelley, wife of
John P. Kelley, occurred on Wednesday
night of last week at the home of her sister,
Mrs. F. D. Walker, from heart disease, aged
44 years. The deceased had been in failing
health for the past three months. Although
her death was not wholly unexpected it was
a great shock to her many friends in this
community. She was a woman of a most
amiable disposition, beloved by all with
whom she came in contact. She had been
the neighbor in which she lived for many
years, and was a kind and obliging neighbor,
and a loving wife and mother. She is sur-
vived by her husband and eight children, the
youngest being but three months old. Her
father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John
Kelley, two brothers and one sister, Mr.
Rick, Henry, Mrs. F. D. Walker, and Mr.
M. J. Lee. The funeral services were held
on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and at
1 o'clock in St. Columba's church. It was
the largest funeral here in some time, and
was held by her many friends. The body was
interred in the family lot in St. Columba's
cemetery. May her soul rest in peace.

Miss Josephine Martin returned last Sat-
urday evening after having spent a week with
friends in Durkirk.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Leary spent Sunday
with relatives in Avon.

The marriage of Miss Mary Kelley and
Mr. Thomas Conroy, two well known young
people of this village, is announced to take
place in St. Columba's church on Wednes-
day, Nov. 17.

Illness.

The Ladies Aid Society held one of their
very enjoyable social parties at the home of
the society on Tuesday evening last. It was
the second of a series of such parties, and the
program was held there in great success.

The marriage of Matthew Stanger,
Miss Agnes Conroy is announced to take
place at Durkirk.

Miss Anna M. Smith, daughter of Mr.
J. M. Smith, of the village of Durkirk, is
expected to arrive here on Monday.

Mrs. Michael Dettmer and family spent
Sunday at Porton.

Tuesday evening Mrs. F. D. Walker's
wedding anniversary was very pleasantly
celebrated by a large number of her friends,
and the evening was spent in a most enjoy-
able and successful manner.

The new church is rapidly filling with
plates. The painting of the interior is
advanced and the exterior is being
finished. It has been a long time since
which have been devoted to the church,
and the members of the church are
expected that the church will be
dedicated early in the season.

Services.

Miss Margaret Whitcomb, daughter of Mr.
J. M. Whitcomb, of the village of Durkirk,
has returned home.

Miss Mary Conroy, daughter of Mr.
J. M. Conroy, of the village of Durkirk,
has returned home.

Miss Carrie Halsey, daughter of Mr.
J. M. Halsey, of the village of Durkirk,
has returned home.

Miss Kate Conroy, daughter of Mr.
J. M. Conroy, of the village of Durkirk,
has returned home.

Miss Ella Murray, daughter of Mr.
J. M. Murray, of the village of Durkirk,
has returned home.

The Teachers Association of the
district of Wayne County will be held at
Durkirk this week.

Miss John L. Conroy, daughter of Mr.
J. M. Conroy, of the village of Durkirk,
has returned home.

George O'Brien, of the village of Durkirk,
has returned home.

Miss Ella O'Brien, daughter of Mr.
J. M. O'Brien, of the village of Durkirk,
has returned home.

Miss O'Brien, daughter of Mr.
J. M. O'Brien, of the village of Durkirk,
has returned home.

Thomas Conroy, daughter of Mr.
J. M. Conroy, of the village of Durkirk,
has returned home.

Donna Campbell, daughter of Mr.
J. M. Campbell, of the village of Durkirk,
has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Conroy, daughter of Mr.
J. M. Conroy, of the village of Durkirk,
has returned home.

ward were called to "Hood's Pills" and
coming to the rescue. Hood's Pills
Michael.

[Continued on 2nd page.]