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SVERDRUP'S EXPEDITION

Change Suggested by Experience in the Preparations.

A Norwegian proverb says, "The ship that has once seen the sun set on a field of ice, will always return to it." With the Fram this certainly will prove to be the case, for in these days she again sets sail for Polar seas.

Already in the autumn of 1896, shortly after the world had been electrified by the news of the return of Nansen and the Fram, her captain, Otto Sverdrup, began planning a second arctic expedition. Before, however, publicly announcing his intentions, he laid his scheme before English and Scandinavian scientists, and went carefully over his plans with Nansen; the former agreed with him, that were he successful in accomplishing what he intended, the trip would be of great scientific value; the latter naturally fired Sverdrup with his usual enthusiasm and encouragement. Captain Sverdrup had but to suggest his plan to wealthy Norwegians of scientific interests in order instantly to receive promise of such support as to remove all financial obstacles, even should the government veto an appropriation.

The Fram's first expedition had, of course, shown its captain in which way she fell short of, as well as surpassed, expectations, and how she bore the very varying stress and strain of polar seas. Although the ship had most admirably withstood the packing and grinding of the ice, as well as internally fulfilled the wants of such an expedition, still Captain Sverdrup had observed several ways in which she could more fully meet requirements.

Remodelling the ship, he thought, might cost about \$5,000, but later he found that it would amount to about \$6,500. In the spring of 1897 a petition, accompanied by a hearty recommendation from Nansen, was laid before the Storting, requesting an appropriation of money sufficient to cover the expenses. It was instantly and enthusiastically voted by both Radicals and Conservatives.

The entire cost of the necessary provisions was defrayed by the brothers Ringnaes and Consul Heiberg, and the Fram was ready and transformed early this spring. With Nansen meeting success, after having sailed out in the face of so much criticism and scepticism, Sverdrup found it unnecessary to explain his intentions or support his views in order to gain confidence or belief. The course of his trip is in the main as follows: First, to creep along the western coast of Greenland, through Smith's Sound and the Kennedy and Robinson Straits, to the northwestern coast, and from there out into Lincoln's Sea, well known from Markham's voyage in 1876. Sverdrup hopes to reach Robinson Strait by August, the time of year when it is freest from ice. In Lincoln's Sea, somewhere near Greenland's coast, he hopes to seek winter quarters. Then, the following spring or summer, the journey will continue around the northern shore of Greenland (Greenland, according to the latest investigations, is supposed to be an island), and drift with the polar current down the eastern shore. The course of the trip is, therefore, mainly a circumnavigation of Greenland.

Sverdrup's greatest difficulty, should he succeed in getting round the north of Greenland, will undoubtedly be when endeavoring to force the Fram out of the "pack-ice," by which she would gradually be carried southward with the polar current. His succeeding in doing this with the Fram in the summer of 1896 was what earned for him Nansen's remark, at a dinner of the Norwegian Geographical society, "I consider," Nansen said, "Sverdrup's freeing our ship from the horrible crush of the pack-ice which surrounded her the greatest achievement ever performed in arctic regions."

The aim of Sverdrup's journey is merely one of scientific research, and not, as Nansen's party was, to reach the axis of the pole. Besides a study of the meteorological, magnetic, and other physical conditions of these partly unknown regions, much of the work will be an accurate examination of the palaeocretaceous ice, as well as the oceanic, and the stretches of land that are passed. The geology of the country also will be investigated, the depth, percentage of salt, and temperature of the sea, the flora and fauna of the regions, etc.

With the Fram as their station, many sledging expeditions will be made in order to locate definitely the geographical position of islands and coast, and as Sverdrup recently put it in a speech at the recent fete of Norwegian geologists, "to color the white ignorance of our maps."

In one respect a radical departure has been made in the Fram's equipment, namely, in the use of petroleum for lighting as well as heating, instead of electricity. The large quantity of coal needed for heating as well as for motor force has now been replaced by twenty tons of petroleum.

The Danish government has, as usual, done much towards the success of the trip. When the Fram reaches Godhavn, Greenland, she will there find sixty tons of coal awaiting her, as well as the so necessary dogs. In Scoresby Sound a station has been placed at the disposition of Sverdrup. The Greenland authorities in Godhavn, Egedes Minde, and Upernivik have also received instruction from the home government to aid in every possible manner Sverdrup and his ship.

Samuel Stout of Newcomb, Ill., who has just been granted a patent for a farm gate, is said to be the oldest person to whom a patent right has ever been attended. Mr. Stout is over 80 years of age.



WHY BESS WAITED.

The earth was robed in white when Bess sprang from her little cot, and, running to the window, stood as rooted to the spot.

At breakfast time the child was found still gazing at the snow, for all the world like some white bud that had forgot to blow.

When told 'twas time to dress, and bid her sleeping-gown to do, she said, "Ise waitin' for ze earf To take its nighty off!"

THE "JUSTICE BELL"

The Story of How an Old Horse Once Used It.

The Glen Island Museum of Natural History, on Long Island Sound, now boasts the only original "Justice Bell," whereof this familiar tale is told:

"In one of the old cities of Italy, many centuries ago, the King caused the bell to be hung in a tower in one of the public squares, and called it 'The Bell of Justice.' He commanded that any one who had been wronged should go and ring the bell, and so call the magistrate and ask and receive justice. And when, in the course of time, the lower end of the bell rope rotted away, a wild vine was tied to it, to lengthen it. One wild, stormy night the inhabitants were awakened by the loud clanging of the bell. An old and starving horse that had been abandoned by its owner and turned out to die wandered into the tower and, in trying to eat the vine, rang the bell. The magistrate of the city coming to see who demanded justice, found the horse, and he caused the owner of the animal to be summoned before him, and decreed that during the horse's life his owner should provide for him proper food and drink and stable."

Hon. John H. Starin, while travelling in Italy, saw the bell and heard its history and immediately bought it for his museum.

"Your Light's Out."

The question of carrying lights after dark, which has lately been a bone of contention to the drivers and bicyclists of some of our own cities, is not a new one.

Two centuries ago the town council of Oudenarde, in Flanders—famed as the scene of one of Marlborough's great victories—issued an order that no citizen should appear on the streets, after eight o'clock in the evening, without a lantern, under a penalty of ten florins. The rule caused as much grumbling as did a recent edict of New York, compelling all vehicles to show a light. The burghers consulted together, and went forth at nightfall, lanterns in hand, but with never a candle in the lanterns.

Next day the council met and passed a further ordinance that every nocturnal pedestrian should carry a lantern and that each lantern should contain a candle—penalty, for infraction, twenty florins.

That night the law-abiding citizens of Oudenarde sallied forth with lanterns and candles, but the candles were not lighted.

The council again convened, and added a third rule—that the candles must be lighted, under a forfeit of forty florins.

In this emergency the good Oudenarders lit their candles, but wrapped their lanterns under their cloaks.

The struggle was finally ended by an official order which stated, in terms too precise and emphatic to be evaded by any trick or device, that the citizens must carry lanterns with lighted candles, that the lights must be plainly visible at a distance, and that any violator of this sapient ruling should pay forty florins to the town's treasury.

This Robin Was Clever.

A little story is being told in Huntington, L. I., of a clever robin in that place who wove into its nest a piece of rare old lace. The lace belonged to Mrs. Sammis, and was one of those fine delicate pieces that are treasured with such care by those fortunate enough to possess such heirlooms.

Mrs. Sammis washed it and put it out to dry in a place that she thought particularly safe, but when she went for it an hour later, it had disappeared, and no trace of it could be found. The robin knew nothing of the value of this beautiful treasure, and thinking it just the thing for its nest, had snatched it up and flown away. Mrs. Sammis had noticed a robin flying by with something white, and suspecting what it would be used for, had her husband place a ladder against a tree and make a search. He found a dainty little robin's nest, with the lace nicely woven among the twigs and grass.

It was necessary to get the lace, and although the little robin fought bravely, her beautiful nest was torn to pieces and the lace restored to its rightful owner.

He Studied Fractions.
"Bobbie, how many sisters has you new school fellow?"
"He has one, mamma. He tried to stuff me up by saying that he had two half sisters; but he doesn't know that I study fractions."

It was the first time Johnny had ever heard a guinea hen. "Oh, mamma!" he shouted, "come and hear the chicken awindin' itself up."

THE CURIOUS CRAWFISH.

A Crustacean Highly Esteemed as a Food by Germans and by Bas.

"The crawfish hasn't come to be much appreciated in this country as food," said a fish dealer, "although among a small circle here it is alleged to be highly prized. In some European countries, and especially in northern Germany, the crawfish as an edible crustacean is in such demand that it is largely grown by artificial means.

"The crawfish is in many respects a curious creature. It is so tardy in reaching maturity that it requires from twelve to fifteen years to attain its growth, which is between three and six inches. The male crawfish live in colonies in holes in the river or creek banks, and the female, especially while waiting for her eggs to hatch, prefers to live by herself. The crawfish hunts its prey at night and begins the quest as soon as dusk sets in. Crawfish are never found in any numbers and never of mature size in water inhabited by eels or pickerel. The eel is its greatest enemy and destroyer. The crawfish sheds its shell every year, the male in June, and the female in July. They are then the most tender and delicate of creatures and especially prized as bait for bass. The most prolific water for crawfish I ever knew is the Miami River in Ohio. There are no eels or pickerel in that stream, but it is noted for a choice variety of bass. These bass will seldom take any other bait than the soft crawfish. For other fish the tail of the hard craw, as the natives call it, with the shell peeled from the hard, white, sweet flesh, is a killing bait. If the angler can get it within reach of the fish he is hoping to catch before it is seized by some living crawfish.

"If a fisherman is after crawfish for bait he has only to let down a piece of pork or beef or any other kind of flesh, or even a piece of potato or turnip, tied to a string. In a moment, every craw that can get hold of it with its claws will quickly do so. If the string is pulled up slowly and steadily until a craw will let loose of the bait until it is landed on the bank or in the boat. The fisherman wrenches the tail from the body and casts the latter away. So tenacious of life are the crawfish that it is a common sight to see scores of these mutilated bodies crawling about the river banks and returning to the water, where they will live for hours. The craws that are captured in this way are all hard shells. The soft shells are so delicate it would not be possible for them to cling with their claws to anything. They are caught by turning over stones on the bottom of the river, where they hide during the season in which they are shedders. Anglers who want them for bait are not the only ones that invade the hiding places of the soft-shell crawfish. Bass constantly hunt them, turning over the stones to uncover them with as much skill as the angler can. That such enormous quantities of crawfish survive the shedding season in the Miami River is one of the wonders of piscatorial life.

"Although the crawfish will survive for hours, and sometimes a day or more, the mutilation to which fishermen subject it, it will soon die if laid on its back and kept there. If placed in that position it works violently with its rows of feet and its claws, which seems to soon exhaust it and cause its death. The crawfish will live for a week or more out of water if kept in a cool, moist place. Those Europeans who consider this crustacean a delicacy have a superstition that they are not good in the months containing the letter 'R,' unlike the belief in this country that oysters are only good in such months. It is declared to be a fact by growers and shippers of crawfish that if a thunderstorm arises while they are in transit they will die instantly."

First Elephant in America.

It is not generally known that a citizen of Owensboro, Kentucky, brought across the ocean the first elephant that was ever in America. The name of the gentleman was Moses Smith. Mr. Smith was at Paris with his brother, and had "more money than he knew what to do with." He told his brother that he intended taking something to America that the people had never seen. "You had better buy an elephant," said the jocular brother, and that was what Moses did. He picked out the biggest animal he could find, and paid an enormous price for it. He brought it to New York, where it was a nine days' wonder, but the owner soon found that he had something worse than the proverbial white elephant on his hands. He tried to sell it, but could find no buyer, and at last undertook to give it away, in which he was equally unsuccessful. Finally he found a man who agreed to pay him \$100 for it, and this individual put in on exhibition. He was so successful that he went into the show business and made a fortune out of Mr. Smith's folly.

Slightly Mixed.

Little Alice, three years old, had been told by her Sunday school teacher, that she must recite a verse of Scripture upon the following Sunday in the presence of the whole school. Through the week her mother drilled her upon it so that she might make no blunder. Now it chanced that there was a firm of grocers, composed of Mr. Scriptif and Mr. Bidwell, who were both friends of the family, but Mr. Bidwell was the special favorite of the little one. On the appointed Sunday, at the close of the lessons, the scholars recited their verses. When it came her turn, little Alice rose, and to the vast amusement of the school solemnly recited, "Search the 'Bidwells.'"

DIOCESAN NEWS.

What Our Friends in the Surrounding Parishes are Doing.

From Our Special Correspondents.

Cornieg.

Miss Anna Ray delightfully entertained several of her friends on Friday of last week with a progressive euchre party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Myers on West Second street. Refreshments were served and a thoroughly enjoyable time was had by all present. The prizes were won by Miss Tess Sloane and Mr. W. M. Egginton, the latter being the recipient of a most unique smoking set.

Miss Katharine Cowley has been spending some days at Lake Kewqua.

Mrs. J. C. McGowan was in Elmira the past week, visiting her sister, Mrs. E. S. Quinby.

Mrs. Margaret Swain is home from a two months' visit with her son, W. P. Swain of Chicago.

Miss Mame Gallagher has returned from a two weeks' visit at Monterey.

Mrs. Malady and daughter Celia, and Miss Elizabeth Malady, who have been staying at Kenka lake, returned home last week.

Miss Anna Fernan was united in marriage to Michael Tully on Wednesday morning of last week. The ceremony was performed by Rev. alter Lee and a nuptial high mass was celebrated. The young couple have the best wishes for their future happiness of a large circle of friends.

Mrs. John Lee and daughter, Catherine Lee, of Buffalo, the mother and sister of Rev. Walter Lee, were in the city during the past week.

Miss Anna Cunningham, who has been visiting friends here, has returned to her home in Buffalo.

Miss Maggie Walsh enjoyed a pleasant vacation at Atlantic City.

Heroes are made in war time, and the late war with Spain has lifted at least one Cornieg boy from common place obscurity into the prominence that belongs to heroes. Sergeant Joseph McGovern, who has returned from the war in Cuba, weak and worn from privations and suffering and full of stories of battles and attacks and deeds of American valor, is at present the most popular young man in Cornieg. This very young Irish-American who was a school boy only a few short years ago, has the distinction of being the only man in Cornieg who saw the battle of Santiago and the famous work of the Rough Riders. Sergeant "Joe" is very well known here, and of course everyone is proud of him.

Miss Anna Ray, who has been visiting friends in town, left on Sunday for her home in New York.

On Sunday last occurred the death of Floyd Warren of this city. Deceased was 24 years of age, a bright and promising young man whose early death caused much sorrow among his friends. He was married, and leaves a wife and two children. The funeral was held on Tuesday from St. Mary's church, and the bearers were Samuel Cleary, John Worell, Ed. Myers, Archie Rice, T. O'Connor, Dan Quill.

On Tuesday evening of this week a public reception was held in the City hall in honor of Sergeant Joe McGovern, the young soldier-hero lately returned from Cuba. An interesting program of singing and speech making was carried out and a large crowd was present. The affair was under the auspices of the A. O. H. of this city.

Large crowds are attracted each evening to Brown park, Painted Post, where the open air entertainment is quite enjoyable. Miss Barclay, who sings solo, possesses a voice that is pleasing and cultivated, and has made favorable impression on the best elements in her audience. Some one ought to write a book on elocution for students, and instruct ignorant ones that it is not proper to hiss or jeer at a person who does you the favor of singing to you without charging you anything. Such jeering somehow seems ungrateful, and there is nothing more contemptible than ingratitude.

John McCarthy, the genial newspaper deliverer in the Fourth ward, is going his rounds with one hand bandaged. He was lifting a heavy stone from a well and it slipped from his shoulder, striking on his hand, and the sharp corner lacerated quite a gash in the palm. Nothing serious will result except the inconvenience of being deprived of the use of one hand for a few days.

The suggestion made in the column a week or so ago that local talent should be used in the entertainments at the Post seems to have borne fruit, and John Donahue, better known as "Sag," is making a tremendous hit with his buck and wing dancing.

Lama.

John Lockington, an old and highly respected citizen of this place, died at his home here last Monday night of old age. Mr. Lockington was born in county, County Ireland, about 52 years ago, and has resided in Lima nearly 50 years. He is survived by five sons—James E., John, William, Mark and Henry, all of this town; and three daughters, Sarah and Nellie of Lima and Mrs. D. M. Byrnes of Chicago. The funeral was held from St. Rose's church on Thursday morning and was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends.

The Misses McCort of Rochester spent Sunday last with Miss Sarah Lockington. The electric lights are being lit every night and are giving great satisfaction. The following gentlemen acted as delegates to the Livingston county Farmers' convention at Lavenia, August 27th. For the Village Engine company, William Allen; for A. R. Benson and H. J. Feuch; the Chemists were represented by Edmund McSwaney, L. E. Boehme and D. J. Hagerly, and the Hook and Ladder by S. E. Benson, Frank Bonner and M. J. Lockington. All three companies attended the convention on Thursday and participated in the parade. Hook and Ladder furnished 30 uniformed men, the Chemists 30, and Village Engine 20.

At a secret conference of the Western New York Bimetallic League held in Rochester one day last week, Patrick Randall and James E. Gordon represented the town, and when the resolution was drafted and adopted, Mr. Hendrick was one of the gentlemen appointed to do so, he representing Livingston county.

[Continued on 6th page.]

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But that tired feeling
Means danger

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This condition may
Lead to serious illness.

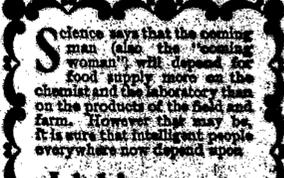
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Tones the stomach,

Creates an appetite,
And builds up
Energizes and vitalizes
The whole system.

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Only Hood's

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woman (also the "coming
man") will depend for
food supply more on the
cheapest and the laboratory than
on the products of the soil and
farm. However that may be,
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stock for soups, stews and made
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