

THE POPE AND ITALY

POSSIBLY A NEW PAGE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

The Question of Temporal Power May Be Settled Ere Long to the Satisfaction of His Holiness—A Significant Publication.

An article which recently appeared in the *Osservatore Romano* has aroused unusual attention, especially in diplomatic circles in Europe. The writer deals with the question of the Pope's temporal power, and there has been a good deal of speculation as to his exact purport and meaning. To describe the writer's aim briefly, he combats the idea that the Sovereign Pontiff persists in the claim to temporal dominion merely for the love of power. The Pope looks upon it as a means of assuring the freedom and independence of the Church, but if that freedom and independence could be gained in any other way His Holiness, a Catholic might well believe, would be quite ready to renounce the claim to temporal power. The subject is dealt with historically in order that the drift of the writer, who signs himself "L," may be made more clear. It is shown that the civil principality arose when by the rule, often schismatic and heretical, and always plugging the empire and Christian society owing to the intrigues of the palace, abandoned Rome and Italy to themselves after having plundered them. The papal authority was gradually acknowledged in contrast to the authority of the eastern monarchs, and thus the papal dominion came into existence through the gift of the people.

No sovereignty could be more legitimate, and the Church could not therefore allow any controversy as to the propriety of its origin or the excellence of its effects with regard to liberty and independence. But the Church is not represented by a dynastic head, whose house enjoys a family succession, nor does earthly grandeur raise the Pontiff above common human conditions. And the office that has been assigned to him for the promotion of the welfare of humanity demands that he be ever ready to subordinate all individual interests, whether of the pastor or of the members of the flock, to the higher interests of the flock as a whole. While, then, the Church defends its right to juridical independence and liberty in the way in which it has been doing, being of itself unable to find any better way, on the day when one better or an equally good one will be found, it may be assumed that the Church will do without the civil principality and will not regret the loss as if it diminished its strength or dignity.

We do not know what the relations between the writer and the Holy Father may be, or whether the views of His Holiness be exactly brought out. It appears to us, however, that such an article would scarcely be published in a journal which, as is well known, usually speaks for the Holy See in at least an unofficial sense, were the sentiments it expresses at variance with those of the Holy Father. If it conveys his mind, its importance cannot well be overestimated, for it opens up a new page in the history of the Catholic Church. Practically the attitude of the writer toward the temporal power of the papacy is this: that it was designed by Providence for the advancement of Christianity and civilization, but that now, except for the purpose of guaranteeing the Church's liberty and independence, the necessity for it has ceased. In other words, His Holiness only seeks to be guaranteed the freedom and independence essential for the discharge of his exalted duties. The actual terms upon which such an arrangement may be concluded it is for His Holiness to fix definitely. It is pretty clear that he is anxious to be as generous as possible toward the Italian monarchy, and that if the king is prepared to enter into negotiations he will find His Holiness both conciliatory and moderate. But it is manifest that something more than an agreement with the king of Italy is contemplated. The Catholic Church is a worldwide organization. The Pontiff's subjects are to be found in every country, and his freedom to make provision for their spiritual welfare is a matter which concerns all rulers. A guarantee of an international character is accordingly needed.

The vast change in ecclesiastical policy which this article may perhaps be regarded as the turning point will, we feel sure, cause no misgivings either to the ecclesiastical authorities or to the Catholic faithful throughout the world. True, the Popes as temporal rulers performed splendid work for the world, breaking down feudal tyranny and asserting the power of the people. As Villmain somewhere remarks, the inviolable liberty of the human spirit prevailed itself of the tiara in order to fight against material forces.

The power of the Church will be all the purer because it will be entirely spiritual and free from the dross which inevitably clings to whatever is human. And the more thoroughly the Catholic Church prepares itself for becoming a greater spiritual power than it is or ever has been the better it will be for itself and for humanity. Amid all the instability of the present time there is a restlessness betokening a desire for death. Through neglect of religious practices, carelessness, indifference and intellectual pride men have lapsed into materialism, but all the time their hearts keep calling for the consolations of religion and the hopes it begets. Sooner or later many of them will obey its promptings, and when they once turn to Christianity the only church that can claim their allegiance is the strong, united, independent, fearless Catholic Church.—London Catholic Opinion.

HOLY LAND SCENES.

MUCH THE SAME NOW AS THEY WERE IN OUR SAVIOUR'S DAY.

Places Still Hallowed by the Memories of Christ's Presence—Cana, Where Our Lord's First Miracle Was Performed—The Sea of Galilee.

The scenes among which our Lord worked His miracles remain in much the same condition as they were when His blessed feet trod the valleys and hillsides of Judea, Cana, the sea of Galilee, the pool of Bethesda, the Mount of Olives, Capernaum, Bethany and the temple walls of Jerusalem have all been traced and can be visited. The town of Cana, wherein was the home of Nathaniel, was the scene of our Lord's first miracle in the changing of water into wine at the marriage feast.

The house of those young people, whose union was blessed by the presence of Jesus Christ, was built after the fashion of the east. It preserved a courtyard surrounded on three sides by covered porches leading into rooms. Rugs covered the floor, garlands of flowers beautified the walls, the room was brilliantly lit up and the guests reclined on cushions placed around the festive board. The story is simply and beautifully told by the evangelist. In the midst of the rejoicing Our Blessed Lady discovered that the supply of wine was exhausted. Our Lord with five of his disciples had been quietly watching the joy of the young people and the exuberance of their pleasure. His mother approached him with the simple words, "Son, they have no wine" and our Lord, echoing her wishes, used His omnipotence to turn the sparkling water from the neighboring fountain into the most exquisite wine. The town of Cana lies only a short distance from Nazareth. It is on the road to Tiberias. Near the town is a large spring enclosed by a wall from which the water was drawn. Water vessels of baked limestone are still in use by the natives and it is said that the identical vessels that were used at the historic marriage feast are preserved in a little Greek church nearby.

The sea of Galilee and its vicinity were the scenes of more of our Lord's miracles than any other part of the Holy Land. Here took place the miraculous draft of fishes, here Christ walked upon the waters of this inland sea and snatched St. Peter from death, here He quelled the raging storm by His command. This holy spot has changed much since then. Christ's prophecy has been realized, ruin and destruction mark the sights of the beautiful cities that lined its shores. The stately palm with all its oriental beauty still raises its tufted head over the holy spot, the sentinel of desolation. Stately rivers that formerly carried on their bosoms necessities and superfluities of commerce have dwindled down to mere streams that babble among the ruins of the historic past, the hundreds of sails that formerly burdened the bosom of the waters have disappeared and in their place are a few pleasure craft for the convenience of tourists making the trips by water instead of land.

The area of this famous sea is small—thirteen miles in length by six in breadth. To the north Jordan empties its muddy waters. Grassy slopes form its banks, which gradually rise till they become barren cliffs, rocky and desolate. To these lonely heights our Saviour was accustomed to retire with his chosen few for needed rest and to be absorbed in prayer and heavenly contemplation.

Tiberias, of all the cities formerly clustering around this historic inland sea, alone remains. Bethesda, Capernaum, Chorazin and Magdala have crumbled and disappeared during the lapse of time. Josephus, the Jewish historian, counts on the shores of Galilee in his day 204 villages and towns. Time also has contracted the area of this inland sea from sixty to thirteen miles in length and from forty to six miles in breadth, yet its shores are still hallowed by the memories of Christ's presence, and there hangs over its limpid waters an indescribable solemnity and mystery. Bethany is three tows, with its sacred history, the home of Lazarus, whom our Lord raised from the dead and who, as sacred tradition tells us, after a holy life of apostolic labors gave up his soul to God at Mar-sailles, where he had ruled as first bishop of that see. Here also happened that wonderful miracle of our Lord feeding the multitude with a few loaves and fishes, symbolic of the great eucharistic feast which His church was to daily spread to the faithful. Centuries have come and gone and have been "rolled up as a scroll," yet our Catholic instincts bring the scene vividly before us as we stand at the foot of Mount Hermon. The multitude forget their fatigue and hunger as they eagerly drink in the words of Christ. The sun is going down over the mountain top in a blaze of golden splendor, the shadows are creeping over the darkening waters, when the disciples call our Lord's attention to the sad condition of His audience. Then all the wonderful love of His sacred heart swells up, overflows in pity and sympathy, and, using His omnipotence, He feeds the famished ones who had leaned on His blessed words. Every foot of this favored valley speaks of the great central figure of history. From Judea has been spread that wonderful church which had its cradle among her purple hills. Every Catholic heart has longed sometimes to visit these sacred scenes where Jesus walked and preached and wept and loved our fallen humanity, the land of the ancient prophets who had sang of His coming and who had sighed for the saving merits of His passion and death.—Catholic Home Companion.

ARMAGH'S CATHEDRAL.

The Grand Edifice Just Consecrated at Ireland's Primate's See.

On Sunday, July 24, the twenty-fifth anniversary of Cardinal Logue's consecration as a bishop, occurred the solemn consecration and opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral at Armagh, the primate's see of Ireland, with ceremonies which surpassed in splendor anything of the kind seen before in Erin's green vale.

Sixty years have passed since the foundation of the cathedral was laid in 1840 by Dr. Crotty, then archbishop. Under the successor, Dr. Dixon, the work was continued, and a great bazaar given in 1895 cleared more than \$35,000 and enabled the church authorities to place a roof on the building under the supervision of a young Dublin architect named McCarthy. Mr. Dunn, the original architect, having died Archbishop McGowan continued the work until, in August 1873, he was able solemnly to dedicate the new temple. More than 100,000 persons attended this ceremony, and twenty prelates, headed by the late cardinal O'Leary, were present in the sanctuary. While the preacher for the occasion was the celebrated Dominican orator, Father Thomas Burke, famous for his lectures and sermons all over the world.

After the death of Dr. McGowan in 1887, Mr. Logue, who had been coadjutor for a few months previously, succeeded him and set to work to pay off the heavy debt left by his predecessor and finish the building, whose interior decorations were of such florid character that he ordered them entirely renewed, importing the best ecclesiastical art works from Italy and France. In 1893 he was made a cardinal by the late Pope, and this additional dignity enabled him to raise successfully the large sum needed for the work. It was not, however, till the close of the year 1899 that his eminence, judging the time ripe for further efforts, issued a pastoral letter on the "National Cathedral," addressed to all the churches in Ireland, and was enabled to start the famous and popular National Cathedral bazaar, which lasted two years and which raised immense sums to ward the work of finishing the building.

In 1901 the cathedral was closed to worshippers and the decoration of the interior was pushed rapidly along until it was decided to proceed to the solemn consecration of the building on the very day of the cardinal primate's episcopal consecration.

An address was given by an archbishop, and the cardinal primate, the Jubilee of the consecration of money to the building, and the cardinal primate, offering a sum of \$10,000, was still in debt to the extent of \$100,000 and money had to be raised to complete the work. The efforts of the cardinal primate and others were successful, and on July 24 the solemn consecration took place.

For four years the cathedral, being and decorating the interior has been in progress under the supervision and in accordance with the plans of the most eminent architects of Ireland. The most skilled artists have been employed in the work with such success that the perfection of the altar, mosaics, screens, pulpits and organ has evoked the admiration of even the most critical visitors. The total cost of the building is placed at \$500,000, or \$600,000, which has been collected all over the world.

It is a child's sweet face that is beautiful, sometimes to dispel our heart aches. Its purity and sweetness permeates our natures and brightens our hopes.

Religious education is the great principle of the life of society, the only means of diminishing the total of evil, and of augmenting the total of good in human life.

THE PEOPLE of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Michael Barry, John Barry, Peter Barry and Patrick Barry, the heirs at law of the late John Barry, deceased, heirs at law next of kin, legatees, devisees, executors or administrators and all other persons interested in their respective estates, if they be dead, whose residences are unknown to petitioner, and to Thomas B. Mooney and David Harris, both of Rochester, N. Y., and sister Marie, both of said city, administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of Mary Barry, late of the City of Rochester, N. Y., deceased, and to all others next of kin, heirs at law or persons interested in the estate of Johanna Barry, deceased, whose names, ages, residences and relationship to said deceased, are unknown to petitioner, and to all others, the legatees, next of kin, heirs at law, creditors and persons interested in the estate of Johanna Barry, late of the County of Monroe, deceased, greeting.

You are hereby cited and required to appear before the Court of the County of Monroe, in the Surrogate's Court, on the 6th day of September, 1904, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Rochester, New York, and there to answer the judicial settlement of the accounts of John M. Murphy, as surviving administrator of the estate of said deceased, and if any of the aforesaid persons are under the age of twenty-one years, they will please take notice that they are required to appear by their general guardian, if they have one, and if they have none, that they appear and apply for the appointment of a special guardian, or in the event of their neglect or failure to do so, a special guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for them in the proceedings for the settlement of said estate.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of Monroe to be hereunto affixed.

Witness Hon. George A. Benton, Surrogate of said County, at the City of Rochester, this 15th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

ARTHUR LUDOLPH, Clerk Surrogate's Court.

Edward A. Keenan, Attorney for Petitioner, 25 and 26 Power Block, Rochester, N. Y.

To Michael Barry, John Barry, Peter Barry and Patrick Barry, if they be living, or to their respective widows, heirs at law next of kin, legatees, devisees, executors or administrators, and all other persons interested in their respective estates, if they be dead, whose residences are unknown to petitioner, and to all others, next of kin, heirs at law or persons interested in the estate of Johanna Barry, deceased, whose names, ages, residences and relationship to said deceased are unknown and therefore cannot be given.

The foregoing citation is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George A. Benton, Surrogate of the County of Monroe, dated the 15th day of July, 1904, and on file in the office of the Surrogate of the County of Monroe at Rochester, N. Y., dated July 18th, 1904.

EDWARD A. KEENAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 25 and 26 Power Block, Rochester, N. Y.

MEDIEVAL RITES.

Used To-Day in Murder Trials in Quaint Old Delaware.

At the recent trial of a woman for murder at Denver, Del., many quaint ceremonies were in evidence. Delaware clings to the old English forms of legal procedure. The juryman, after being chosen, were ordered by the clerk to "go to the book" and then were sworn "on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God." The sheriff was ordered to bring the prisoner to the bar and he and his deputy went out and to the jail. After an interval back they march across the village green, the sheriff in the lead carrying a red stick, on the end of which was a white spearhead.

Behind him came the prisoner in a black dress, and wearing black cotton gloves and a large black hat with a veil drawn closely over her face. Behind her came the deputy carrying a black spear. This is a perpetuation of the old English custom, except that spears are used instead of battle axes.

The red stick and white spears signify that blood has been shed and the black spear is an omen of the doom that threatens the prisoner.

The place of the black spear is in the rear of the procession unless there should be a conviction, when it is carried at the front to show that vengeance has triumphed and the white spear follows to show the cause of the impending punishment.

Solemnly through the crowded court room, hushed in awe, came this queer little procession. The white spear traversed the space in front of the prisoner's dock, a small inclosure screened by an oak railing fully six feet high. The black spear stopped at the further end, and Mrs. Powell was told to sit down. The spears were propped against the pillars of the dock, and there they stayed as long as the prisoner remained in the court room.

The indictment in ancient phraseology fixed the value of the weapon used, "a knife and a certain bottle," at 10 cents because the old law presumed them the property of the state, and it charged Mrs. Powell in wordy detail with having committed the murder "without having the fear of God before her eyes and being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil."

In the awesome language of the English law the clerk read from the indictment a description of each and every one of the wounds found on the girl's body. His enumeration began:

"One wound on the left side of the head of her the said Estelle Alton, an inch long and a half inch deep, inflicted by her the said Mary A. Powell, she not having the fear of God before her eyes and being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, one wound in throat of her, the said Estelle Alton six inches wide and four inches deep, inflicted by her, the said Mary A. Powell, she not having the fear of God, and so on through the whole list.—New York Herald.

An Elephant Goes Wrong.

One of the more recent instances of bad elephants was Barnum & Bailey's famous clown "Mandarin," who killed three men and maimed a fourth, and was finally strangled by a steam winch on board the steamship *Minneapolis*. Just before the menagerie reached New York harbor from its tour abroad. As a tall, gaunt, hungry, 5-year-old, Mandarin joined the show thirty years ago, had grown into a splendid, intelligent, gray mountain of good nature, and never showed even a trace of ugliness until the circus was "doing" France. Flap ears cocked forward, trunk swinging restlessly and little eyes growing more bloodshot, the fine fellow stood, ceaselessly swaying his six tons from side to side. The animal, however, showed no inclination toward ugliness until a substitute trainer was duped into putting the tricky old rascal through his paces. The man laid himself flat on the ground to have the elephant walk over him, exactly as the big clown had walked over men thousands of times before. As usual, the beast advanced, head bobbing with every step, he lifted his ponderous foot let it hover over the man, then, with shrill trumpeting of fury, planted it squarely on the unfortunate's chest with all the pressure of his 14,000 pounds. Blasting madly, the animal started on a run, picked up a hyena cage and smashed it, with one blow of his trunk broke the back of a mule, and would have cleared out the show were it not for a pair of equally huge tuskers that were brought in on a run to butt and prod the crazy one back to his senses.—A. W. Rolker in McClure's.

Guns That Shoot in a Hurry.

A most striking recent development in guns—and in speaking of guns we usually include the gun carriage or gun mount—is the effort, now universal, to throw the accurate and quick control of the gun into the hands of the people firing it. It may well be wondered that this has not always been a controlling idea in laying out guns and their mounts, but at the present time it is in this direction that the greatest effort is being made. The proof of this is to be seen by a comparison of the guns and mounts made ten or fifteen years ago with those now being made. The latter are arranged much more conveniently, and consequently their rate of fire is much faster. Modern 6-inch guns are being fired from ships eight or ten times a minute at targets about the size of a ship and a mile distant, and hitting the target at each shot.—Scientific American.

Correspondence.

Our Agent

Mr. A. Herman will call on subscribers in Mt. Morris, Avon, Genesee, Dansville, Brighton, Pittsford, Charlotte, Brockport, Spencerport and Barnard's Crossing Fairport, next week.

The sheriff was ordered ready when he calls as we cannot afford to carry subscribers longer than a year.

AUBURN

Mrs. Bridget Leonard of No 2 Bradford St. died last Thursday night. The funeral was held Monday at 9 a.m. from the Holy Family church.

At St. Mary's church occurred the marriage of Michael Shea, a well known business man and Miss Mary R. Lynch. Michael Curtis was best man and Miss Katherine Lynch acted as bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Shea went to Fishkill on their wedding trip.

Edward Hopper and Miss Elizabeth Coonan were married at the parochial residence of St. Mary's church. Albert Hitchcock was best man and Miss Grace Coonan was bridesmaid.

Father J. J. Hickey and Father Angelo of Rochester gave no communion last Sunday to Joseph Versacia and Tony Grady, who are confined in the murder prison at the prison under the sentence of death for killing John Van Gorder of Allegheny county. Both made confessions in conformity with the Catholic faith. Versacia will be electrocuted August 29th and Grady September 5th.

On Monday August 15th, will occur the annual lawn social and street fair at St. Mary's church in the church lot on State street. This fête is also enjoyed by the people of the church as a pleasure giver for they have numerous kinds of amusements and contests for different prizes. It is hoped by the committee having this in charge that it will be the most successful party ever given by the church.

On last Tuesday occurred the annual outing and clam bake of the Auburn Council Knights of Columbus at 10 mile point Skaneateles Lake. The members also had their lady friends and wives along to help them enjoy the day. During the day numerous sports were carried out by the men and ladies. The party returned early in the evening and that the event was the most successful one ever held.

GENEVA

Miss Margaret McBride of Genesee, who is in the Genesee State Normal School is spending a part of her summer vacation at the Hygeonic in this city.

John Lynch formerly of this city but now a resident of Fulton, N. Y., was visiting with his brother, D. W. Lynch of Cast St. the past week.

Last Sunday Father McPadden commended highly the generosity of the Italian population in their contribution towards the erection of St. Stephen's church.

Miss Margaret Flannigan is spending her vacation with friends in Canadana and Clifton Springs.

Miss Mary O'Neil has accepted a position as vice principal in the High School at Reynolds, N. D. Miss O'Neil is a graduate of Genesee State Normal School and has taught successfully in this town for the past four years.

Miss Katherine Bradley spent part of her vacation at Mt. Morris.

Miss Ella O'Brien, bookkeeper at the J. W. Smith dry goods company, is enjoying a two weeks vacation.

Miss Margaret Donohue of Park place is visiting friends in Syracuse.

The Misses Kenney of High street have returned from Penn Yan.

WILLARD

Miss M. A. Rielly of Odgerne Cottage accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Katherine Rielly of Ovid, spent last Sunday with relatives in Penn Yan.

Mrs. Mary Ryan is spending a month with her daughter Mrs. Henry McKittick in Buffalo.

Branch 877, L. C. B. A. will hold their regular meeting at their rooms at Willard on August 9th.

Misses Mary Tole and Anna McKittick, nurses at the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, are spending their vacations at their homes near Willard.

Miss Ella Sturges is spending her vacation at her home north of the hospital.

SHORTSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Russell entertained their son, Frank, of Rochester, and the Messrs. Sheehan also of Rochester, and Mrs. J. Russell and two sons, who are staying at Clifton Springs, on Sunday.

P. W. O'Brien of Kansas, is visiting his parents at Littleville.

Mrs. J. E. McQuillan and little daughter who have spent the past five weeks with relatives here, returned to their home in Dover, N. J. Tuesday.

Miss Anna Daly of Rochester, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Connelly over Sunday.

Mrs. D. Shaw and children have returned home after a two weeks visit at Palmyra.

Miss Nellie Kinsella entertained her nieces Misses Etta Connors of Orange, N. J., and Helen Tobin of Rush, the first of the week.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The only combination of the two ingredients which produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists. Price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

DANSVILLE

Rev. Fathers Krishel and Dunn attended the pontifical high mass at Rochester on Wednesday for Monsignor DeRegge.

Cadet Sunday at St. Patrick's next Sunday.

Rev. Father Krishel is ever active and energetic, recently he has been making extensive improvements on St. Mary's church, school and rectory.

It is rumored that Rev. Father Dunn will make extensive and much needed improvements on St. Patrick's church and school in the near future.

Mrs. Joseph Pierce has been seriously ill.

Miss Stella Myers of Rochester, has been visiting Miss Elizabeth Maloney.

Rev. Father Dunn celebrated a requiem high mass on last Monday morning for the happy repose of the soul of Monseigneur DeRegge.

Assistant post master Katherine A. Rowan is spending her vacation at Conesus Lake.

Mrs. D. E. Driscoll visited her relatives and friends in Horn-Illeville last week.

Pink Ticket Route.

The Pink Ticket which is sold by all conductors on the Lake and Bay cars, gives you a beautiful ride direct from your house to Glen Haven, where you take the steamer "J. D. Scott" for Summerville or Ontario Beach, returning home by either the Summerville or Lake avenue electric cars with a transfer to your home. Boat leaves Glen Haven 11 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 7:15 p. m., connecting with steamer at Sea Breeze leaving 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 4:40, 6, and 8 p. m. Returning—leaves Ontario Beach 11 a. m., 2, 3:35, 5:15 and 7:15 p. m. Sundays, every hour.

THE MANITOU BEACH LINE.

is the "Fishing Line." Big strings of black bass, pickerel and perch are being caught daily. Round trip fair via N. Y. C. 30 cents, half fare 20 cents. The road has doubled its carrying capacity and all the cars run "on time" and we can take good care of the crowds. No delays.

To meet the popular demand the New York Central passenger department has arranged to run a special train from Rochester to Solus Point every Saturday afternoon. The train will leave State street station at 11:15 and arrive at the Point at 2:30. Returning train will leave at 7:45 and arrive in Rochester at 9:45 p. m. The rate for round trip tickets good returning same day is 50 cents while tickets good returning next day or on Monday following, will be sold for 75 cents. The Central management in providing this service, have done so with a view of accommodating the working people, clerks, book keepers and others who are fortunate enough to enjoy a Saturday half holiday. Solus Bay is a beautiful spot and the afternoon can be spent in a very pleasant manner.

If you contemplate a trip to any part of the West, full information as to rates, service, etc., will be cheerfully furnished on application to R. E. Payne, General Agent, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

814 Buffalo to St. Louis and return via the Nickel Plate Road. Tickets on sale each Tuesday and Thursday. Good seven days. See local agent, or write R. E. Payne, general agent, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Electric Express.

All passenger trains carry express matter. You can send packages by R. & E. express every hour from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. and they will be delivered at once.

Prompt collections, fast transportation and immediate delivery are the points that please.

Phone nearest ticket or freight office.

Beautiful, Delightful, Beautiful

these adjectives are used by every one who goes to Manitou Beach to describe the place. Come and bring the children, it will do them good.

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