

SUMMER RESORTS.

# Sea Breeze Park Hotel

• PAVILION THEATRE •  
**FREE FIRST-CLASS VAUDEVILLE AT ALL TIMES**  
 FRANK KOCH, PROPRIETOR.

## PARMELE'S IMPROVED MERRY GO ROUND

at Mrs. Greibel's, Glen Haven.  
 Runs Rain or Shine.  
 Six tickets 25 cents  
 5 cents everybody.  
 Special rates to picnic parties.



O. G. PARMELE, MGR.

When at Sea Breeze  
 Go to

**The Large Merry-Go-Round At the Grove**  
 Runs Rain or Shine. 5 cents everybody. Six tickets 25 cents.  
 Special rates to picnic parties.

O. D. Brown, - - Prop.

## Railroad Dock Hotel

Sea Breeze, Irondequoit, N. Y.  
 Rudolph Hilficker, - Proprietor.

Don't Forget When at Sea Breeze

To Take a Ride on the  
**The Finest Merry-Go-Round At Pier On Beach**  
 ALSO AT BAY VIEW  
 Runs Rain or Shine. 5 cents everybody. 6 tickets 25 cents.  
 Special rates to picnic parties.

Frank J. Moore, - - Prop.

## Birds and Worms Hotel

Point Comfort, Irondequoit Bay.  
**CHAS. STOFFEL, \* Prop.**

## POINT PLEASANT HOTEL

IRONDEQUOIT BAY  
 Fine Picnic Grounds. Bowling Alleys. Boats, Fishing Tackle, etc.

Wm. Weible, Prop.

## Schneider Island Hotel \*

F. MCCANN, PROP.  
 ON THE BEAUTIFUL IRONDEQUOIT BAY AT GLEN HAVEN

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.  
 Fine Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.  
 Boats and fishing tackle for rent at all times.  
 Everything New and Up-to-date.

## Grand View Beach Hotel, Hong Pond

One of the most attractive resorts on Lake Ontario.  
 White fish and Chicken dinners a specialty.  
 Boats and fishing tackle. Fine Picnic Grounds.  
 ...A. KLEINHANS, Prop....  
 Bell Phone 2364.

SUMMER RESORTS.

# Ontario Beach Park

On the New York Central  
**Powell's Famous Band**  
 Twice Daily  
 Fireworks Thursday and Saturday

## GUS FRANK'S Ferry Hotel and Restaurant

ONTARIO BEACH.  
 Best Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.  
 Quick Meals and Lunches  
 Don't Miss This Place  
**HOTS A SPECIALTY**

### BEAT CONDUCTOR'S GAME.

Company is in Two Fares, but the Passenger Didn't Mind.  
 It takes a pretty slick man to beat a street car conductor in this town, but a mild looking gentleman did it on his way uptown a few nights ago much to the amusement of his fellow passengers.  
 It cost the old gentleman 10 cents to accomplish his purpose, but he, and everyone else who saw the transaction, agreed that it was worth the money.

The apparently peaceful one was reading his newspaper contentedly when the conductor stopped in front of him and yelled, "Fare, please."  
 The old gentleman drew from his pocket a handful of coins, which turned out to consist of about 20 coppers and a quarter. Without deliberating a moment he handed the quarter to the conductor and the latter offered a dime and ten one-cent pieces in change.

The old gentleman took the dime, but balked at the coppers.  
 "See here," he remonstrated. "I've got a bunch of that sort of chicken feed in my pockets now that I might have given you, but I went out of my way not to. Won't you please give me a dime or nickels instead of those cents?"

"Naw!" growled the conductor, still offering the rejected change. "Take 'em or leave 'em."  
 "Do you think that's very decent?" asked the passenger.  
 "Take 'em or leave 'em," persisted the conductor.

The old gentleman didn't make a move to take his money and the conductor stood first on one foot and then on the other for a minute or two. Then he went back to the platform carrying the rejected coins with him.

"Aren't you going to give me nickels?" asked the passenger every time the conductor came down the aisle.

"Naw!" replied the haughty one with great regularity, and the passengers wondered if the old man was going to make the conductor a present of those small coins rather than burden his pockets with them.

He didn't.  
 When he reached his destination and the car had stopped for him to alight, he made one last plea.

"Naw," said the conductor.  
 "All right," replied his stubborn passenger, "turn 'em in to the company then."  
 And before he alighted he grabbed the register and rang up two fares. Then he smiled because the conductor swore.—New York Sun.

### A Cheerful Asker.



"Spare a copper for a poor man who has only one arm left!"  
 "I can see your other arm."  
 "Yes, but that's my right."—Scraps.

**One as Saving as the Other.**  
 A naval officer, recently returned from the isthmus of Panama, tells the following story concerning the wealthiest man on the isthmus:

"Senor M— is known all over the isthmus as the stingiest man who ever lived. He will have no lights in his house except candles, and the lone candle in his sitting room is not burned at night when he is talking to visitors and is not compelled to have a light.

"The old man has a nephew who makes the money fly. A short time ago he called on his uncle at night. While they were talking the old man blew out his candle.

"What did you do that for?" the youngster asked.  
 "Why, we don't need the light while we are talking," the uncle replied.

"While the uncle was talking earnestly the boy began to shuffle about in the dark. Much annoyed by the interruption, the old man said: 'What

### are you doing?"

"Only just taking off my trousers," the boy replied. "I don't need them in the dark and want to keep from wearing them out."—New York Tribune.

### It Was Almost Too Late.

Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, who took a party of ten Red Cross nurses to Japan, was talking in Philadelphia about the perils of war nursing.

"I wish heartily," said Dr. McGee, "that soldiers could shoot no better than my cousin."

She paused, smiled and resumed: "My cousin went gunning last fall for the first time. He bagged nothing; every shot missed. But he was ashamed to go home empty handed, and therefore he stopped at a grocer's and bought a rabbit."

"Good luck!" he cried to his wife on his return. "Look at the rabbit. See where the bullet went through him."

"My cousin's wife took hold of the rabbit, and at the same time she sniffed, grimaced and turned away her head."

"You were wise, my dear," she said, "to shoot this rabbit to-day. To-morrow would have been too late."

### Mr. Bull Helps Himself.

Such things as the submarine boat, the ironclad and the bayonet the British admit were copied by them from France. The postal system originated in Germany. Venice had the first newspaper. The omnibus was another French invention, and street or "tram" cars England got from America.

### 26 Miles of Mine Levels.

One mine in the Cripple Creek district, in Colorado, has over twenty-six miles of development underground and is adding to this territory about four miles a year. It would require a week of walking to thoroughly inspect even half of this mine.

### Coffins as Presents.

When Chinese parents arrive at about the age of fifty-five their affectionate sons and daughters club together and give them each a coffin, and wish them many happy returns of the day.

### BOBBY'S BARGAIN.

**Young Hopeful Showed Signs of Becoming a Great Financier.**  
 Henry and Bobby, ages 8 and 10 respectively, were little boys who thought and had tendencies. In consequence of which, at times, they were a source of great embarrassment to their mother. Bobby, in particular, had the money-making propensity. He saved his pennies religiously, and his eye was keen for a bargain.

One evening at dinner their father had a guest a gentleman who was a great horseman. The boys listened attentively to the conversation for awhile, then Bobby opened fire with—  
 "Say, Mr. Smith, can you buy a horse for a hundred dollars?"  
 "Yes, Bobby," said Mr. Smith, "you can."

"Can you get one for fifty dollars?"  
 "Yes."  
 "For twenty-five dollars?"  
 "Yes."  
 "For ten dollars?"  
 "Yes."  
 "For seven dollars?"  
 "Perhaps."

"Seven dollars, really?" said Bobby, wonderingly. "Would the horse be awfully fast?"  
 "Well," said Mr. Smith, smiling, "you would not be likely to get a Lou Dillon or a Dan Patch, but the creature might be able to pull a plow."

Bobby thought for a moment; then, "But, Mr. Smith, could a horse you paid \$7 for have a colt?"  
 "Possibly," said Mr. Smith, gravely.

"I have \$7 in the bank," continued Bobby; "I guess I'll get a horse. For if a \$7 horse could have a colt, and that colt have a colt, and that colt have a—"

Bobby's mother and father and Mr. Smith became seriously interested in the salad; the youthful Henry began to fidget; the embryo stook farm continued to grow—and that colt have a colt, and that colt have a colt, and that colt—

Henry could stand it no longer. Turning to Bobby, he remarked in a tone of impatience, "Say, as soon as you think you have the worth of your money would you mind passing the bread?"—Lippincott's.

ROME AND FRANCE.

### THE CONCORDAT WHICH UNITED THE CHURCH AND STATE.

Terms of the Famous Treaty Which Napoleon, in His High Handed Way, Practically Forced Upon the French People and the Holy See.

In the mighty maelstrom of passion known as the French revolution practically all the ancient institutions of France went under, the Church with the rest.

When the anarchy born of the revolution had been curbed, Napoleon while First Consul began negotiations for the Church's re-establishment.

It is well known that Napoleon had no more religion than a bull of Bashan; but, skeptic as he was, he keenly realized the importance of religion as a political lever.

Writes Bourrienne in his "Memoirs": "During the negotiations with the Holy Father, Bonaparte said to me one day: 'In every country religion is useful to the government, and those who rule ought to avail themselves of it to govern mankind. I was a Mohammedan in Egypt. In France I am a Catholic.'"

In accordance with these not too elevated views the First Consul set himself to work to bring about an understanding between the French government and the Catholic Church.

The result of his negotiations was the celebrated treaty between Pope Pius VII and himself known in history as the Concordat, from concordatum, a thing agreed upon.

The famous document was signed in the city of Paris on the 15th day of July, 1801, and on Easter Sunday, the 15th of April of the following year, was proclaimed with all high ceremony in the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

The Concordat contains seventeen articles, outlining the relations between the French government and the Catholic Church.

The instrument recognizes the Roman Catholic Church as being that of the "great majority of the French people."

It gives the French government the right of indicating the candidates for the episcopal and archiepiscopal sees, the Church confirming the government's nominees.

The Church renounces all claims to the confiscated ecclesiastical property, while the government agrees to provide for the salary of the ministers.

In the reorganization of the Church the dioceses were cut down from 158 to sixty.

Such, in substance, was the Concordat of 1801. After the fall of Napoleon this Concordat was abolished and that of 1810 restored, but when the matter was laid before the chamber it met with such opposition that it had to be abandoned. After the revolution of 1830 the Concordat of 1801 was again adopted, and, though somewhat modified, it still forms the basis for the relations between the Gallican Church and Rome.

It is only right and just to remind the reader that it was Napoleon and not the Pope who took the initiative in the negotiation for this celebrated treaty.

The First Consul was determined to have the Concordat go through, and in the furtherance of his plans he resorted to the most high handed methods.

Without waiting for the final consent of the Pope, Napoleon published the Concordat in the Monitor as part of the law of France, and along with it a number of "Organic Articles," which the Pope had never seen and never would recognize.

Much of the trouble existing today between the French government and the Vatican comes from those "Organic Articles," which the First Consul published as a part of the law of France without consulting the Pope.

From present indications it would look as though the Concordat were about to be dissolved. The spirit of compromise, if it ever existed, appears to have quite exhausted itself, and at any moment the telegraph may inform us that the union of church and state in France is a thing of the past.

According to the terms of the Concordat, the French government depotes a hundred million francs a year toward the support of the bishops and parish priests, and this sum will, of course, be done away with in case the Concordat is dissolved.

If the threatened disruption comes French clergy would, like the priesthood in this country, be dependent on the voluntary contributions of their flocks.—New York American.

**Clever Sarcasm of Pius X.**  
 Pius X, though said to be less witty than his predecessor in the chair of St. Peter, is credited with a rather clever remark about France, a country which just at present occupies his thoughts both by day and by night. "What a paradoxical nation the French are!" he exclaimed. "The palace of their senate bears the name of a city which no longer belongs to them (namely, the Palais du Luxembourg), the palace of the chamber of deputies (the Palais Bourbon) that of a dynasty which they have expelled, while the president of the republic lives in a palace (the Palais de l'Elysee) bearing the name of a paradise in which the people no longer believe."

**Little Virtues.**  
 How carefully we should cherish the little virtues which spring up at the foot of the cross—humility, patience, meekness, benignity, bearing one another's burdens, condescension, softness of heart, cheerfulness, cordiality, compassion, forgiving injuries, simplicity, candor. They, like violets, love the shade; like them, are sustained by dew, and though, like them, they make little show they shed a sweet odor on all around.

### TEA IN CHINA

TEA IN CHINA  
 Shows at the World's Fair—The Famous Nation of the World—The First Tea Plant in China—Worthy of the Emperor.

Many expeditions of explorers have made up the history of the world. Each part is a part of the whole. Each building shelter is a part of the world's history. Because they are the choicest of the kind. Every nation on the globe represented. Every state and territory in line with its best and making most of its greatest opportunity.

The fact that China has not been large exhibitor at world's fairs is to her great exhibit here a promisingly exceptional. It is a display of ingenious production. It is the China's best by reason of her exports of tea, which have been vast markets in the United States and generations. Her commercial interests therefore prompted her to make a display of tea that we should not get.

Inequal glass jars China displays in the Liberal Arts Palace some 150 kinds of tea. Young Hsien and Old Hsien have a string of tea relations longer than the genealogical chain of a Plymouth Rock. They are nearly perfect "chops," in the language of the tea farmer, and these classes do not embrace medicinal teas, which are quite another lot in the rather modest number of 400.

The tea exhibited vary in price from a few cents a pound to some rare and exclusive kinds that are worth their weight in gold. The tea in the jars are being placed on one side of the scales and pure gold on the other, that is to say, the tea of this variety kind is worth about 400 gold in ounces. Only a very small quantity of this exclusive tea is exhibited, and it is grown in carefully guarded plantations or gardens right under the shadow of the great wall of China. Its cultivation is prohibited for any use save for the imperial family of China, and a few of the favored high officials.

Mention has been made of the word "chop" in connection with tea, and it may be interesting to the everyday reader to know what the word actually signifies. The tea leaf is grown in various districts of the Chinese empire on

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