


**ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK**  
 Resources Jan. 1, 1904, \$21,117,529.49  
 Surplus Jan. 1, 1904, - 1,748,856.96  
 Money loaned on bond and mortgage in sums of \$1,000 and under at 5 per cent. Over \$10,000 at 4 1/2 Per Cent.  
 Deposits made on or before the first three business days of any month will draw interest from the first day of that month, provided they remain to the end of a quarterly interest period.

**If You have any Eye Troubles call on E. E. Bausch & Son Opticians, 6 Main St. East, near State-**

TELEPHONE 147  
**THOS. B. MOONEY Funeral - Director**  
 196 West Main Street, ROCHESTER, - N. Y.

**MISS ELIZABETH MCCARTHY**  
 TEACHER OF VOICE CULTURE AND PIANO  
 STUDIO 678 Powers Bldg

**C. S. WIGGINS, DENTIST**  
 Fine Dentistry at moderate prices.  
 262 EAST MAIN ST. Over Woodbury's

**Lawn Mowers**  
  
 Repaired and Sharpened by an Expert.  
**L. F. Wilder's Machine Shop,**  
 291 Mill Street Bell Phone Main 1272 R  
 General Repair Work.  
 Wringers and Carpet Sweepers, etc.  
 All work guaranteed, called for and delivered promptly.  
 Saws Filed. Knives and Shears Sharpened.  
 Special attention given mail or phone orders.

**Geo. Engert & Co., COAL.**  
 Principal Office and Yard. Telephone 817.  
 306 Exchange Street

**FURNITURE MOVERS**  
 Furniture Moved, Packed and Stored by

**Sam Gottry Carting Co.**  
 Orders Taken  
 Erie Office, 11 Exchange St.  
 Telephone 648 or 1412

**G. W. BEELER, 46-48 Reynolds Arcade**

**Cash or Credit!**  
 A nice assortment of Ladies, Gents and Children's clothing in the latest up-to-date styles. Also jewelry, silverware and household specialties. Pictures and framed to order, and photo's enlarged. Ladies' skirts, suits and coats, also Gents' suits made to measure. Prices low. Terms easy.  
 Open Monday and Saturday evenings.

**For a Tonic**  
 You will need something in the line of **Wines And Liquors** and we advise that for the **PUREST** and at the most reasonable prices you go to **Mathews & Servis Co.,**  
 Car. Main and Fitzhugh Streets, phone 3075.

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
**PATENTS**  
 TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.  
 Scientific American.  
 375 Broadway, New York

**RAILROADS IN ENGLAND.**

Remarkable Records Made by Some of the Newer Locomotives.  
 A writer in the Magazine of Commerce gives interesting details of the new passenger locomotives, with some record of their marvelous performances. The Great Western Company has been building eighteen engines, which are named after cities served by this line. The "Cities" are a heavier and more powerful type of "Atbaraas." There is good reason to believe that the remarkable accelerations which the Great Western main line services have undergone during 1903 have been not a little due to the splendid efficiency of the "City" tribe. One of these engines, the "City of Bath," accomplished the world's record long-distance run with the royal special to Plymouth, when the journey of 245 1/2 miles was performed in 233 1/2 minutes, or at an average rate of speed of 63 miles an hour.  
 Another type is the "Atlantic," used by the Northeastern Railway. The first of the batch (No 532) has already accomplished a record, in the working of the Newcastle-Sheffield express, which between Darlington and York has to its credit the fastest booked run in the kingdom, namely, 44 1/2 miles in 43 minutes, speed 61 7/8 miles an hour.  
 Some exceedingly fine engines have been running on the Midland. Their performances with the Scotch express have been remarkable, considering the enormous ascent in Yorkshire.



**MRS. HENRY C. KNAPP.**  
 The American woman who became the bride of Lord Bateman recently. She was formerly Miss Marion Graham of San Francisco, and is renowned for her beauty.

**The Life Saving Service**  
 The United States Government expends \$2,000,000 a year for the maintenance of its 235 life saving stations, 200 on the shores of the Atlantic Coast, 20 on the Pacific, 10 on the Gulf of Mexico and 5 along the Great Lakes chain. The work, systematic in its origin, began in New Jersey, the coast of which, sandy and with few bays, offers many dangers to navigators, has been extended so that it now practically covers the chief danger points of the whole coast line of the country, more than 10,000 miles in extent and longer than the coast line of any other country.

**Porto Ricans Born Musicians.**  
 San Juan, P. R.—Love and talent for music is found in every man, woman and child on the island, no matter what their station or advantages.  
 The music of Italian opera is as familiar to these people as it is to the graduate of a musical conservatory in the States. The lullaby a child hears is likely to be a solo from "Il Trovatore" or snatches from an Italian sextet. This is the class of music that small boys whistle and the girls sing to their dolls. The mass of the people are unfamiliar with the music of Anglo-Saxon nations, but know to a greater or less extent the lighter music and recent operas from Spain and Italy.  
 At intervals Italian opera companies, usually direct from South America, have come to San Juan and Ponce, and played one or two weeks in both places.

**Maine's Juvenile Sympathist.**  
 Phillips has a boy hymnologist, according to the Maine Woods, in the person of Ralph Hamden, aged thirteen years. Ralph is practicing on his young schoolmates, and they tell wonderful stories of what he has done. He has had the boys playing all sorts of antics, including "fishing," "eating strawberries," etc. He is reported to have made one little fellow rigid and then put 100 pounds on his body while he was suspended with his head and heels on the beams of two chairs. He makes them "rigid" at will and he has given one or two public exhibitions in a modest way.—*Lawiston (Me.) Journal.*

**Good Luck for a Worker.**  
 London.—Only a few weeks ago Henry Dawson was earning 1 pound (85) a week as a laborer in an oil-cake factory in Liverpool. Now he has been ousted off by a long lost relative who came to America to share a fortune of 20,000 pounds (\$100,000) unexpectedly left to him.

According to the returns of the railway of finance for Austria, the quantity of salt used in Austria in connection with feeding of animals during the year 1903 was 27,272 tons.

**NEW KEY TO CHESAPEAKE**

War Department Will Test Availability of Rip-Raps.

**FORTRESS MONROE WEAK**

Old Fort Offers Inadequate Protection for National Capital and Attempt Will Be Made to Strengthen the Barriers.

Washington.—The War Department is preparing once for all to ascertain if the fortification of the Rip Raps, the old Fort Wool, of the Civil War, in Hampton Roads, is practicable. If the place can be strongly fortified it will be the very key to Chesapeake Bay and a greater protection to Washington, Baltimore, Norfolk and Newport News than Fort Monroe is popularly supposed to be. If, however, the foundations do not stand the test of heavy firing to which they will be put the fort will be practically abandoned, and the million or more dollars spent trying to make a modern fortification will have been sunk in the bottom of the sea, literally as well as figuratively.

Fort Monroe is popularly supposed to be the strongest fortified place in America, and the average American believes that no battleship would ever reach Washington while Forts Monroe and Interoops its walls. But naval and military experts express the belief that the capital will have to look to other protection than that of Fort Monroe in case the country becomes involved in an international war.

The antiquated stone walls of that part of the fort which the public sees would hardly stand an hour before the 13-inch guns of a modern man-of-war, and it is to the disappearing guns up on the beach above the fort that the war officers pin their faith. But even they realize that the strategic position of Hampton Roads is the Rip Raps, and if the tests to be made prove it to be suitable to withstand the recoil of the big guns mounted on it, it will likely be made the real guardian of the Chesapeake.

**King Oscar Held Up.**  
 King Oscar and his suite were traveling on the Swiss federal railway, when at Lausanne they were asked for their tickets and the railway official at Geneva demanded payment both for the fare and for excess of luggage and gave the king to understand that he was in a republic where one railway passenger was precisely on the same footing as another.

Unfortunately the royal pockets happened to be empty and when the king's chamberlain asked the railway company to apply to the consulate they promptly refused to do so, a telegram being produced from the head office of the Swiss government railways saying "Charge Oscar for his royal car 20 first class tickets."

An influential local magnate came to the rescue and paid the bill, amounting to about \$200.  
 It is curious to speculate on what might have happened but for the intervention of this deus ex machina. Would the railway company have brought the royal tour to an abrupt conclusion?—*Country Life.*



**VERY REV. DEAN LENIHAN,** of Marshall town, Iowa, who has been chosen first bishop of the new diocese of Great Falls, Mont. Father Lenihan was born in Dubuque in 1854, and received his theological training in Grand Seminary, Montreal.

**Bird Crimes of Fashion.**  
 The extent in Great Britain to which the slaughter for millinery purposes of beautiful birds is carried is instanced by the report just issued by the Bird Protection Society at London.

At the first sale of the present year in the Commercial salesroom—the central market of the plumage trade in London—no fewer than 2,687 birds of paradise were sold. As these birds are restricted to a comparatively small area of the globe, it is almost safe to prophesy their early extinction if fashion continues to call for them. During the year probably 10,000 will come under the hammer.—*London Mail.*

**The Enormous Loss by Fire.**  
 The waste by fire during the last twenty-five years has averaged \$180,000,000 a year. When it is remembered that this immense sum is absolutely wiped out of existence, eternally removed from the use of mankind, the seriousness of the problem which confronts us may be appreciated. Neither insurance nor any other scheme devised or devisable by the ingenuity of man can replace this wealth. It has suffered annihilation. While it is true that this vast treasure on the national resource cannot be wholly stopped, it can be very largely reduced by proper State and municipal legislation faithfully enforced.

**WILL HAVE RIFLE PRACTICE.**

Plans to Remedy a Great National Defect in the Military System.

Throughout Hon. Elihu Root's long service as Secretary of War the one subject which received his most serious attention, aside from the operations of the army in the field, the army reorganization act, the general staff scheme and the national militia project, was the question of developing in the mass of American citizens a body of trained riflemen large enough to make our defenses secure in time of war.

Owing partly to Mr. Root's persistent urging, supported by many other interested gentlemen in the army, the navy, the Marine Corps, the National Guard and civil life, public interest in the subject took form in the organization of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice in the United States, and as a result of that movement plans have been formulated which, if carried into effect, seem likely to transform millions of hardy young Americans into expert riflemen and thus correct what is palpably the gravest defect in our military system.—*Army and Navy Journal.*



**JUSTICE HENRY B. BROWN** of the United States Supreme Court, who was married recently to Mrs. Josephine Bunting Tyler, an attractive young widow. When Justice Brown returns from the bench two years hence, he and Mrs. Brown will travel extensively in Europe and other parts of the world.

**Electric Lifting Magnets.**  
 Though there would seem to be little difficulty in constructing an electric magnet for lifting heavy masses of iron and steel, few manufacturers have been successful thus far in producing these appliances in commercial form. A clever and enterprising Belgian inventor, however, and a Belgian company claim now to have a perfect electro-magnet for use in rolling mills and similar works.

But the use of this device, the ropes and chains heretofore necessary in lifting heavy weights have been abolished. The crane-driver simply lowers the magnet upon the piece of metal to be lifted, excites it by the switch, and when the magnet is in action raises it with its load. Only two or three seconds are required for sensitizing the magnet, so that the saving of time is enormous, one crane doing the work of several cranes under existing conditions.

In the Belgian system the actual magnet is protected by a metal bell, which enables it to be used in lifting hot metal, thus making it valuable in foundries and rolling mills.

**Canada Wants Americans.**  
 Washington.—It is probable the attention of the British government will be directed to a movement conducted officially by the Canadian government to induce immigration from the United States to the Northwestern Territory. There can be no objection to such efforts on the part of private agencies, but when, as in this case, the government itself seeks to attract citizens of other countries, the matter is one which calls for official remonstrance.

It appears that the Dominion Department of the Interior, through one of its Assistant secretaries, has been sending broadcast throughout the Northwestern States circular letters, addressed mainly to clergymen, professional men and persons of influence, describing in glowing terms the splendid resources of the Canadian Northwest, and inviting immigrants by the offer of 160 acres of land for each free school and sound laws. Attention is especially invited to the excellent church facilities.

**Hannibal's Feat Outdone.**  
 Hannibal's passage of the Alps was a pious feat compared with the task of crossing the Himalayas, which has just been accomplished by a very little British army going a very long way. The force under Gen. Macdonald has climbed the most stupendous natural staircase upon the planet, and upon the upper landing at the top of the world. What it has already done in the face of fantastic hardships, is an epic of military mountaineering, interweaved by the strongest pages in the history of transport. The Tibetans to remark, do not live their ordinary lives quite so far skyward. But their tableland is upon an average plane of nearly three miles above sea level—higher than all but the loftiest summits of the Alps.—*London Daily Chronicle.*

**A Strenuous Ruler.**  
 Vienna.—The Emperor Franz Josef, who is seventy-four "years young," has of late developed an activity which, in view of the handicap for age which he carries, places him high in the list of strenuous rulers.

**THE INDIAN MUST WORK**

Uncle Sam Has Ordered That They be Self-Supporting.

**RATIONS ARE CUT OFF**

The Young Men Are Driving Teams and Grading Roads at \$1.50 a Day.—Sitting Bull's Widow Earns Her Living Making Beaded Moccasins.

The Sioux Indian has gone to work. He has done it reluctantly and under protest. He has done it contrary to the advice of his father and his grandfather, but back of his father and his grandfather is the great father at Washington, who says that if a man will not work neither shall he eat.

The rations have been cut off from those who are able to work. So the Indian has cast aside his blanket and with it the leisure of more centuries than the white man can count. He has accepted the new order of things as he accepts everything else, with a philosophy which looks like indifference, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The white man offers you work now, said old Chief Red Cloud, when the young men came to him for counsel, "and they take away the rations that were promised under the Black Hills treaty. They will give you work for a little while, then you must find it for yourselves. They will give you nothing. They will do nothing for you."  
 But the time has gone by when the word of the chief was final law. The young men went to work. On the Pine Ridge reservation about one-fourth of the Indians are self-supporting. They work on the roads, grading and driving teams, for which they get \$1.50 a day. Several of them have been employed building dams and reservoirs over the reservation. A few do a little farming and raise cattle.

**Opening for American Barbers.**

In an East End police court the other day a curious case of assault was heard. A youngster, it appears, was sent by his father to have his hair cut. The barber, according to the father, ran a pair of clippers all over the boy's head except in front, where he left an enormous fringe, to mark his displeasure the father gave the barber a sound thrashing. It is, however, not only in the East End that barbers show a great ignorance of their trade. In New York or Paris it is the easiest thing possible for a man to have his hair cut properly. In London it is hardly too much to say that there are only half a dozen places where a barber knows his business. The average barber has only one method of cutting hair, which he invariably carries out, irrespective altogether of the wishes of his customers. I believe that if an American hair-dresser were to open a dozen shops in different parts of London he would rapidly make his fortune, provided, of course, he employed the right sort of men to cut his customers' hair.—*London Tatler.*

**Do Small Houses Diminish Heads.**

London.—Do small buildings cause small heads, and do small heads mean short lives?  
 Doctor Warner, who has examined 100,000 London children, traces a connection between physical degeneracy and small buildings.

"One of the signs of physical deterioration," said Doctor Warner, "is that heads are growing smaller, and especially in the cases of females. This form of degeneracy is very nearly connected with the erection of high buildings. When we come to look at the condition of children in districts where the residences are of a great height and size we find a larger proportion of small heads.  
 "Small-headed children are not confined to the poorer classes. On the contrary, it is quite as marked among children of the wealthy. They are all bound to die sooner than they normally should. They are not necessarily unintelligent, but they have not the necessary strength for a long life."  
 —*St. Louis Republic.*

**New Interest in Torpedo Boats.**

Owing to the success with which torpedoes have been used by the Japanese in the Far East, the Navy Department has redoubled interest and activity in all things pertaining to torpedo warfare.

There is a keener demand upon the part of young officers for the command of torpedo craft. Many of the torpedo boats held in reserve at Norfolk and elsewhere are being placed in commission. That the Board of Inspection and Survey thinks these vessels should be kept ready for service at all times is shown by a recommendation for installation of heavier machinery in the Ericsson, Biddle and others of the same type.

**A Cemetery for Dogs.**

Philadelphia, Pa.—Fern Reck is the most remarkable cemetery in the world. On Champlott Place, an estate of Revolutionary renown, where Red and Buff were sheltered alike at various periods of the strife, where Washington spent a week planning and where the Britishers under Howe encamped three nights, is a resting place of famous cats and dogs.

**Ranks First in Prune Growing.**  
 Santa Clara County, California, produced 90,000,000 pounds of prunes in 1902, or half of the output of the United States for that period, besides large quantities of apricots and cherries, thus outranking every other county in the Golden State.

**GARDEN CRAZE IN ENGLAND.**

It Has Brought About the Cult of the Garden Ornament.

The garden craze of the past few years, for which was predicted a brief life, though a merry one, has become what its real votaries thought it would, a source of permanent interest. This emphasis of enthusiasm has brought about the cult of the garden ornament, and those who are able to afford to do so are searching far and wide for some piece of sculpture that shall harmonize with the style of their gardens.

Lead images are now very highly prized for garden ornaments, and so are those made of terra cotta, and, of course, of marble and stone.  
 There were many quaint conceits in garden ornaments in the days of long ago that did not appeal alone to the beauty loving eye, but aroused the practical joker of the period. Any one who has visited the Czar's summer palace at Peterhof, near St. Petersburg, will remember in the garden of one of the lovely small villas adjacent to the palace trick fountains, as they are called, innocent looking marble seats upon which no sooner has the visitor sought repose than he is drenched with a shower of water. Such trick arbors and trick seats were quite a feature of the gardens of long ago.—*London Daily Mail.*

**Seats on the Paris Bourse.**

It may be said that a seat among the seventy (they call it a charge) costs about 3,000,000 francs (\$600,000) or sometimes 2,500,000, and a charge earns from 5 to 15 per cent. (net) a year, so that the annual profits are from \$30,000 to \$40,000, or more in exceptional years. But these are usually divided among several associates, for it rarely happens that an agent is the sole owner of his seat. More often he has paid for only half of it or a third of it, and has three or four silent partners who own the rest and who may again have sub-partners, so that you will hear of a person owning an eighth or a sixteenth of a seat, or even a thirty-second, these being simple investments that carry no rights of privileges on the bourse.



**HARRY H. WARD,** of Boston, who is the foremost whist player of the world. By his really wonderful work in the recent whist congress in New York, Mr. Ward again demonstrated his right to the title of champion whist player of the world. No man living can equal the play of this Boston man, whose knowledge of the game and ability to fathom the thoughts of his opponents make him a veritable wizard.

**Cannot Compete With Russia.**

It may be interesting to know that within Russia's domain the Standard Oil Company is meeting some of the most serious opposition of its long life of plunder. This giant trust supplies over 90 per cent. of the foreign demand for oil. It has competed with the large oil interests of Russia, which are controlled by the Rothschilds and the Nobel Brothers, but it has never overpowered them. This is due to the Russian laws regulating foreign trade interests.—*George Weiser, in Success.*

**Radium As a Caustic.**

Washington, D. C.—Prof. Lassar, an eminent physician, of Berlin, has effected a number of remarkable cures with radium. Superficial diseases of the skin of all kinds are susceptible to radium treatment. The rays of radium which can readily be seen in the dark upon the fluorescence screen have the effect that the part of the skin so treated begins to clear at once.

**Radium Found Near New York.**

Radium has been discovered in the spar quarry at Bedford, in the northern part of Westchester County, according to Professor L. V. Case, teacher of geology at Washington Irving High School, Tarrytown.  
 Professor Case says his discovery has been confirmed by H. J. Merrill, the State geologist. A radiograph has been made from the ore.

**World's Cork Crop.**

According to the bulletin by the chamber of commerce of Cadiz the production of cork in Spain is estimated at 23,450,716 pounds. That of Portugal 32,515,104 pounds. Algeria and other cork producing countries, together, about 20,321,940 pounds, making the world's total annual cork production \$1,217,750 pounds.

**Railways in China.**

Chinese railway construction appears to have been at length commenced with vigor, says Engineering. A line from Peking southward through Hankow to Canton is one of the projects in hand. The distance from Peking to Canton is no less than 1,800 miles.