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FREE TO THE READERS OF THIS PAPER.

By an especial arrangement, ED. PINAUD, the most famous of all hair tonic and perfume manufacturers of Paris, France, will give to readers of this paper, who will take the trouble to cut out this advertisement, a sample bottle of ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC EAU DE QUININE, ED. PINAUD'S LATEST CREATION IN PERFUME, And ED. PINAUD'S ELIXIR DENTIFRICE (For the Teeth). This offer is made by the Parfumerie ED. PINAUD, who desires to convince the public by actual test of the superiority of ED. PINAUD'S toilet preparations over those of all other manufacturers; that is to say, to give to that part of the public who are under the impression that ED. PINAUD'S Hair Tonics and Perfumes are too high priced an opportunity to test them. Cut out this ad., enclose 10c in silver or stamps, to cover cost of packing and mailing, include name and address, and send to AMERICAN OFFICES, ED. PINAUD Building (84-90 Fifth Ave.) New York

JAPANESE TEA GOWNS. ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.

Favorite with the Fair Daughters of Eve this Winter. If the street gown is picturesque the morning gown is more so. It is positively romantic. A volume might be written upon the romance of the peignoir and yet leave a great deal unsaid. Colors, fabrics, trimmings and ornaments all combine to make the morning gown as lovely a thing as fancy could paint. It is light in weight, beautiful in design and it is carried out with a fidelity to detail which is exquisite.

Take if you please, the Japanese tea-gown or the Japanese tea coat or the kimono. The last, with its long lines and its lovely embroidery around the hem and its long silk facings, is too comfortable ever to be forgotten by the woman who has once owned a kimono. As a tea coat the Japanese garment is even more convenient. The coat, which is made of Oriental silk, either figured or embroidered, is cut in the three-quarter length, is fastened with cords and ornaments and is worn with a silk undershirt. The undershirt can be made of Japanese goods or it can be simply an old silk skirt, some remnant of "bygone" grandeur, which goes admirably, cut over and made into a house skirt.

If a woman is making her own Japanese gown, be it tea-gown or kimono, she can afford to embroider it thoroughly and showily. She must use silk of many colors and she would be sensible were she to take for pattern some really elegant Japanese kimono, so that she can copy its colors and its designs. These kimonos come at all prices and, while one is copying a kimono, one might as well copy a nice one as a common one.

The Oriental silks are so numerous since the Japanese invasion of the world of art and they are so cheap and so easily draped, so adjustable, so highly desirable, in every way, that a woman would do well to invest in them. One can often find remnants very cheap at sales. And these come in good for the making of the peignoir. Perhaps, if the remnant be a short one, it can be combined with something else and a handsome tea-gown made out of next to nothing.

No better pattern can be found for the amateur than the kimono-shaped gown, and she who would undertake to make a peignoir can make it up in kimono shape, just escaping the ground, faced with a contrasting material, with a deep hem of the same and trimmed up each side of the front with bands of stuff. The matter of embroidery is a question of taste, but she who is ambitious can work big straggling flowers down the front and around the hem and on one side she can embroider or applique a big, many-colored bird. This makes an extremely pretty finish.

Teagowns are made of many materials and are in many shapes, one of the prettiest being the ribbon and lace teagown. Those who have plenty of time and material can take satin ribbon three inches wide and stitch it in stripes to lace of the same width. There should be stripe after stripe of alternating ribbon and lace. And the stitching should be done on the sewing machine and should be visible.

Visible stitching by the way, is very fashionable. Seams are strapped with visible stitching and strips of ribbon and lace are overlapped and sewed together so that every stitch shows. It is the fashionable way of sewing and there is very little blind stitching or seaming done.

The teagown should be cut out after the ribbon and lace are sewed together and a pretty shape is the wrapper shape, with slightly fitted waist and with a deep sailor collar.

Those who go in for trailing effects can make the teagown very long. It is, perhaps, more graceful with its trailing lengths though it is not nearly as sensible. The French teagown trails inches and inches upon the ground and the French woman holds it up in front when she walks. Holding a gown up in front is called the Eugenie lift.

One of the most elegant peignoirs is made of china silk and is cut long, very long, opening all the way down the front.

Health and Beauty. Rose water, eight ounces, and tincture of benzoin two drams, make one of the best of skin tonics and whiteners.

A beauty specialist discounts the practice many women follow so persistently of dashing the face with the coldest water they can lay hands on. She says that the shock which the face receives tends to check rather than quicken circulation and that the result will be a thickening and yellow of the skin whenever it is kept up for any length of time.

To preserve the teeth in health and beauty is a most important matter for thus one not only saves one's self pain and expense, but also actually prolongs one's life—the decay and loss of teeth being but the initial stages of the general break-up of the health. Artificial teeth are at their best vastly inferior to one's own teeth in good working order. To prevent decay of the latter, absolute cleanliness of the mouth is essential.

Fashion's Frills. The Louise Seize style of bodice is growing in favor for evening gowns. The characteristic feature is the very deep and sharply pointed front to the bodice. The narrow peak comes far down over the skirt in front, and thence it is sharply cut up to the hips.

Spangled black tulle is utilized for some smart evening gowns, relieved with a spray of red roses or cyan-blue and mauve mouseline de soie with wistaria blooms.

Pale blue velvet has been utilized for ball and opera wraps for debutants, one trimmed with white fox being exceedingly attractive.

THE GEISHA GIRL.

Belle of Japan—the Least Understood Institution of Mikado's Empire. Yone Noguchi, a Japanese writer, says in part in the Theater Magazine: The Geisha girl is, perhaps, the most interesting and the least understood abroad of all the national institutions of the Mikado's Empire. Nowhere in the world is there a woman exactly like her. She is not a mere waitress or attendant, as many writers have described her nor is she a common dancer, entertainer or musician.

She is far more than this. From her early childhood she is trained to be the companion of cultured persons. She is educated, accomplished, intellectual and refined, as well as beautiful and graceful. In her every step, gesture, expression, in the very costume she wears, so elegant and harmonious in color, there is the fascination and living grace of the trained actress taught for generations to delight the senses.

The Geisha girl is the belle of Japan, and without her Japanese social gatherings would lose much of their vivacity and charm. But although the Geisha is so cultivated and accomplished, it cannot be said that she is quite respectable according to the conventional standards. She has, indeed, a moral code of her own. She belongs to a class which has no equivalent in any other country. The only approach in history is that of the Hetaera women, who existed in the day of ancient Greece.

Mr. Noguchi gives a description of the tea houses to which the Geishas are attached, then he continues: "The Geishas make their appearance with their habitual air of amiability, grace and vivacity. Each as she enters utters the word 'Kobanwa,' which means good evening. She then proceeds to make herself at home, and is soon as intimate as if she had known you since childhood. All the Geishas sit before you while you smoke, each taking a samisen (or guitar) in her hands—beautiful hands, like the hands of a waxen doll. Then each bows to you politely, thanking you for your kind summons. You courteously reply by emptying your cup of Shake (Japanese brandy) which you plunge into a bowl of clean water on the tray, and then you present the cup to the Geisha whom you most admire, saying as you do so: 'Ippai agomasa!' (I present the cup to you). The favored Geisha receives your cup in her very graceful manner, and with her dainty hands lifts it to her forehead, thanking you for your kind love. The attendant, standing by, immediately fills it with Sake. The Geisha sips a little of the Sake, then returns the cup to you with the words, 'Gohen pai!' (I am honored to return you the cup), which you receive back with marks of the greatest appreciation. While this exchange of cup courtesies is going on, one of the other Geishas lifts her samisen to her knee and plays a melody, accompanying it with a love song which is delightful to the ear.

When you are tired of the song you may ask for dancing. Now, the dancing of the Geisha girl has nothing in common with the vulgar skirt dancing so popular in Europe and America. In Japan such an exhibition would be considered a barbaric vulgarity. The Geisha's dance consists mostly of a rhythmic, graceful movement, especially with the arms, and is so contrived and performed that it suggests the most beautiful poetic ideas. It is at times dramatic. Poems or dramas relating to history or legend are often recited by the Geishas, who express in striking or graceful attitudes the tragic or comic situations. From the viewpoint of true art this excels any known dancing. At your request the younger Geishas then proceed to the more dainty dancing, while the older Geishas sit in the background, and play their samisens and sing poetic little songs. The younger Geishas, in their scarlet petticoats and flowing sleeves, fan and parasol in their hands, imitate the butterflies flitting from flower to flower, or the maple trees scattered by the autumn wind. Sometimes fast, sometimes slow, now backward, now forward, from right to left, now merrily, now sadly—the dancing girls glide over the soft matting, waving their flowing sleeves. When dancing the Geisha looks lovelier than the white lily, more graceful than the hanging blossoms blown about in the breeze of spring. She is the living incarnation of the picturesque charm of all Japan.

The Ten Dwarfs. "Well, Jane, how is it your house looks so clean today?" inquired Will Campbell, who was a friend of Jane's and lived across the street. "Oh, it's quite easy, Will, so long as I have my ten little dwarfs to help me." "And what do you mean by your ten little dwarfs, Jane?" "Well, I guess I will have to tell you. When I was born I had ten dwarfs given to me. These dwarfs always obey me. They help me in my sewing, help me in folding the linens, and they help some other people, too." "They are not all the same size, some of them wear rings. I am sure you would not like to lose any of them. All of the ten go to work together, and do all I want in the way of help." "Oh, I have found you out," said Will. "I know now who your dwarfs are. They are your ten fingers and they are very good servants."—Mary E. Waters.

Pimples and Perspiration. Persistent use of talcum powder will stop excessive perspiration. Blackheads and the pimples that result must be treated with hot baths. Bathe the face every night with the warmest water you can comfortably bear and rub it as much as possible without irritating the pimples. Except in a serious case, there is no need of a lotion. Do not be alarmed if the pimples increase for a few days.

To make potatoes look white and mealy boil them in as little water as possible, strain and take at once to an open door and give them a vigorous shake in a draft. Then place the sauceman with a lid at the side of the stove for five or ten minutes.

At luncheon the custom of using a bare table has been revived. Doilies which match the centerpiece are placed under the plates and principal dishes. Many, however, prefer to use a tablecloth over a cover of thick Canton flannel.

If you want to flatter a man tell him he is working too hard.

Even the hair bleacher's process may be a dark secret.

LITTLE RED TWINS.

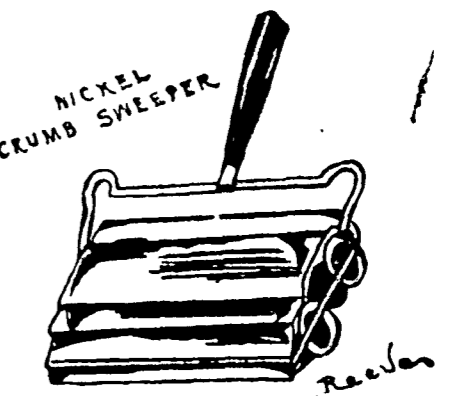
A New Game to Amuse the Little Folks—Mamma can Teach it to Them.

The twins are two little princes. Which of the children playing the game shall be the princes is decided by drawing from a bag of buttons, agates or chips, only two of which are red. Each one keeps the result of his drawing secret. When it is over the hostess or leader of the game tells this story:

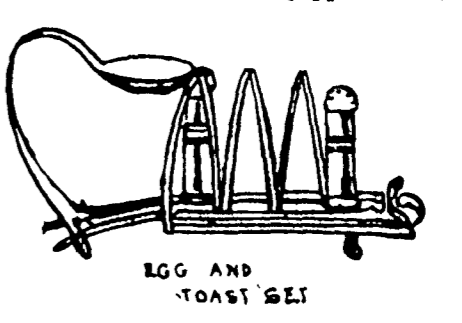
"There were once two little princes who always wore red velvet suits. Finally their father died, and the two boys began to talk together as to who was the favorite of the people and which ought to be king. Neither one was older than the other, and their father had not appointed either to the throne. After a long argument one twin exclaimed: 'Each shall give our subjects all the good things he possesses, and the people shall choose which one they will follow. This will raise two great armies for us, and then we will have a battle and see who will win the kingdom.' Now, one twin had a garden full of red roses, pansies, birds, trees to climb, a brook to wade in and a splendid place to have picnics in, while the other had a big house and a great big garret full of trunks of dresses, suits, swords, hats and guns, and whole rooms of mechanical toys that squeaked and moved about, an automobile and a doll with eyes that open and shut.

"Now," asks the story teller, "which of these princes will you join?" and the children take sides according to as they like the possessions that either one has. This is rather an exciting moment in the game for no one knows which of the others will be the prince or under whose leadership he is to battle. Even the holders of the red buttons choose, too so that they may not then be recognized. When the two sides are formed the twins discover themselves by showing the red buttons, and a tug of war for supremacy follows, both sides pulling on a piece of string that has been made bright with colored paper streamers.

Novelties for the Table. The popularity of the patent carpet sweeper for the purpose of keeping the



floor free from dust has led to the invention of a nickel replica for table service. As shown in the accompanying cut this device is a copy of the larger contrivance with the exception of the shortened handle, and it is claimed that it makes an admirable substitute for the crumb brush and scraper.



Of special service for the breakfast table is the second invention illustrated. It is combination toast rack and egg tray equipped with silver receptacles for salt and pepper. For individual service at the table this new set is likely to command particular attention.

Well to Know. To clean light wall paper try rubbing the soiled spots with dry plaster of paris. When all traces of dirt are removed dust the powder off with a soft cloth.

To soften brushes that have become hard soak them twenty-four hours in raw linseed oil and rinse them out in hot turps, repeating the process until clean, or wash them in hot soda and water and soft soap.

No hot dishes are placed upon the tables of fashionable folks these days, everything is passed around. Those, however, who like old time ways adhere to the custom of having the principal dishes placed before the master of the house to serve; others wait upon themselves, summoning assistance by a bell when needed.

A new wrinkle in Dutch cheese is to make it this way: Let it "lobber" as quickly as possible in a warm room. To do this pour the milk in rather a shallow basin and let it stand until thick. When firm add salt and sweet cream to season, together with minced pepper grass, and serve in small saucers or cups, with a spoon.

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