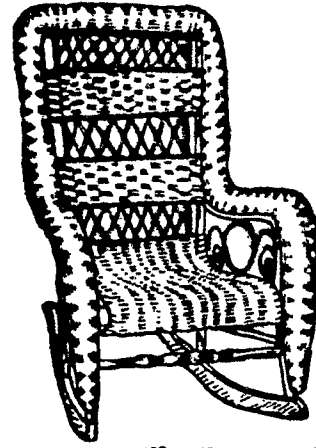


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**HAIR NOT SO MUCH WAVED.**  
Coiffure Most Becoming in Most Fashionable Nowadays.  
The day of the exaggerated pompadour is past, for which blessing heaven be praised! One sees the monstrosity occasionally, but never upon a really modish woman. She may wear a pompadour, but it is soft, unaggressive and natural.  
Each season a hue and cry is raised concerning the triumph of the low coiffure and the banishment of the high forms of hair dressing, and each year the high coiffure survives the attack and holds its own. As a matter of fact, the low coiffure has been steadily gaining favor during several seasons past, and it is to be more popular than ever, but it is not universally becoming and women who know that it does not suit them very sensibly ignore it and go on dressing their hair at the particular angle at which it best conforms to the lines of their profiles and faces.  
A woman should study her features carefully, decide at what angle her coiffure is most becoming, and adopt those lines. If she has chosen correctly that mode of hairdressing will be more chic for her than any other.  
The high coiffure, with the soft pompadour of which we have spoken and with a French twist back in which a handsome comb is set, lengthwise, found great favor last season and keeps it. It is unquestionably an improvement upon the very high coiffure to which the back and side hair is dragged straight upward, lying close to the head. The hair waves back softly to the twist, giving a much better and more becoming side head effect.  
For some heads hair dressed upon the crown of the head, neither very high nor actually low, is the artistic coiffure, but one is likely to find some difficulty with hats if one wears her hair at this line. With the new forward tilted hats the mode is quite feasible, and for that reason may find more followers.  
For the low coiffure the hair is usually divided in the back into three parts and the two side divisions are rolled backward behind the ears somewhat in the fashion of two French twists, while the central part forms the loose coil or braid which fills the space between the two rolls and droops low upon the neck. The roll gives becoming stiffness behind



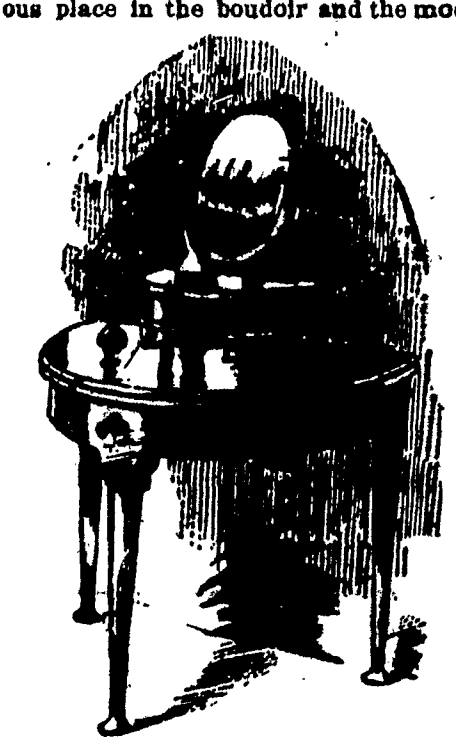
the ears, for few heads can stand a low coiffure for which the hair is drawn smoothly from brow to nape.  
The front hair for this low coiffure may either be drawn back in a full soft pompadour or be parted and brushed sidewise until it meets the rolls. The latter is more practical for the woman with little hair, for the coil, and even the rolls if necessary, may be supplemented by false hair, but a rat is seldom successful in a pompadour arranged in combination with a low coil or braid.  
As a rule, scanty hair can be arranged more successfully high than low, but in either case if false hair is absolutely required it should be of the best quality and making, and the adjustment of it should be studied until it becomes an art. One or two curls falling at the side of a low coil are fancied by some women, and if becoming have a certain quaintness in harmony with the old time notes appearing in many of our newest frocks.  
The coronet or coronal coiffure has had its rise in London, but is being tentatively accepted elsewhere and is very becoming to some women. It bears a relation to the Dutch braids of earlier years, but stands up more heavily at the top of the head, in coronet fashion, and really demands long, thick hair or the aid of false hair.—New York Sun.

**THE SELECTION OF COLORS.**  
The Woman of Limited Means Should Study Harmony.  
Very few people realize what a mental effect color has, not only on the person who wears it, but on the hundreds of observers who must look at it, says the New York Press.  
The wrong note of color at the neck or in the hat will not only give a wrong twist to the character of a woman's face, but it may unconsciously affect the very mental attitude of the wearer.  
In making over, or rather altering last fall's suits, it is wise to lean toward the side of severity. It is far better to be too plain than too ornate. It is a day of severe clothes on the street. This is a lesson that once learned should be forever learned; those who have many clothes know how to keep this rule, but those who have few things are apt to rudely break through it.  
If it is possible to cut your long skirt into a short one, do so. If the skirt has a ruffle, take it off, then rip out hem or binding and turn the skirt up to proper length.  
The best way to do this is to have some one else do it. Put on the skirt, stand in front of a long glass, and have a person with a straight eye turn the hem up inch by inch and pin it in place. When this is finished cut off any surplus amount of stuff, baste it, press with hot iron and stitch. Put back the ruffle if you think it will improve the looks of the skirt. If it is a tucked or plaited one, rip, sponge, press and put into gathers with a double heading. If the material is too thick for this finish with attached bands. Wherever these bands are used they are wide, not narrow.  
Don't cover seams of skirts with them, no matter what the fabric. This is not a successful method of concealing the fact that you have a gored skirt. It is wiser to wear it as it is, seams showing.  
If the coats are double-breasted they should be left so, but collars of color or of white embroidery should be added. These are cut on the order of storm collars worn on winter coats. They are not round; they lay flat, are quite broad at back and shoulder seam, and shape off to a point at bust. The cuffs are wide turn-over affairs, and must be edged with either a ruffle of embroidery or lace.  
If your jacket has a droop at the belt line it is quite easy to alter. Take off the belt, take out fullness, take in seams to fit figure and finish with binding of silk or a heavy braid.



**Baby Clothes Rack.**  
A pretty gift for a baby is a clothes holder. It is made of a strip of hard wood nearly a yard long and about five inches wide. It is painted white and enameled, after which forget-me-nots are used as decorations for, and the words, "Baby's Clothes," painted in fancy lettering. Small hooks are inserted in the strip of wood, which has blue satin bows at each end with which to suspend it. The little frocks, caps and saques of the baby may be conveniently hung on this rack.

**Eighteenth Century Relic.**  
A quaint bit of furniture is the table pictured below—a reproduction of an eighteenth century design. The original probably occupied a conspicuous place in the boudoir and the modern copy would acceptably fill a niche in an apartment with some other antique furniture to keep it company. The round fronted table is fitted with a lock and key to serve as a treasure cabinet and the mirror is as serviceable as it is dainty.—Brooklyn Eagle.



**Raising a Girl the Wrong Way.**  
An Atchison girl of 15 gets up in the morning, eats breakfast which her mother prepared, goes upstairs and takes care of her room, and then goes downtown, sometimes taking two hours to buy a spool of thread. She sits dinner which her mother has prepared, wears clothes her mother has made, spends the afternoon reading story books or gadding with her friends, eats supper her mother has prepared, and spends the evening with her girl friends. She has done nothing wicked all day, and her mother is satisfied that she is bringing her up right. But is she?—Atchison Globe.

**WOMEN'S OCCUPATIONS.**  
Follow All but Two—There Are No Female Soldiers or Sailors.  
Of the 303 principal gainful occupations in which the men of this country are engaged, it is astonishing to learn that there are only two in which no women are found. The reason for these two exceptions, moreover, lies through no fault of the fair sex. In the one case she is prevented by Uncle Sam, in the other the prohibition is undoubtedly due to the fact that she apparently is physically disqualified from climbing a pole. Thus it comes about that there are no United States female soldiers or sailors, nor are there any telegraph or telephone linemen, says the Brooklyn Eagle.  
If she be fortunate enough to possess a stable she may immediately revert to the rough work performed by her groom, and she will be ready to affirm with emphasis that surely no woman in this country can be voluntarily engaged in such unwomanly labor as his. Yet, as a matter of fact, there are 79 female hostlers in the United States who are doing such work for a livelihood. Some of them, indeed, may be employed by the 160 women keepers of livery stables.  
Or perhaps it may be imagined that no woman's constitution could stand the heavy toll of the forge and anvil. It needs but little refreshing of one's memory to recall comments of travelers in certain parts of Great Britain on the spectacle of women working daily at the anvil, and it is not so long ago that an article in an American journal dealt with similar sights which might be witnessed at the great steel works at Homestead, Pa. It should not be a matter of surprise, therefore, to learn that there are 18 female blacksmiths in the United States. Moreover, that such arduous work has not frightened women away is evident from the fact that ten years ago there were only 59 women thus employed.  
Of women machinists there are 67 in the country, and they are not sewing machinists, either. One of them, at least, is the managing head of a manufactory in Rochester, N. Y., which employs over 100 hands and turns out the heavier grades of iron and steel work. From the position of bookkeeper for the firm, this young woman mastered the practical details of the business until she was given full oversight and management of the shops. So wisely did she wield her influence that when a strike of the machinists occurred in that city about four years ago, her counsel and fair dealing kept her firm's employees from going out.  
With respect to interior fixtures, also, there is no dearth of feminine workmen. For tile work, 478 women are at one's service, and in marble work 143, while for such particular devices as bookcases, cupboards and the like, 67 women cabinetmakers are at hand. Even the matter of grates and furnaces will not present a serious obstacle to feminine employment, for 43 women make these articles and are ready to put them in. Thus, with the women plumbers, electricians and roofers, aforementioned, one's house building should get on very well, indeed.

But how is it that the sterner walks of life in which men find employment—in those occupations which demand high physical courage, coquiness in face of danger, and mastery over men? Surely the foot of woman has not yet ventured into such paths as those. Wrong again. Have we forgotten items that from time to time have appeared in the newspapers, chronicling the fact that some woman out west has been selected town marshal or even sheriff? Remembering these, it should not be a matter for astonishment, therefore, to learn that there are no fewer than 879 women on duty as night watchmen, firemen and policemen.

**Sealing a Letter.**  
It is often very desirable to know how to seal a letter so that it cannot be opened without betraying the fact. Steam or hot water will open envelopes closed with mucilage, and even a wafer. A hot iron or a spirit lamp dissolves sealing wax an impression in plaster having been taken of the seal. By the combined use of wafer and sealing wax, however, all attempts to open the letter otherwise than by force can be frustrated. All that is necessary is to close the letter first with a small moist wafer and pierce the latter with a coarse needle (the same applies to mucilage), whereupon sealing wax may be used in the usual manner. This seal can neither be opened by dry heat nor by moisture.

**Household Suggestions.**  
When making sauces dissolve the butter in the stewpan, add the flour, stir well, and then gradually add the liquor.  
Veils are apt to become narrow when a good deal worn, but if they are rolled up instead of being folded when taken off they will be found quite straight and like new when next wanted.  
Velour is one of the most desirable among the less expensive stuffs for porriers, as seemingly nothing else has the shimmery surface and play of light and shade in a similar priced fabric.  
Soap and candles are improved by keeping, so buy them in fairly large quantities. Cut the soap, either with a wire or a piece of string, while new, for it hardens with age, and then it is more difficult to do so.  
Stand pan-cake batter for two hours before frying. Beat it up again just before using.

**Cheese Biscuit.**  
Take a quarter of a pound of flour, the same of butter and also of grated Parmesan cheese, add a little cayenne pepper and salt. Work all well together with the hand, roll the paste thin, cut it into biscuits and bake in the oven.  
Bones and bacon rind should never be thrown away, but added to the stock pot when making soup.

**Water as a Fertilizer.**  
Investigations carried on by E. W. McCallie, assistant state geologist of Georgia, acting in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey, according to the National Geographic Magazine, have revealed the presence of interesting and perhaps valuable properties in some of the artesian waters in the Coastal Plain of that state. Water taken from a deep well at Baxley showed on analysis 5.5 percent 1,000,000 of phosphoric acid, which would indicate that it might be used for fertilizing, as well as for irrigating barren fields.  
In other words, it may be acceptable to the desert land as both food and drink. It is estimated that a layer of this phosphoric acid-bearing water 10 inches deep over one acre of land would exert a fertilizing effect equal to that of 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer.

**Color Blindness.**  
The most common form of color blindness is an inability to distinguish red. Last year thirty-four officers and would-be officers of the British mercantile marine service failed on their color tests, twenty-three being red blind and the remainder being unable to distinguish green. The 4,600 candidates for certificates were also submitted to the form vision test and twenty-two of these failed to distinguish the form of the object submitted.—Exchange.

**Skins of Various Nations.**  
The skin of the man and woman of some nations is much thicker than that of others, particularly in the countries. The Central African negro has a skin about half as thick again as that of a European. That of the negro is the thickest over the head and back—evidently to form a protection from the sun.  
Serpent Worship in India.  
Serpent worship still survives in India and a snake shrine is said to be of much attraction in a house on the Malabar coast at a garden in the town of a country home in the United States. Serpents are, however, most unwholesome, and unless one walk carefully and be forewarned in the dark, as Hindu do, snakebite is an important contingency.  
In the possession of a burgher was captured in Paris a snake which there was found a beautiful colored skin of the beautiful water cocoon.