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BONAPARTE OF THE NAVY

Sketches of the New Member of the Cabinet

A BRILLIANT ADVOCATE

In His Home in Baltimore one Finds A Napoleonic Atmosphere—Adheres to the Axiom, "Be Sure You Are Right, Then Go Ahead."

Charles Joseph Bonaparte, who was selected by President Roosevelt to succeed Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy, is regarded by his neighbors in Baltimore as one of the most remarkable men of the time.

A striking characteristic is his firmness of purpose and the courage of his convictions. Mr. Bonaparte believes in the axiom: "Be sure you are right and then go ahead."

His practice of doing what he believed was right regardless of consequences was illustrated on the occasion when the overseers of Harvard University were considering the advisability of conferring the degree of LL.D. on President McKinley.

Mr. Bonaparte admitted Mr. McKinley as a statesman and as President of the United States, but he believed that statesmanship and political eminence alone were not the qualifications for the degree of LL.D. from Harvard.

Mr. Bonaparte is called a shrewd and brilliant lawyer, but he is best known as a civic, social and political reformer.



Charles Joseph Bonaparte.

Among Baltimoreans his name and that of the Reform League are synonymous, for it was through this organization that the Monumental City was purged of corrupt political practices and obtained an election law that is a model of its kind.

Mr. Bonaparte is 52 years of age and is in the full vigor of his physical and mental attainments. He is a large man, weighing apparently close to 200 pounds, with a large head resting upon somewhat rounded shoulders.

His head, which might be called abnormally large, is clearly that of a man of high intelligence, yet it is not a head that would command admiration. The face is full and rosy, the eyes black, the mustache of the same color, and stubby.

It is only when he is engaged in debate that he would be picked out as a man above the ordinary attainments. This perhaps is due largely to Mr. Bonaparte's indifference to dress.

Being thoroughly devoted to the duties of his law office, he has no time to court Dame Fashion, and when the day's labors are at an end he ties himself off to a fine country seat a few miles distant from Baltimore where the clothes are not requisite. Considering these facts Mr. Bonaparte may be considered a plainly dressed man—he always wears black—and would be more readily taken for a student, or perhaps a clergyman, than one of the most brilliant lawyers in Baltimore, a man of wealth and one of the most conspicuous reformers in the land.

He is identified with nearly every educational, charitable and reforming institution in Maryland, has been honored with the degrees of A. B. and LL.D. from Harvard University, and recently received the Laetare medal from Notre Dame University of Indiana as the most distinguished Catholic layman who during the year had rendered the most efficient and laudable service to the Catholic Church.

To the lover of the historical, and at the same time of the beautiful and artistic, a visit to the Napoleon Room at the residence of Mr. Bonaparte in Baltimore is a treat. In the home of Mr. Bonaparte one finds himself in a Napoleonic atmosphere.

As one enters the room the eye first falls upon a marble bust of the Emperor by Henri Frederic Leclin. The marble bust was cut in 1859, and came at that time into the possession of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte, at one time King of Westphalia and grandfather of the present Mr. Bonaparte.

In another part of the room, side by side, are the marble busts of Charles Bonaparte and Letizia Bonaparte, the father and mother of the Emperor.

RUSSIA'S CONVERTS IN JAPAN.

Disclosed by Large Shipments of Vestments and Candles.

Candles, vestments and church supplies are not contraband of war these days, and steamers from San Francisco have been carrying these articles of worship and ritual on their way from Russia right into the heart of Japan, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

This remarkable state of affairs has become known through the constant shipments from San Francisco by Russian order to Yokohama, Tokio and Hakodate of the various articles used in the ceremonies of the Orthodox Greek Church.

A member of the consistory of the Greek Church, which for twenty years has had its American seat in San Francisco, explained this odd interchange between warring countries by the statement that for 400 years the Russian church has had its missionaries in Japan, and for 100 years has had a big university in Hakodate, where the flower of Japanese youth have been educated.

"Among the naval and army officers in the present conflict," this prelate explained, "there have been and are now many raised in our faith and trained by us to Western ideals. We have large congregations there, and naturally their religious needs being still in Russia, it is from there that the supplies still come, paid for out of the Russian treasury chest. There are steady shipments from this port of candles, vestments and articles of every sort to various Japanese ports for the use of the clergy and converts there.

The war has not interfered in any way with this. It is odd, of course, that two countries at war should be so related that a large number of Japanese acknowledge the supremacy of the patriarch and the czar in religious matters, but so the fact is.

Bachelors Lead in Suicide.

"What makes a suicide?" was the interesting topic discussed by Coroner Dr. Wm. Westcott before the Medico-Legal Society recently. Dr. Westcott has had an experience with suicides extending over twenty years and his knowledge of this subject is considered as intimate as that of any man in the world.

According to the coroner the most usual causes of suicide are disease, poverty, alcoholism, a fit of passion or an attack of pain, or disappointed love. The higher the standard of education the greater the number of suicides. Nations possessing the largest number of daily papers always produce the greatest number of suicides. Protestants are more prone to suicide than Roman Catholics. The Greek Church comes next, and the Jews produce the fewest suicides of any.

Men commit suicide three times more often than women. The heaviest percentage occurs between forty and fifty years of age; after fifty-five the decline is rapid. Child suicide is increasing; this is due to the strain of modern education. Below the age of twenty most of the suicides are females.

Bachelors commit suicide more often than married men; married women more often than spinsters; widows more often than widowers; divorced men more often than divorced women.

Chronic alcoholism is the most general of all the causes of suicide. Incurable disease comes next.—New York Journal.

Secret of Violin Varnish.

It has long been suspected that the master makers of violins in Italy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries knew of some remarkable gum which they employed in making the varnish for their instruments. Mr. George Fry, of the Chemical Society, London, who has carefully investigated the subject concludes, after showing that the varnish exercises a decided influence over the tone of a violin, that Stradivarius and other famous makers probably used only such familiar things as turpentine, linseed oil and resin rather than some mystical gum. The resin was oxidized with nitric acid. It is doubted whether the popular idea that age is advantageous rather than detrimental to a violin is well founded.—Exchange.

Is Our Navy Inefficient?

The nation with an efficient navy has the most effective guarantee of peace. Most wars are decided by sea power. The fate of the civil war was probably decided by the United States Navy. Spain was defeated by Dewey and Sampson. The most decisive battle between Japan and Russia has just been fought on water. The great power of England lies in her mighty navy. Many wars have been decided by sea fighting. A nation without a navy has small voice in the world's affairs. The United States needs no large standing army, but it will find a strong navy more effective in protecting its rights and interests and in making for peace.—Nashville American.

The North Wisconsin Farmers' Association is agitating the question of good roads for Douglas and other northern Wisconsin counties.

WORKING CLASS OF FRANCE

Suffer Failures in Separation of Church and State.

The divorce of State and Church in France is proving a truly cataclysmic process. How complete a reorganization of society it is necessitating one may gather in a recent petition sent up to the House of Deputies by divers goldsmiths, jewelers, bronze casters and other artificers in metal and stone.

Messieurs, the Deputies—in the name of the artisans, employes and proprietors of our industries, already seriously injured and threatened with absolute ruin, we make this appeal. It is upon the accompanying statistics that we wish to fix your attention. A few years ago we could count upon something like 55,000 patrons, of whom 35,000 were church parishes and 20,000 were religious communities. Now you have banished our 20,000 religious houses, and you go about to suppress the 35,000 parishes of France!

In the face of this ruinous expropriation, what are we offered? Nothing.

To-morrow, or the next day, nearly 250,000 persons will find themselves without employment, and many of them without bread. Are we not citizens like the rest, and do we not fulfil honorably all our obligations to the State?

Assuredly we do. Very well then, since we perform all the duties of good citizens, we insist upon our rights—truly an elementary one—not to die of hunger.

The question is simple. Is it just, for a political reason, to wipe out industries, producing hundreds of thousands of francs annually, to aim a blow at the national prosperity and to deprive of the very means of existence hundreds of thousands of faithful toilers? We think not, and we demand a serious investigation.

The document bears appended certain figures which go to prove the Church a lavish patron of industry. In its expense account for a single year may be numbered two millions and a half (dollars or francs) for rosaries charms and churc furnishings; over three millions for gold smithing and bronzes; five millions for statuary—four millions for printing—and so on to the total of \$51,400,000 per annum.

These are figures that may make the deputies see what a large undertaking they have on hand. Truly progress travels in a car of Juggernaut.—Boston Transcript.

Alfonso Born King.

By being born a king Alfonso XIII. made a name at once for himself in history, independent of any other achievement. When other monarchs have been forgotten he will be remembered as a baby who was "his majesty" from the first hour he drew breath. His illustrious ancestor, Mary Queen of Scots, did not inherit a crown till she was quite a weak old. A French forefather, Louis XV. was about five years of age when he succeeded his great-grandfather, Louis XIV. Alfonso's grandmother, Isabella II., became queen of Spain when nearly three years old. It was difficult to take the accession of the "born king" seriously, especially when his majesty began to appear in public in the arms of his nurse, and to receive the honors due to his exalted estate; whatever might have been considered farcical was redeemed by the appearance of the companion figure to the august infant—that of his brave, anxious, widowed mother, who was so very careful that Spanish susceptibilities should not be affronted because she had to rule in her son's name. Alfonso XIII., now sixteen years of age, is altogether the superior of his poor father, Alfonso XII., who was of feeble physique and self-indulgent disposition, and better liked than respected. The son had the name of being a weakly child; but the care taken of him worked wonders, and he may now be reckoned as strong and capable a young man as the descendants of many cousin marriages can be.—Modern Society (London).

She Wanted an Experienced Artist.

A woman who had become suddenly rich was traveling in Europe, and while there it occurred to her that it was the proper thing to have her portrait painted by a prominent artist. Accordingly she called at the studio in Paris of a painter of high reputation.

Senor Joaquin de Casaua.

Mexico's new Ambassador to the United States, is the southern Republic's foremost lawyer and economist. He speaks English fluently and is well acquainted with many American public men.

The oldest post office in Great Britain is to be seen in the little Cheshire village of Motham. The building dates back to the thirteenth century, and has the figures 1544 over the doorway.—London Times.

ADRE WATTS

Refused to Drive When Only a Captain.

Capt. Coomers, of the U.S. Navy, has refused to drive a motor car because he is only a captain. He is a member of the U.S. Navy and has served on the Maine, the Oregon and the Albatross. He is a member of the U.S. Navy and has served on the Maine, the Oregon and the Albatross.

On one passage across the sea, the fall-foul of a current that washed upon the beach. The passenger seemed satisfied and went away. Capt. Coomers resumed his gaze at the deck.

"Oh, captain, I'm so glad you're here!" "So be it." "Think there's any danger?" "I ain't seen any."

"Of course we—we aren't far from shore!" "No. We're as high as two lovers on a slop's sofa."

"You take it coolly!" "Well, you see I've been wrecked off Cape Horn and I was in a boat that was chewed up by a whale. I don't happen to get my boots wet on any sea land vehicle as this here."

"Youth's Companion." "URGENT."

URGENT

Tab—Whither bound, Tommy? Tommy—Oh, I have an engagement with Widow Jones's new car, by the door.

He Knew His Business.

A country vicar who invited a school boy to supper in his school room, intrusted his business cards to the delivery of the invitation. A day or two before the function his reverence found the vicar sitting by the roadside in an advanced state of blindness.

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