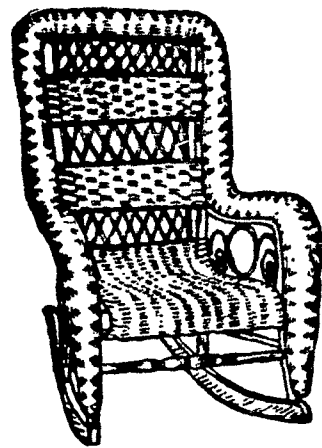


A Remarkable Showing of Rockers

NEW ARTISTIC IN DESIGN STYLISH COMFORTABLE DURABLE FINE IN QUALITY AND FINISH



386 Samples—97 cents to \$55.00

You can travel hundreds of miles without finding an assortment equal to ours.

\$2.98 FOR THIS
Reed Rocker

FULL ROLL ARM 25 IN. WIDE 42 IN. HIGH
A MODEL OF COMFORT AND DURABILITY

Morris Chairs—48 Styles, \$4.95 to \$43.00

If it's something for the home, you will find easy and satisfactory choosing here. Save expense to Rochester in purchase of a rocker.

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76 STATE ST. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Smith and Withington Anthracite COAL Bituminous

69 Main street west, Rochester, N. Y.
We handle all kinds of hard coal that comes to this market. Two doors east of National Theatre. Prompt delivery.
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Lewis Edelman,

Dealer in
Anthracite COAL Bituminous
Portland Avenue, near N. Y. C. R. Both Telephones 576

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 24 Pinard Building (84-90 Fifth Ave.)
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THE COCOA EXPERT

Says: "RUNKEL BROTHERS COCOA is the finest cocoa made; an article of absolute purity with the highest nutritive qualities and a flavor of perfection."

If you try it once you will fully appreciate the wisdom of THE COCOA EXPERT.

Send your name and two cents for a trial can.

RUNKEL BROTHERS - NEW YORK
COCOA
MADE OF COCOA BEANS ONLY

W. B. CORSETS



That torturing pressure on the chest and abdomen is absent from W. B. Erect Form and W. B.

NIFORM CORSETS

They fit without strain. Made in many graceful shapes and prices to fit all persons as well as all purses. W. B. Niform Corsets answer fashion's command that figures be natural—busts higher and waists rounded into greater slenderness.

- On sale at all dealers.
- Niform 404 - Average of Busts (Model) or Coult. \$1.00
 - Erect Form 720 - Average of Busts (Model) or Coult. 1.00
 - Erect Form 952 - Slender (Model) of Jean 1.00
 - Niform 407 - Medium of Busts (Model) or Coult. 1.50
 - Erect Form 929 - Stout (Model) of Busts (Model) or Coult. 1.50
 - Erect Form 958 - Average (Model) of Busts (Model) or Coult. 2.00
 - Niform 415 - Average of Busts (Model) or Coult. 3.00
 - Erect Form 208 - Stout (Model) of Busts (Model) or Coult. 3.00

WEINGARTEN BROS., Makers, 377-379 Broadway, New York

WHEN BUYING INSERTION.

Care Needed to Select Finish and Shape That Launder Well. The material should first be carefully examined and the edges of the scallop inspected. For if the stitching on them is too shallow they will be good for but little use. A scallop in deep points is not satisfactory, for the edges constantly curl and spoil the appearance of the garment.

Blind embroideries, patterned after the French handwork in either nainsook or cambric, wash splendidly, while the sheer designs in "Val." or pompadour, unless dots or balls form a part of the pattern, lose their beauty after the first washing.

Embroidery insertions should be purchased with even more care as to their durability. An insertion outlined on both sides with a heavy heading is to be preferred for underclothing, for then the material may be cut away close to the heading and whipped to the binding instead of rolling or seaming the edge, but this must not be attempted unless the insertion has the heavy finish.

If "Val." or Swiss insertion is desired be reasonable in treating it. Put it where there will be no strain and it should wear as long as the sheer material of which it is a part. In washing delicate embroideries and laces it is best not to rub them either with the hands or on a board for rubbing, no matter how carefully it is done. It is almost impossible not to stretch or break the fine threads in the pattern. The best way is to dip the garment into the water several times after it has been thoroughly soaked until the soiled places have disappeared and hang it in the sunshine without wringing out the water. It will take much longer to dry, but the threads in the pattern will be as strong as before the laundering.

Dainty Afternoon Gown.
The plain and figured nets, chiffon, silk mousseline, silk gauze, crape and all the very sheer silks are suitable for the afternoon frock. Fine voile and collenne, too, are used where expense and serviceability are vital considerations, and a



A voile frock trimmed with lace, very simply made frock of sheer white voile with no trimming save nun's plaits on the skirts and with some good lace in gumpes and sleeves, is not only a very serviceable and inexpensive frock, but a very pretty one as well.

Education and Wives.

Lord Chesterfield advised his son to marry a woman who "is wise as well as rich, for," says he, "thou wilt find there is nothing more fulsome than a she fool." In proportion to woman's intelligence and education, man will look upon her as a companion and equal and not as a mere doll or plaything. For the sake of her home as well as for her own uplift and enjoyment, a woman should get every bit of education she possibly can. Ignorance is as great a handicap in the home as it is in the business world. The home presided over by a broad-minded, educated woman, will be well-ordered, systematic, happy and prosperous, as far in advance of the one ruled by a narrow, ignorant mistress, as the business establishment of an up-to-date, intelligent, progressive man will be ahead of that of his dull, ignorant, unprogressive competitor.

Where Ugly Women Draw Prizes.

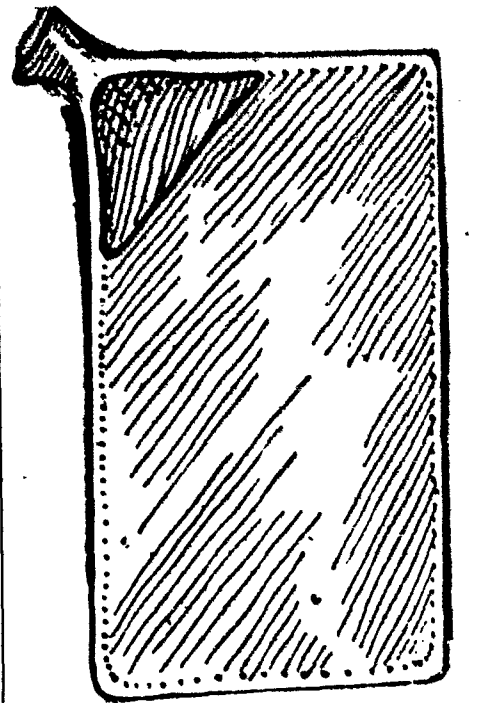
Germany is ahead in novelties of a charitable nature. In the town of Hachmann prizes are offered yearly for the men who will marry the ugliest and most crippled women, and for the women over forty years who have been jilted at least twice. The money was left by a big financier, who, realizing that beauty is an attraction hard to overcome, made a provision in his will that out of the income of the fund not less than \$90 shall go with the ugliest girl in any year, and the cripple shall receive \$60. The poor women over forty who have been jilted by a lover receive, when the funds permit, \$50 each, but the trustee can vary this amount, and, at his own discretion, offer a larger prize to some one who will marry an unusually ugly girl, or one to whom Nature has been specially unkind.—Tit-Bits.

Gooseberry Fool.

Stew one quart of gooseberries and sweeten to taste. When cold place in a glass dish and cover with whipped cream, which has been sweetened.

AN IMPROVED HOT WATER BAG.

Maintains Uniform Temperature and No Danger of Leakage. Newest of all the collection of household utilities is the substitute for the old-fashioned hot water bag. This rubber contrivance is of the same shape and size as the regulation bag, only instead of being filled with hot water its contents consist of chemicals which serve as a reservoir for heat which remains at an unvarying temperature for a long



Successor to the hot water bottle. One of the requisites is that the bag must be boiled for a certain length of time which is regulated by its size, and after that it may be kept for weeks and the stored up heat turned on as wanted by a simple process of manipulation.

One advantage this new bag possesses over other sick room conveniences of a similar kind is the elimination of annoyance and discomfort by a change of the contents, consequent upon the loosening of the screw cap and the bursting of the seams.

The maintenance of a uniform temperature is another advantage and likewise the regulation of the degree of heat by manipulation.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Don't brush across the teeth, but up and down; the upper teeth from the gums downward and the lower teeth from the gums upward.

Moth patches may be removed by a lotion of salicylic acid and rose water—two ounces of rose water to half a dram of acid.
If you wash your face every day in very hot, not warm, water, using either a complexion brush or a large soft cloth, blackheads may be entirely prevented. Always rinse in cold water.

A pint of rose water, diluted with a tablespoonful of glycerin, forms an excellent preservative for the hands, and will keep them smooth and white if applied each time after washing.

How to Wash Vegetables.
There is a general idea that if soaked in brine all insects are drawn out of cabbage at once.

But experience has taught that salt kills insects, and consequently they often are hidden in the folds of leaves, etc., and frequently boiled and even served in them.
Always use two bowls while preparing vegetables. In one put lukewarm water and a little vinegar and in the other cold water.

Each cabbage is divided into three portions, and washed separately in the warm water. Afterward it is shaken and stood in the cold to get crisp again.

Cauliflowers are placed head downward and left to soak in the cold water for about half an hour or longer if convenient.

Making Wives Happy.

Dr. Edward Brooks, in the Rochester Herald, says: "It seems to me that the way to make a woman happy is to give her all your sympathy and affection. As for overlooking any faults, a man ought not to see any faults in his wife. If it does happen that there are a few very patent ones—and I suppose there are some women who are not exactly angels—a man ought not to see them any more than he sees the spots on the sun when it is shining brilliantly in the heavens; and he ought to remember that no matter what dissolutions he may experience after marriage, it was himself who undertook the responsibility of taking to himself a young woman that he promised to love and honor.

Hold Your Head High.

Nobility has difficulty to express itself in a sunken chest. If the knees are bent and seemingly too weak to support the body, it is easier for them to shake with fear than if they are straight.

Therefore, wives and business girls, stay-at-home misses, and engaged ladies, keep your heads up. When the chin is raised, the chest high, courage and hope are indicated. The mind follows.

It is true that a woman keeps her head up because she is hopeful; but, even if hope is wanting, lift up the head, and it will come the sooner.

Dandelion Wine.

Steep dandelion flowers in boiling water for five minutes, and strain off the liquid, pressing the flowers hard. Sweeten to taste and add brandy in the proportion of a pint to every four gallons of liquid. Put in uncorked bottles and keep in a cool place until fermentation ceases, then draw off and rebottle.

THE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN

Territory Valuable for Its Oil, Coal and Fisheries

A RUSSIAN PRISON HOLD

Salmon Yields \$15,000,000 Annually
Sea Coast 250 Miles Long and Mountains 5,000 Feet High—Country Cold and Uninhabited—Many Fur Bearing Animals.

As big as Belgium and Holland put together, very nearly as big as Ireland, and fully twice as big as Greece, Sakhalin is a long, narrow island, nowhere wider than the State of Massachusetts is long, and at certain points not wider than Nantucket. But this ribbonlike island lying northwest of Japan, stretches along the coast of Siberia (from which a narrow sea separates it) for a distance of 670 miles. Sakhalin has a river 250 miles long and mountains 5,000 feet high. It's by no means a vast pocket country.

Only here and there is the soil at all fertile, and even then you must content yourself with raising market truck and expect to get malaria while weeding your garden. Such at least has been the experience of Russian penal colonists who have tried to wrest a living from the soil. Moreover, the country looks every whit as inhospitable as experiment has proved it to be. If it had no other claim to importance its dense forests would be enough to make it worth owning. Practically untouched, they stretch from one end of Sakhalin to the other.

Besides, there is coal—not easily mined, but abundant. At Duoy the toughest criminals have worked chained to their barrows, and each year they spent in the mines has counted as a year and a half toward hastening their discharge. Sakhalin has long supplied ships with fuel.

According to C. S. Patouoff the oil regions of Sakhalin are richer than those of America. Subterranean lakes—some of them with an area of 8,000 square feet—lie so close to the surface that natural gushers can be easily established. The oil regions lend themselves readily to exploitation, for the east coast is only from twenty to twenty-five miles away, and there nature has provided harbors that boats drawing twenty feet of water can safely enter. For four months of the year, to be sure, those harbors are ice-locked, but the ice can be broken by specially constructed steamers known as "ledokol."

Meanwhile another sort of game abounds—in the north a fine menagerie at large, composed of bear, foxes, sable, antelope and reindeer; in the south an occasional tiger; on the coast a remunerative profusion of seal, sea lions and dolphins, not to mention a species of plebeian whale little prized by blubber hunters.

But the chief source of wealth in the Sakhalin of to-day is the fisheries. The rivers teem with salmon, the waters along the coast with herring. In a single year Sakhalin yielded \$1,500,000 worth of fish, and this in spite of the most discouraging conditions. The Russians wouldn't give the Japs a free hand, nor would they themselves develop the full possibilities of the fisheries. As long as the island remained a sort of Siberian backyard, into which exiles were constantly to be thrown, it was bad policy to encourage fleets of fishing boats to come prowling along the shore. The boats might thin out the population. Every year Sakhalin sends a million dollars' worth of fish fertilizer to the Japanese rice fields. This fertilizer, rice herring, is so indispensable to rice growing that when the war out of the Japanese fishermen from the Sakhalin coasts two Japanese lords, Howatdo and Otaru, petitioned the Mikado to send troops to seize the island.

The director general of prisons asked permission to organize an army of Japanese jailbirds for service in Sakhalin. Such overtures as these met with governmental discomfiture, but the seizure of Sakhalin by trained troops was undertaken as soon as practicable. Nor did Japan fail to perceive that a Sakhalin in the grip of a foreign Power would constitute a standing menace to Japanese agriculture. It was the case of Korea over again, only with herring substituted for grain as the vital point.

Where We Get Our Salt.

Salt is so common an article that one is astonished when he realizes the amount of it produced in the United States during the year 1904. The number of barrels was 22,080,002, valued at \$6,021,222. In spite of this enormous output, coming mostly from New York and Michigan, the United States imported salt to the value of over half a million dollars and exported 35,508,577 pounds, valued at \$99,066. The deposits of salt in the United States are not numerous, those in New York, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas and Louisiana being the only ones which are worked commercially.—Boston Herald.

A Vegetarian Danger.

In some respects vegetarians suffer more than meat eaters from uric acid poisoning, seeing that beans, peas, lentils and peanuts contain twice as much of the poison as meat. The natives of India suffer greatly from uric acid diseases, owing to the quantity of dahl (lentils) they eat. Other natives who avoid dahl are almost entirely free.—London Mail.

COAST OF LIVING

Germany is no longer the land of American and English tourists, who start on gaily at New York, New York. The New York Sun says that the coast of living in Germany has increased by a third since the war. In the matter of real estate, wages Berlin will be the same as in Berlin last year, but in the matter of the luxury of a three house—seven, fewer than in New York. The real estate boom, however, is still on. An apartment in Berlin varies from \$375 to \$400. Ten years ago the prices in Berlin were a fourth less.

There are complaints in Germany of the degeneration of domestic servants, but at least a fair knowledge of cookery is a general possession, and in the second place, strict attention on the part of the police prevents absolute disregard of the credence of contracts. The minimum monthly pay for domestic service is \$5. Even this is an increase of at least \$2 within the last decade.

Turning to the cost of living, the outlook is less encouraging, most without exception, articles of daily consumption have increased in price from a third to a half in the years. As an example, butter, which previously cost 12 cents a pound, now costs 26 cents. Eggs have risen from 20 to 22 cents a dozen. This increase has been partly the result of deliberate relative effort to improve the condition of the peasantry by the imposition of protective duties on the products of the soil.

In general, Berlin holds the relation to other German cities, New York to American cities, population, but the cost of living in Hamburg and Frankfurt is nearly on a par with that of Berlin, the cost of living in Philadelphia or St. Louis with that of New York. An exception in this connection must be made in favor of the cities of south Germany.

Anthony Fiala, the young arctic explorer, rescued by the expedition under James S. Champ.



Anthony Fiala, the young arctic explorer, rescued by the expedition under James S. Champ.

World's Wealthiest Countries.

In the half century from 1850 to 1900, when the population of the United States increased from 23,000,000 to 75,000,000, or nearly three and one-third times as much, the increase far beyond that of any great country—its wealth increased from \$7,000,000,000 to \$77,000,000,000, being multiplied nearly thirteen times. No other country closely approaches the United States in wealth. From the most trustworthy data obtainable, this is how principal countries stand in 1904:

Spain	\$12,000,000,000
Italy	\$10,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	\$9,000,000,000
Russia	\$8,000,000,000
France	\$7,000,000,000
Germany	\$6,000,000,000
United Kingdom	\$5,000,000,000
United States	\$77,000,000,000

Wealthier than the countries of the United Kingdom and the empire is Germany—which stands nearest to the United States is really increasing its lead over other nations. Leslie's Weekly.

The Ant as a Medicant.

Having thoroughly explored its curative powers of the bee, writers have now apparently turned to the ant. The latter, like the former, has its medicinal virtues to the fore, acid that it contains, indeed, has acid owes its name to the ant (Latin formica).
According to the investigations of M. Clement of Lyons, formic acid is a very important drug. It is found in considerable quantities in the strength and resistance of the ant. Its use causes to disappear the sensation of fatigue in the limbs. It falls on awakening in the morning. These statements have been fully only relative. The ant has been supported them by an experiment with Motta's experiment. A man of 23 years of age, who showed that after the use of the acid the subject was able to perform ten periods of work instead of six, and to raise a weight 475 pounds instead of 225, making an increase of 250 pounds. The same man of 24 years of age, who had been supported them by an experiment with Motta's experiment. A man of 23 years of age, who showed that after the use of the acid the subject was able to perform ten periods of work instead of six, and to raise a weight 475 pounds instead of 225, making an increase of 250 pounds. The same man of 24 years of age, who had been supported them by an experiment with Motta's experiment.