

Motor Boats, Canoes, Row Boats

Marine and Stationary Motors

Hardware for Boats, Seashore, Etc.

We would be pleased to hear from you.

HORTON BOATS

90 South Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

EAST'S

Meat and Provision House

The Oldest of its Kind in the City

Established 1847.

Fine Meats, Fine Poultry, Fine Groceries

Fine Vegetables and Fruit.

Everything Good To Eat

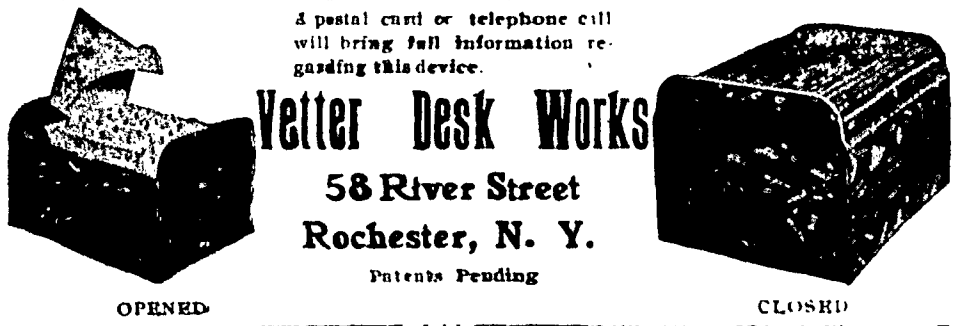
Quality and Prices Always Right

Henry R. East

37,39,41 & 43 Front St. 42,44,46,48 & 50 Corinthian St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VETTER Vetter's Unique Vertical Letter Tray
is just the thing for private correspondence and for matters pending and can be used to good advantage by the Clergy for keeping track of all kinds of data, such as subscriptions coming due, parish records, etc. In fact these outfits will keep all important papers in an up-to-date business-like manner.



Vetter Desk Works

58 River Street
Rochester, N. Y.

Patents Pending

This Is Our 72nd Year of Business

We not only have age and experience but lots of push and enterprise. In case you want anything in the artistic metal line you will find that we are up to date. We will cheerfully furnish you designs and estimates.

SNOW WIRE WORKS CO.

76 to 84 Exchange St., opp. Spring St.

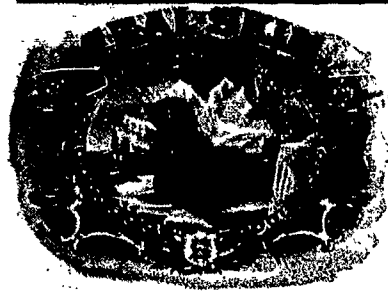
SUIT CASES **GLOVES** TRUNKS

T. M. BUSBY

6 FRONT STREET

Rochester, N. Y.

Traveling Bags, Mittens, Baseball and Sporting Goods



Seal Skin
Best 10 Cent

Cigar

S. F. HESS & CO. Rochester, N. Y.

Thos. A. Aspenleiter

Family Liquor Store

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

300 North Street.

Home Phone 2590

TREATMENT FOR SNAKE BITES.

United States Consul at Aden Proves
Permanganate of Potassium

Whisky, the old, original remedy for snakebite has a rival. Consul Masterton at Aden reports to his government that instead of rushing for a dog and drinking enough of its blood to float a ship, snakebite victims will soon be treated with permanganate of potassium, which is likely to make snakebite much less popular as soon as the new cure is tried in this country. Permanganate, neither a poison nor a stimulant.

Col. Masterton writes: "Dr. R. Lee reports 12 cases of snakebite in which this new remedy was put into practice. In two cases it failed, but these were cases in which the longest interval elapsed before the remedy was applied. The persons were bitten during the night and were not treated till the following day. The interval in one case amounting to 11 hours and in the other to nine hours. In seven of the successful cases the snakes were killed. In five cases the snakes were cobras. The other two were vipers. In the remaining three successful cases the identity of the snake was not ascertained in two cases, and in the other case the reptile was seen and described as a cobra.

"Of the two fatal cases one was bitten by a cobra and the other by a snake that was not identified. Two of the successful cases were treated by Europeans without any medical training. In three of the successful cases treatment was begun at once, in the remaining seven the interval varied from half an hour to four hours. These results show that even when all the doubtful elements have been excluded or allowed for, this method promises to be the most efficacious and a very satisfactory feature is that it is so simple that anybody can apply it, and so cheap that it is within the reach of the poorest.

"When a person has been bitten by a snake the first thing to do is to apply a ligature above the wound to prevent the rapid absorption of the venom. Then an incision is to be made over the snakebite with any sharp cutting instrument that is perfectly clean, and a few grains of the permanganate are to be rubbed on."

How the Oyster Eats.

"Many gallons, probably many barrels, of water are drawn through the gills of each oyster each day," writes Prof. Brooks of Johns Hopkins University. "and the microscopic beings that it may hold are strained out and pushed along into the oyster's stomach. Each microscopic organism is a long time in traveling to the oyster's stomach, all this while it is alive and capable of becoming the parent of new generations when removed from the gill and placed under suitable conditions. Most of these organisms are wholesome to man, and all that enter the oyster's stomach are quickly killed and converted into a palatable and nutritious substance, but so long as they are traveling along the gills all are alive and some are extremely dangerous to man. The oyster exercises choice in the selection of food, rejecting some of the microscopic organisms and swallowing others, but those that are discarded into the water with the sewage of cities are not, unfortunately, among the ones that are rejected, and before these have entered the oyster's stomach they are most favorably placed for gaining entrance into human stomachs and multiplying there."

When Gas Was First Used.

In the early days of the last century, when illuminating gas was first used in London, timorous people talked of the dangers of suffocation and of explosions, to which the gas, which was still imperfectly purified, exposed the citizens. Scientists confirmed these assertions, and the first gasometer erected in London, by Samuel Slegg, so terrified the people that no workman would venture to light the gas jets which had been placed on Westminster-bridge. But Slegg soon overcame this difficulty by lighting a torch and applying it to the burners with his own hands. On another occasion, before a committee of the Royal Society of London, he bored a hole in the gas holder and put a lighted candle to it, to the great alarm of the spectators, but without causing the slightest accident. Gradually the eyes even of the most prejudiced were opened to the truth.

Origin of the London Fog.

Sir Oliver Lodge's denunciation of coal fires as the chief cause of London fog was anticipated more than 200 years ago by Evelyn. He attributed the great fog of 1684 to the "fugiginous steam of the sea-coast." Twenty-three years earlier he had spoken even more fiercely of the "hellish and dismal clouds of sea-coal" in his "Fumifugium." The inconveniences of the Aer and Smoke of London Dissipated, Together with Some Remedies." Among the remedies for London's atmosphere advocated by Evelyn were the expulsion of noxious trades, the removal of burials from towns and the planting of the suburbs with sweet flowers.

Saving Life in Death Valley.

Death Valley, whence came the erratic Scott, the "good spender," is attracting large numbers of prospectors seeking gold there. It is a wild, arid waste region and so many lives have been lost in the valley that the California authorities are now planning to place food and water in caches throughout the country and also sign boards. Millions of tons of borax lie there untouched and for fifteen years the bulk of the world's supply of borax has come from there, where it is found so pure that all other deposits are valueless in comparison.

OWNERS OF PRIVATE CARS.

Their Numbers Have Markedly Increased in a Few Years.

Ten years ago no one dreamed of the enormous expansion of this strange system of private ownership of motor cars. Today, says McGreal's Magazine, "Examine almost any street in any town on any railroad in any country, and it will be found that one of more of the cars, often every car, bears not the name of the transportation company, whose obligation it is to provide the necessities of commerce, but the name of the daring advertisement of private persons who are not common carriers at all. Today over 300 private freight-cars are in flourishing existence, operating 130,000 cars. And the number includes not only stock and refrigerator cars, but all sorts of curious by-developments, private cars for breakfast-foods, beer, furniture, farm machinery, eggs, stone, lumber, lard, cartages, and many other commodities. Trains there are today which resemble nothing so much as a flying bill-board, advertising everything from "delicious sausage" to "perfect pickles."

The largest single owner of private cars is Armour, of Chicago, who controls a dozen or more car lines, and not only fruit and meat cars, but many tank, cattle, and even ordinary box cars—involving altogether a business of a magnitude difficult to conceive. Of refrigerator cars alone he has over 14,000, representing an investment of some \$14,000,000. Nearly every great trust is an owner of private cars, that is one reason, as I shall show, why the trust is a trust and why it continues a trust. The Standard Oil Company owns thousands of private tank cars, and the Steel Trust thousands of ore and coal cars. Not included among the private freight-car owners we have also the Sleeping-Car Trust owning thousands of Pullman cars which are in reality private cars, and the Express Trust thousands of express cars.

Armour and his associates in the Beef Trust as the largest owner of private cars, and perhaps the worst offenders, though we haven't yet had the Pullman-Car Trust, the express companies, the brewers, and others in the full light of publicity will furnish the best illustration of the peculiar operation and effect of the private-car system. What is true of Armour is true in greater or less degree of every private-car owner.

Golf in the Alps.

Jerome Hunt writes of golf in the Alps: "In the valleys there are people in scarlet coats playing the imported Scottish game of golf. The highway along which the diligent runner winds its way past a unique golf links. The keenest golf enthusiast who ever bewailed the lack of a 'sporty' links would have been satisfied with this one in the high Alps. There are many little pocket valleys in the Alps, which from far up the peaks look as level as a billiard table; but on close inspection the indications of their Alpine parentage crop out. They are but the wash of ages which has scoured down from the primeval rock of the peaks. Usually it is a very shallow layer of soil which forms the valley floor, beneath which lies a treacherous rock. Every now and then there is a little fault in the floor of the valley like the giant's foot in the mighty Alps which tower above you. It may be only a little ravine from twenty to forty feet deep, but its sides are almost perpendicular. The native goes up and down this immature precipice walking on the edge of his feet and digging his toes into the soft soil. When it is so steep that it leans over backward and nothing but a bird could climb it, then the natives cut steps in the face of the wall.

"These be the 'hazards' on an Alpine golf links. Wait and you will see an elderly English gentleman in the bottom of one of these gorges making violent dabs at a small ball with a nibble or a masher, which small ball only dashes against the perpendicular bank and falls behind him. No wonder that the natives here look upon Englishmen as being mad. To travelers from lowland and sea coast it is exparting to see the little caddies, both boys and girls, careering lightly over these links, as if they were on skates. To us plain dwellers it is a marvel how they run up and down these precipices without getting out of breath. We forget that they have mountain lungs. Did you ever try to walk rapidly up a hill at an elevation of 6,000 or 7,000 feet? Mountain climbing is done slowly, as a rule, but golf players usually walk rapidly. In the high Alps they temper their enthusiasm and move deliberately.

"Our caddies were of different tongues, some speaking German, some Italian, some Romanish. Among them was a little one called Sylvia. Sylvia was an Italian caddie. She was about 8 years old and three feet high, yet she would run up and down these slopes without apparently getting out of breath. I saw her pursuing a goat one day and she overtook the animal without much difficulty. True, it was not a mountain chamois, but a domestic goat. Yet even the domestic goats of the high Alps move rapidly on perpendicular slopes."

The Habits of Snuff Users.

Snuff-taking is a common habit among certain classes of the London poor. It shows its effects in rambling speech, pallid aspect and dejected demeanor, resembling the symptoms of the morphia taker. The practice is especially common among women and an observer says that women in the prisoner's dock in the police court will have their hair decorated with curl papers which contain each the pinch of snuff needed for consolation.

Hand made—The deaf and dumb alphabet.

We Guarantee a Perfect Fit or No Sale

Rochester Artificial Limb Co.

Charles J. Oster, Mgr.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Memorial

TRUSSES

Elastic Stockings
Abdominal Supporters
Deformity Apparatus
Arch Supporters
Shoulder Braces
Suspensories
Crutches, Etc.

175 Central Avenue
Opposite N. Y. Depot
Rochester, N. Y.

Clark & Sheil,

West Side Ladies Furnishers

Ready Made

Garments and Furs

Costumes and Tailored Suits to Order
HATS FITTED

CLARK & SHEIL,

162-164 Main St. West Rochester, N. Y.
Home Phone 4143

McGreal Brothers Co.

Importers and Jobbers

Wines, Liquors and Brandies

457-459 MAIN ST. EAST 25 NORTH STREET
Rochester, N. Y.

Both Phones
A. E. RICKFORD WALTER W. RICKFORD

Bickford Bros.

Furniture, Awnings, Upholstery

342-344 Main St. East
Buy a Layer and Felt Mattress \$12.00 to \$15.00
See Our 1906 Line of Furniture
Prices Right Terms Reasonable

PAINTS

Lowe Bros. "High Standard" Paints

Ready For Use. Give Best Results
Artists Supplies and Everything used in the painting world
In short—when you think of Paint think of

Barnard, Porter & Viall,

15-17-19 North Water St. Rochester, N. Y.

McIntosh & Morgan Co.

TEAS AND COFFEE

71 CLINTON AVENUE SO.

H. B. HOOKER H. M. HOOKER

H. B. Hooker & Son

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

915-917 Wilder Bldg. Rochester, N. Y.

Our Specialties: Pavements, Concrete Work
Cement Sidewalks, Heavy Masonry, Waterworks, Railroads, Sewers.

Rochester Phone 2672