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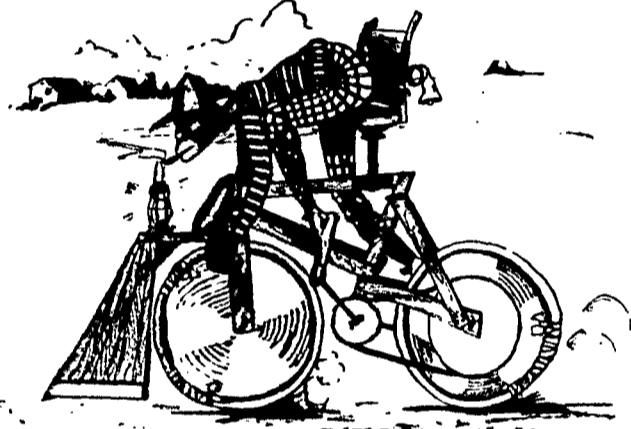
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HOW SCHLIEMANN LEARNED

Without Grammar or Dictionary He Mastered Many Languages.

"Schlieemann's prescription," is a quick method of acquiring at least a reading knowledge of other tongues, and it is less fully appreciated than it should be in the very places where it could be of greatest use, says the Wellspring. There are all over the country homes where one or two of the family have had at some time or other a pleasant and broadening and refreshing acquaintance with German or French, or perhaps even Italian or Spanish. The difficulty has been to "keep up" that acquaintance, and a chance to bring a fresh, lively, outside interest into the home life is lost.

Dr. Schlieemann's method was simply this. He was too busy unearthing the nine buried cities of old Troy town to have much time left for hard work with grammars and dictionaries. So he did without them largely. He learned by reading, and by reading rapidly as one reads in English, depending upon habit and familiarity with the words to make their meaning clear to him. He is to-day almost as famous for the many foreign languages he was able to read as he is for his archaeological discoveries.

The "five-minute doses" of this "prescription amount to this. Take five minutes a day for reading, say, German. Just read it. Don't think you are unscrupulous because you haven't time to "look up" some new word. Words have a way of teaching words. Reading a little each day will keep in training your word-memory and will fasten new words in your mind. Get your eyes and your ears, too, accustomed to the once unfamiliar phrases and words. Let the wits sharpen themselves on guessing at a meaning here and there. Don't be discouraged, the vital point is to have faith in this prescription. It has been tried, and it works.

All at once, where you could only read a few sentences in your five minutes, you will find yourself reading a page, two pages, three. The sense of whole phrases will seem to jump out at you without need of clumsy translations into English. And the cheap editions of foreign books are so easy to get and so fascinating once they are bought!

For many tired, overburdened or shut-in people just such an outside inspiration as this is of extraordinary value. It is not necessary to stop with the languages begun at school—far from it. Both Italian and Spanish are easily learned by one's self, so far as reading goes, and they are the prettiest of pastimes for one who has even a slight knowledge of Latin or French.

Panther Hunting.

In certain parts of India the panther is named "bipat," which means calamity, for he is an ever-present scourge among the people. His proper name is tendwa. It is the habit of these panthers for a family of them to quarter themselves on a circle of villages within convenient distance of their nightly prowls. As soon as the sun is below the horizon they sallied forth from the cover of the surrounding forests and watch the paths by which the village herds and flocks return to their resting places. If a meal cannot be secured then, later on they enter a village and patrol the dark lanes in the boldest manner. Nothing comes amiss to them that is not too large and heavy for their strength.

Children, dogs, goats and the young cattle are their favorite quarry. They are bold enough to dash into a hut even with a light burning in it, seize their prey, then rush away with lightning speed and with a noiselessness that is marvelous, retreat with their prize to the nearest cover and there devour it. In the morning the poor villager, following the tracks of the retreating animals, soon arrives at the few remains of his goat or calf, or, maybe, his child.

In the following way the natives get their revenge. A stray dog is caught in the village and is tied out on the path generally frequented by the panther family. The bait is carried off during the night and devoured close by. Next day a machan (platform) is fixed in a convenient tree and in the evening a kid is tied on the spot occupied by the dog on the previous night. The sportsman settles himself in the machan before sunset and begins his watch.

Terrified by his lonely position the kid begins a frantic bleating, which soon attracts the panther marauders, which are skulking about near the spot where they found their last meal. A short walk soon brings them to the kid and directly under the concealed sportsman, who shoots the beasts. It is impossible to follow the panthers into the impenetrable cover they frequent, and they never show themselves in daylight.

A life insurance official explains that it was a "recognized custom" to conceal doubtful assets in "dummy bonds." It was not a custom recognized by the policy holders, however. —Chicago News.

One thing is indisputable, and that is that the advent of the automobile makes the grade crossing more of a crime than it was before, and its existence has been an indefensible crime for years.

Let your religious principles get their full grip upon your hearts and souls, men of the church, and the city will reap a bumper harvest of honorable citizenship.

CHANCES THAT ARE IGNORED.

Foreign Countries Offer Many Opportunities for American Trade.

Opportunities for profitable enterprise are constantly being ignored, if our makers are at all aware of them, says Hrolf Wisby in Public Opinion, writing of opportunities afforded our exporters. In 1897 I spent a fortnight with an expert shoe man in interviewing practically every shoe manufacturer between Boston and Lynn, but not one could be found who had the brains to foresee the enormous market for American shoes abroad that eventually followed two years later. At this very day there is at Copenhagen a most favorable chance to establish a series of American shoe stores and to convert the dealers in the provinces into sub-agents, but not a single manufacturer goes for this business. The duty is only 20 cents on each pair of shoes, and as our \$2.50 styles would easily bring \$4 (kr. 15.20) there, being far ahead of local brands selling for \$4 and \$6, there should be good money in this enterprise. From Copenhagen, which is a free port, the markets of all Scandinavia, Finland and Northern Russia could easily be controlled. It is only necessary to have one set of styles and to make these popular. Changing the styles every year, as they do here, would only tend to confuse the buying public. In my estimation here is a prospect good for 100,000 pairs of \$3.50 shoes a year.

American flypaper is now on every candy stand in the Orient; we are selling canned milk in the Holy City, the Arab Bedouins are clad in bur-nouses cut from American cotton cloth, in the huts along the Zambesi tick American alarm clocks the highest prices being paid for the loudest tickers, the soldiers of Japan's army smoke American cigarettes, and American wind-motors are busy all over the South African world, while in the ruby mines of India black slaves delve aided by electric torches made in Connecticut. We have made a fairly good start, but so much more remains to be done than we have accomplished, before we can be said to have done our national share of exporting, that we had better keep quiet about it.

A Monster Gorilla.

Interesting information regarding huge gorillas of hitherto unknown species has been obtained by Eugene Bresseaux, a French official and explorer from northern Africa. One of these strange monsters was shot by one of the official's sharpshooters. The animal measured 7 feet 6 inches in height, was 4 feet in width across the shoulders and weighed 720 pounds. One of the hands, when dismembered, weighed six pounds. It required the united efforts of eight native soldiers to drag the dead body of the beast from the point where it was killed to the French residency at Quessou, the administrative center of central Sangha. The animal was here skinned and buried.

Reports have been received frequently of the presence of these big creatures in the upper valleys of Lomani and Sangheri, but hitherto it had been impossible to come to close quarters with them. According to native reports, however, the animals are usually ferocious, not hesitating to attack caravans during their passage through the country.

These gorillas differ essentially from others. The ears are small, the shoulders and thighs are covered with dense and long black hair, while the chest and stomach are almost bare. It is believed that they belong to a species that has not heretofore been seen by white men.

Japanese Famine Scenes.

Five hundred thousand people are starving in the famine-stricken districts of Japan, according to Tokio newspapers. An observer says: "I traveled through miles of country covered with green rice, unripened and unready. Only 8 per cent. will pay for harvesting. There are cases where parents are selling their children. One typical case is as follows: A girl, 9 years old, was offered as a servant for about \$1, but the purchaser on seeing the wretched condition of her dress would only pay 36 cents. With this small sum the parents started for Hokkaido to find work, leaving an old grandmother in the house."

"This same writer says, 'One man who recently returned, instead of being welcomed with 'Bansais' found all his family gone to other provinces to seek work. He eventually left, declaring that after the Manchurian fare he was unable to eat the scanty and miserable food offered him at home. Wholesale emigration to other provinces is going on. The unhappy people leave stealthily at night to avoid their creditors, taking small bundles of their earthly belongings.'

In 1902 there was a famine which is held partly responsible for the present trouble. In addition, when the Japanese soldiers left for the front the people spent their savings in enthusiastic send-offs. The soil of the mountains and hills has been turned up owing to the search for roots, ferns and weeds, which are made into cakes.

Some housekeepers put a peeled onion inside a fowl that is to be kept for any length of time. This absorbs germs that would otherwise infect the meat. Sliced onions or a bag of charcoal placed near meat of any kind has the same effect.

Choice fruit is never had from trees that are permitted to bear more than they can properly nourish.

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