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PROMOTE GROWTH OF HAIR.

Daily Massage and Vigorous Brushing Will Attain This End.

One of the first great requisites in hair brushing is to see that the brush is perfectly clean, for it gathers impurities much faster than a comb. To thoroughly cleanse, wash in soap and water in which a tablespoonful of ammonia has been dissolved, or in ammonia and water, the same amount of the former to a quart of

With a brush of good Russian bristles brush the hair with a regular, even stroke, the result being a stimulation much the same as massage. Next to the hair brushing, scalp massage is most effective in keeping and obtaining a good head of hair. When the scalp becomes adhered to the bones underneath and will not move easily, then the hair will come out. One should see that the scalp is perfectly flexible and loose so that the bair follicles will be kept in a healthy condition.

This promotes a flow of blood to the root so that the hair follicles will

be well nourished. Massage is such a simple thing to

do and one can give the head five or ten minutes at night before retiring without feeling the time given up to it. Loosen the hair and place the tips of the fingers one hand at each side of the head, and work Ales, Wines and Liques them in a circular motion toward the imaginary circle on the center of the them in a circular motion toward the head The hair will respond at once and the head will feel lighter and

Singeing the hair is also good to prevent its coming out, and is an aid in keeping it in a healthy condition. There is an old superstition that is "make the hair bleed," but that is absurd. It is better for a second party to aid in the operation. Take small strands of the hair and twist it tightly, running the taper up and down, singeing all leese ends. The idea is simply to singe the split ends of the hair just as one would cut or prune and unfiealthy plant.

POINTED YOKE BLOUSE WAIST.

To Be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.

Pointed yokes makes exceedingly attractive feature of many of the most charming of the season's EDWARD J. WARD bloomses. This one is combined with



nently graceful, and well adapted to the fasionable soft and crushable fabrics. As shown it is made of handkerchief linen with trimming of Valenciennes lace, but it can be utilized for such soft silks as radium. Adrea and the like, as well as for cotton and linen materials. A yoke of plain material, inset with medallions and insertion, as is this one is always abtractive, but it can be cut from any all-over material if better liked.

The waist consists of the yoke and the blouse portion, the blouse portion being shirred and joined to the yoke and the seam concealed by the trimming. The closing is made invisibly at the back. The sleeves can be either in elbow or full length and the liming can be used or omitted as material renders desirable.

FASHION'S MANDATE.

Braces of material to match the skirt are worn with the corslet skirt over the lingerie blouse.

The girdle is part of every costume and must be considered when one is considering the rest. There are all kinds of girdles, just as there are all kinds of boas and all kinds of slippers.

Embroidered sleeves add one more rich touch to some of the new blouses. The design of the front is repeated, in a similar way, upon the back, and broken up and scattered

all over the sleeves. . To take the place of the shirtwaist dress a severe tailor suit of rajah silk is excellent. This should be of a shade that will not soil so quickly, but could be made so simply that it could readily be washed

or cleaned. The circular skirt cut straight at sides and with a seam up the middle front is the one least likely to sag or draw and is being generally adopted for the linen walking skirt.

Men's gloves are exceptions to the rule of mending with cotton. They are heavier, as a rule, and almost invariably stitched with silk, which should be used for the necessary mending so as to show as little difference between old and new parts as possible.

The softest road is not always the best road. It is on the smooth ice we slip; a rough path is usually safer for our feet.—Home Notes.

WHY CHILDREN APPEAR "BAD." Often Result of Close Atmosphere

or Insufficient Sleeps.

A large amount of so-called osughtiness among children may be accounted for upon grounds which quite exclude the desirability of panishment for its correction, says a writer in the London Lancet. It may be due to the fact that the child has had insufficient sleep or is overtired after a long day's excitement.

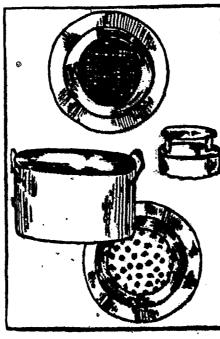
Children may be restless or restive as the direct result of being under-tired; they may have been confined at home for the whole day owing to the inclemency of the weather, and as a consequence the only apparent outlet for their restrained physical energy is found by annoying those who have charge of them.

There are also some cases in which an incipient physical or mental disorder may manifest itself by symptoms which very strongly resemble whiful perversity unless the possibility of the onset of an illness is borne in mind. It is notorious that ill-timed punishment in these cases at times has precipitated a severe attack. Strattering and shyness are also likely to be aggravated by being noticed. A deaf child is often inattentive and has been occasionally classed among the mentally defective.

It has been said that many children are punished for the faults of their teachers; this is undoubtedly true when such faults exhibit themselves as a continually close atmosphere in the schoolroom or a prolonged strained and cramped attitude of the pupil's body while he is seated at work. Frequently periods of exercise in the open air are essential in order to arouse the circulation and to stimulate the mind, if a mischievous disposition is to be combated.

Lessens Labor in Preserving.

Putting up preserves is a housewifely operation that has been simplified in recent years by the introduction of labor saving devices of which a practical example is here pictured. Its mission is to assist in



the process of straining and seeding fruit and it is a practical addition to the equipment of the modern kitchen. The seeder and strainer, both shown, fit tightly into the tin receptacle and the mashing operation is accomplished by means of the wooden device resembling a flatiron.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

Corks can be made sound and airlight by boiling.

Gum camphor placed in drawers or trunks will keep away mice, A cloth moistened in alcohol is the best medium for cleaning the keys of a piano.

When chopping suct sprinkle with ground rice and it will not stick to your knife.

A figured dipped in paramn will clean windows satisfactorily if you use a clean duster to polish the

Suct that has become hard and stale may be freshened by placing in boiling water for a few moments.

Grease spots on silks can be removed by splitting a card and rubbing the spots with the soft inner part of the card.

The white of egg rubbed on the bottom crust of pie will preyent the juice from the fruit soaking through. If you wish to keep soup for several days, allow the coating of fat by Indian custom, often married. This which will rise when cooled to re- applies to the girl only, although mamain on the top. This renders the

liquid air-tight. Silver that is in daily use may be kept bright without continual polishing if allowed to stand for an linen towell

Pretty Floor Covering.

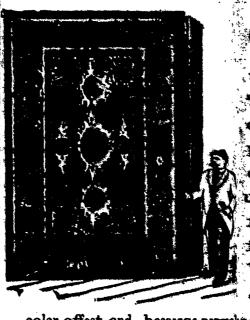
Figured denims have proted wenderfully satisfactory for tosking all sorts of inexpensive furnishings, the covering. The discovery was an ontcome of necessity, as so many household discoveries are.

There was a little room which was carpeted with one of those utter monstrosities, in which cabbage roses of a violent pink were blooming only too luxuriantly. The little woman who inhabited it was driven to despair every time she looked at it—and finally to invention.

She took plain blue denim and made a rug of it, finishing it with a wide border of figured denim-the same shade of blue for a foundation, with the weave shifted to throw the lighter threads to the surface, here and there, in set figures.

Tacked into place, which meant over that carpet, it changed the whole character of the room.

Rugs Just From the Will



ONLY the middle of May, yet we are ready to show you rugs bought for our fall trade. Do not understand or to state that our fall stock is already in this early abipment is but a small, although a very interesting, part of it. It is our custom to give the public the benefit of advance displays and housewives who have, from choice or necessity delayed their rug purchases this spring now find good fort. une awaiting them in the shape of an opportunity to select from patterns that were not intended for the retail market for three or four months to come. The weaves are Wilton, Velvet, Axminister and Brussels-all in the famous Howe & Rogers qualities, all of beautiful design, delightful in

color effect and, because purchased in very large quantities priced surprisingly low.

We cordially invite those who have vet to buy their rugs to take advantage of our exhibit of fall goods in connection with the still complete spring line.

Ingrain Carpets Our Hobby

TT has been said that our attention to ingrain carpets amounts to a positive hobby. W admit it. The ingrain has always been at favorite of ours for the reason that it is pre-eminently the carpet of the masses. We have watched with interest its development from the sturdy, if not altogether levely, floor covering of the '50's to the equally reliable and much more attractive fabric of the present day, which we regard as worthy of our largest and most readily accessible carpet floor.

Of course, there are poor ingrains, as there is poor merchandise or every kind, but none of them find a home here. Our standard of texture, dye and workmanship is a rigid one, and patterns and colors, being carefully picked out, are extremely choice. In fact "a Howe & Rogers ingrain" is widely known as a carpet which compare favorable with many a more expensive weave in appearance, while giving a degree of service on all proportion to its cost.

The Marriageable Age.

In Austria a man and a woman are considered to be capable of conducting a home of their own from the ages of 14-a fact which accounts in no small degree for the spirit of "child fatherhood of the man" so prevalent in Austria.

In Germany the man must be 18 years of age: but the age of the brideelect is left to popular discretion.

In France the man must be 18 and the woman 15, while in Belgium the same standard prevails.

In Spain the intending husband must have passed the fourteenth year and the woman her twelfth. These figures, in connection with the admitted poverty of Spain, socially consider, ed, are full of the despest meaning. In Greece the man must have seen

woman twelve. In Portugal a boy of 14 is considered marriageable, and a woman of 12 In Bussis and Samony they are a little more sensible, for in both countries a youth must refrain from mate rimony till he can count eighteen

at least fourteen summers and the

years, and the woman till she can count sixteen. In Switzerland the men, from the age of 14, and the women from the

age of 12, are allowed to marry. In Turkey amy youth and maiden who can walk properly, and can understand the necessary religious servicas, are allowed to be united for life, To go further sleid, mere children of 10, 9, and even 8 years of are are

tive boys from 12 to 14 become husbands, and the nominal heads households. In China, too, the custom is nearly as senseless, boys and girls who

hour in hot borax water. Rinse with | ought rather to be on the soluted clear hot water and polish with a bench, or playing battledore and shuttlecock, set up their family gods and start upon their own.

It is curious to note that the "marriageable age" standard increases in cold or temperate altitudes, and that the lowest point is touched in tropic newest use of all being for a floor latitude, lack of civilization also having much to do with it.

> Imprisonment For Libel. This from Berlin: A well-known woman socialist agitator, Frau Tietz, recently visited the adjacent town of Kopenick, a place known as "Berlin's wash kitchen," on account of its numerous laundries. At a public meeting there, mainly attended by washerwomen, Frau Tietz stigmatized laundry owners as "pashas." This remark with all it meant, was regarded as libelous by the owners, who took action against the lady, and she was comdemned to eight months' imprisonment. Frau Tietz, to escape punishiment, has agreed to insert an apology in the press to the effect that the laundry owners are not pashas.



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