

HIGH FEES AND SALARIES

Biggest Plums of All Go To the Lawyers

MINISTERS POOR PAY.

A New Yorker's Million Dollar Fee—\$200,000 for a Single Piece of Joseph H. Choate—Fees of Doctors Smaller, Thought Notable in Some Cases.

One of the largest single fees ever paid to a lawyer was the \$1,000,000 which James B. Dill of New York received for settling the disputes which arose between Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick over the transfer of the properties merged in the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Dill, however, as observed by the Van Norden Magazine, has now given up his stupendous corporation fees for the small annual salary of a Judge. A fee only \$200,000 less than Mr. Dill's was paid to another New York lawyer, William D. Guthrie, who received \$800,000 for breaking the will of Henry B. Plant, owner of the Plant system of steamships, railroads and hotels. The Plant estate was valued at \$14,000,000, the widow's share of which was \$8,000,000, and this having been tied up in trust she engaged the lawyer to bring suit for its release. His fee represented 10 per cent. of the share. Joseph H. Choate, before his appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain, received \$200,000 for a single argument before the United States Supreme Court, the effect of which was that the income tax law was declared unconstitutional. As



Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to London. Mr. Choate's salary was \$18,000.

Among other large fees of lawyers may be mentioned \$100,000 received by John E. Parsons of New York for drawing a single deed, \$10,000 charged by David B. Hill for making a single argument in the Molinex case, \$10,000 formerly received yearly by Chauncey M. Depew from the New York Central Railroad Company and \$20,000 as a retainer from the Equitable Life; more than \$200,000 a year until recently earned by W. Bourke Cockran from consultation practice and the many thousands of dollars paid to Samuel Untermyer as counsel in the shipyard litigation and in recent insurance cases.

The fee of \$50,000 and travelling expenses which was paid to Dr. Adolph Lorenz of Vienna to treat Louis Armstrong for congenital hip dislocation was much less than has frequently been paid abroad for royalty. King Edward when Prince of Wales once paid a physician \$50,000 for four weeks services.

The fee of \$1,000, which a New York dentist charged Prince Louis of Battenberg when the latter visited this country with his fleet recently, was much commented upon. For a dentist's fee the sum was undoubtedly large, but as compared with some physicians' fees it looks insignificant.

The salary of Henry O. Havemeyer as head of the American Sugar Refining Company is \$75,000 a year. William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, receives \$100,000 a year, and the chairman of the board of directors gets the same amount.

In contrast are the Government salaries—\$50,000 to the President, \$8,000 to a Cabinet officer; \$13,500 to Admiral Dewey; \$11,000 to Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff; \$3,000 to a Captain in the navy. Chief Justice Fuller had a raise last year and now receives \$13,000.

Survivor of Battle.

The only known survivor of the naval battle of Navarino, which took place in 1827, is still living near Rhyde, namely, John Stainer, who has just passed his hundredth birthday. Stainer was midshipman's steward on board the Talbot.

A quaint superstition is prevalent in many English villages. When a woman is going to be married every effort is made to prevent her from seeing her wedding ring before the ceremony, as it is considered that a sight of it except at the altar is bound to bring bad luck.

PERPETUATE THE WAR HORSE

Government to Establish a Monster Stock Farm in Vermont.

The national government has decided to equip the mounted portion of the army with horses which shall be either descendants or relatives of the famous strain which, over two score years ago, carried General "Philly" Sheridan to Winchester, twenty miles away.

Sheridan's brilliant mount, by his quick and enduring save one last ride for the Union.

He was of Morgan breed, the most famous brand of horseflesh which ever came out of Vermont.

The government is to establish a monster stock farm at Weybridge, Vt., just to breed these Morgan horses for the army.

Keiser was the name of Sheridan's horse.

Both the War and Agricultural departments at Washington have taken an active interest in breeding these horses that have brought fame to Vermont through their great endurance, combined with activity and intelligence.

"The Yankee Horse" is the name that has been given all over the country to this strain of horseflesh.

"Justin Morgan," the founder of the breed in the Green Mountain State, was a wonderful little horse. He had a very low action, for he was close to the Arabian foundation in breeding, and it is a well-known fact that the Arabian horse bends his knees less than any of the modern thoroughbreds.

Yet despite that descent, among the descendants of Justin Morgan, high steppers, though not valued greatly, soon began to appear.

Through the infusion of Hambletonian and Wilkes blood, the descendants of Justin Morgan have become the most prized horses of New England, and can be recognized as Morgans, though there may be but a fraction of original Morgan strain in them.

About 1870, the preference for the Morgan strain began to die out among New England horsemen, and from that time until about 1890, nearly all of the farmers in New England who raised colts wanted the Hambletonian blood that showed the Wilkes strain.

In the breeding a Wilkes stallion was preferred, even if he was unsound or vicious, rather than a Morgan sire.

A few breeders in other parts of the country religiously clung to the Morgan strain.

No family of horses is said to be more remarkable for their longevity; at the present time they are bred to some extent in New Hampshire but to a greater extent in the vicinity of the new stock farm.

Throughout Maine and Vermont they still tell well authenticated stories of the marvellous endurance and speed of the old-time Morgan driver and charger that the government is now intending to revive. The government, however, intends to breed them in such a manner as to insure a gain in size.

It is said to be the proposal of the scientists who are to take charge of the stock farm to gather a band of pure Morgan mares, or as nearly pure as may be purchased, and thoroughbreds and begin breeding for size first, and then for a revival of the old Morgan strain as nearly perfect as possible.

They believe that the combination of the Morgan mares with thoroughbreds will produce horses with the rounded forms and arched necks of the best carriage horses.

By many it is believed that these experiments may result in producing Morgans that will be very easy, elastic in action, moving close to the ground and acting as if they were supplied with a pump.

Less than a decade ago one of the most highly prized "hackneys" bred in England was a Maine-bred horse. It was raised in the roughest part of the backwoods, far from the railroads and large towns.

The dam of this horse happened to be a highstrung Morgan mare and the sire of Messenger descent, one of the type that possessed size, a long, low gait and speed.

The colt's ability was not markedly shown as a fast trotter, but the beauty of shape and fine action brought about his sale to New York parties.

After performing there on the road and track for a few years he was taken to France, where he won many races against the Russian horses with American breeding. He was afterward taken to England, where the rest of his life was spent, and the Morgan cross of his strain is still valued by the English breeders, as his get has shown not only speed but ripe finish and quality.

Leading the Strenuous Life.

A very busy man is the Amer of Afghanistan. Sometimes he even forgets to have his meals and is obliged to ask his courtiers whether he has eaten his dinner or not. He goes to bed at 5 or 6 in the morning and gets up at about 1 in the afternoon, and always has his horse ready saddled at his door, fresh bread in the pockets of his clothes and revolvers and swords close at hand, in case he is compelled to go on a sudden journey.

Russian Officer's Pay.

The pay of the Russian army officer is very small. A full General gets from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year, according to the length of service; a Lieutenant General from \$1,175 to \$1,750; a Major General from \$788 to \$1,400, and a Colonel commanding a three battalion regiment, \$400 strong, gets \$400.

OSCAR STRAUSS CAREER

Man of Varied Activities Worked His Way Through College.

Oscar Solomon Straus, the Jew to be a member of the United States Cabinet, was born in 1859, and is the third son of the late Lazarus Straus, who was well known in New York as the founder of the firm of Straus & Sons, importers of clothing and furnishings, says the New York Times. Mr. Straus' ancestors were agriculturists and his father had a share in Bavaria. The elder Straus took part in the Revolution of 1848, and met Carl Schurz, with whom he maintained friendly relations until his death in 1898. He was driven from Germany for the part he took in the Revolution, and found refuge in this country, settling in Philadelphia, where he found several small merchants who had been workmen on his farm in Bavaria.



Oscar Solomon Straus.

The American, or Know-Nothing party, urging a Government conducted by native citizens only, secret in its operations and formidable in its strength, was then strong in the North, and Straus was counseled to go South. Two or three wholesale merchants, also Jews, promising to sell goods to him on credit, he settled in Talbotton, Ga., in 1884. Afterward he moved to Columbus, Ga.

Oscar S. Straus spent most of his boyhood in Georgia. At the age of ten he was placed in care of a private tutor by his father, and then was sent to Collingsworth Institute. In 1865 Lazarus Straus came to New York. The war had forced him to the wall. He paid off all his creditors, who were New Yorkers, and then again a poor man, opened a crockery store in Chambers street. The business grew and flourished.

Oscar, following his father's belief in the value of an education, was desirous of preparing for college soon after the arrival of the family in New York. He entered Columbia Grammar School and attended it for two years, and then entered Columbia College. Mr. Straus supported himself while in college by writing for the newspapers. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1875. While a student in this school he was a clerk in the law firm of Charles O'Connor, the prosecutor of the Tweed ring.

Mr. Straus was appointed Minister to Turkey in 1887 by President Cleveland to succeed the late S. S. Cox. His mission to that country was remarkably successful. His knowledge of international law brought him into intimate relations with the Porte, and this enabled him to obtain great concessions for the American mission schools. He obtained a letter from the Sultan which acted as a charter, and under this fifty schools that had been closed for years were opened, and all the \$100,000 missions were amply protected.

In Europe Mr. Straus met Baron de Hirsch, who conferred with him relative to the establishment of the Baron de Hirsch fund for the relief of immigrants. Mr. Straus agreed to be a trustee of the fund. In 1898 he returned to America. He was appointed to the office of Minister to Turkey in 1897 by President McKinley and retained it for three years. In 1902 President Roosevelt appointed him to the vacancy in the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, caused by the death of ex-President Harrison.

Mr. Straus has all his life been a deep student of history and international law, and is the author of numerous publications dealing with these subjects. In 1885 he published "The Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States." He is also the author of "A Life of Roger Williams" and "The Development of Religious Liberty in the United States." A treatise on "The Reform of the Diplomatic Service" came from his pen about the time when the Venezuelan controversy started.

Mr. Straus is president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and of the National Primary League, vice-president of the National Civic Federation and a member of the International Law Association. He is a director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and of several other sectarian and non-sectarian institutions. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and was for years connected with the Deaf-Mute Institute.

In Making a Pair of Shoes.

A piece of leather, with the assistance of the latest machines, can be transformed into a pair of shoes in thirty-four minutes, in which time it passes through the hands of sixty-three people and through fifteen machines.

Seventy-Sixth Annual Statement

OF THE

Rochester Savings Bank

Main Street West and Fitzhugh Street

January 1, 1907

ASSETS

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Bonds and mortgages | \$9,861,203 61 |
| Land contracts | 104,875 26 |
| State bonds (market value) | 652,550 00 |
| County bonds (market value) | 585,535 00 |
| City bonds (market value) | 4,744,762 50 |
| Village and town bonds (market value) | 120,881 58 |
| Railroad mortgage bonds (market value) | 4,538,010 00 |
| Banking house and lot | 200,000 00 |
| Real estate | 43,835 00 |
| Interest accrued | 222,405 58 |
| Other assets | 3,285 52 |
| Cash on hand | 296,843 64 |
| Cash in bank and trust companies | 1,270,345 59 |

\$22,639,923 23

LIABILITIES

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Due depositors | \$20,885,400 00 |
| Interest accrued on deposits | 62,885 00 |
| Other liabilities | 20,947 00 |
| Surplus | 1,731,297 23 |

\$22,639,923 23

Interest allowed on deposits not exceeding \$1,000 at the rate of 4 per cent.

On deposits exceeding \$1,000 up to \$3,000—3-1-2 per cent.

Money to loan on approved Bond and Mortgage at 4-1-2 and 5 per cent.

Robespierre's Double Role.

Robespierre of the French revolution, the man who was destined to deluge France with blood, was not long before his frightful career of power began, one of the most strenuous opponents of capital punishment. While he was still an obscure advocate at his native Arras he threw up an appointment because of his opposition to this form of penalty. And just when his star was in the ascendant he boldly harangued the nation, endeavoring to prove "that the punishment of death is essentially unjust; that it has no tendency to repress crime, and that it multiplies offences much more than it diminishes them."

Briquets of New Zealand.

The briquets which the state coal mines department of New Zealand intend to manufacture at Westport will be in two shapes: One will be an oblong block about two-thirds the size of an ordinary brick and will be shaped, weighing only a few ounces, and will be suitable for household use. The state railway department has announced its readiness to use briquets almost exclusively for keeping up steam in the boilers on the locomotives.

Provided Well For Their Poor.

In the records of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, is an entry of the year 1570, to the effect that "in consideration of the haste of the year, the poor be allowed 'every one a day three pynits of Bere for two months'—a quart at dinner and a pint at supper—and at the end of two months return to 'there old ordinary allowance, which is one quart.' The food at this ancient workhouse was to be dealt with as liberally as the drink. The almoner and steward were to 'bye no byge but of the best, without pynce, and to speake with the marybon, and none other to be bought."

Where Water is Scarce.

Water is sometimes very scarce and precious on the South African veld, according to a writer, who says: "In our veld cottage we used no water, only large tanks, and about August our condition usually became desperate. If you washed your hands you carried the precious fluid out to pour it on some thirsty plant or vegetable, the bath water the same, part of it being first saved to scrub floors with cabbage and potato water were allowed to cool and then used for the garden or to wash the dogs in first, as that these waters did three duties."

Relics of Famous Men.

Among the relics of famous men in the possession of Dr. John Rixwell of St. Louis is Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' shoe horn. It is an ordinary steel shoe horn affixed to a cane handle about four feet long. Armed with this the doctor could put on his shoes without stooping or waiting assistance.

South American's "Small Heads." The "Small Heads" belong to a South American race. The skull is peculiarly conical, and at the top is no bigger than a five-shilling piece. The three last survivors of the race are women. The brain weighs about one-fifth of the average human brain. Their height is from 2 feet to 3 feet 6 inches.

Reading by Moonlight.

In Zuluand, when the moon is at the full, objects are distinctively visible at as great a distance as seven miles, while even by starlight one can see to read print with ease.

Streets in Gila Dress.

The streets of Peru, especially on gala days or when they were the special dress of some celebration, are said to be among the most picturesque in the world. In their narrow proportions they resemble somewhat the streets of China, and the variety and contrast of the colors used in decoration may be compared with the Chinese. There is, however, a distinct Latin character to the decorations, which lends them an atmosphere entirely their own.

Where Coal Mining Began.

The bituminous coal mining in this country began in Virginia, where the output as early as 1820 was about 50,000 gross tons. In 1840 the American output had reached nearly 1,000,000 tons. In 1850, with an output of about 7,000,000 tons, this country had already passed Belgium, France and Germany. Great Britain was then producing about 14,000,000 tons.

Disappearance of a Custom.

A picturesque figure will vanish from Paris, owing to the decision of the municipal council to abolish the office of "organizer of funeral pomp" at funerals. His only duty was to walk in front, resplendent in a three-cornered hat, dress coat and waistcoat, knee breeches and pumps, decorated with a scarf of colors of the city, and carrying a long ebony cane.

Sacred Fires of India.

The sacred fires of India have not all been extinguished. The most ancient which still exists was kindled in centuries ago, in commemoration of the voyage made by the Puranas when they emigrated from Persia to India. The fire is fed five times every 12 hours with candle wood and other fragrant material combined with very dry fuel.

Defiance and Other Services.

An ear specialist insists that deafness affects all the senses. He says the reason for this is that the ear is only one servant of the sensory system of the human system. Loss of hearing is really a partial paralysis of the brain, but owing to the intimate connection of the various sensory nerve centers of the brain, the others indirectly concerned have to combat for their very life the demoralizing influence of the affected center.

Animals' Love for Sea.

A scientist has made some interesting observations as to the love of different wild animals for the sea. The polar bear, he says, is the only one that takes naturally to the sea, and is quite gaily when about ship. All others violently resist a trip on water. The tiger suffers most of all. Horses are very bad sailors, and often perish on a voyage. Elephants do not like the sea.

Chilean Nitrate Fields.

The Chilean nitrate fields escaped earthquake damages in the recent shocks. The increased demand for nitrate of soda has been so great that a number of additional outside vessels have been chartered to get the produce from Chile to the United States. The American imports of nitrate from Chile in 1906 amounted to 2,255 tons, valued at \$9,000,000.

Another Weekly Post.

According to the Pioneer, a post is now running weekly to Gatox, the new trade mart in Western Tibet, so that the British trade agent at Gatox is kept in close touch with India. The route is by way of Almora and the Lige Lake Pass and to reach Gatox from Almora takes about ten days.

A Strange Movement.

Mrs. Charles A. Johnson, of New York, has had a movement of the cemetery at Oriskany, N. Y., always retained in the family name. It is a new mill made of granite and is an exact reproduction of their Redford mill, made of one piece in the shape of a complete in every detail having carriage rollers to carry the heavy lumber, which with the on ready to roll on the carriage loaded with lumber, the stone cut out of marble, it has the appearance of a mill just out of the mill.

Swamp Diving in Germany.

In many of the German states for purposes of drainage, a considerable number of the population of the swamps make it a habit to dive, and their bodies are so good, as the water is a gift is not permitted to be taken. She has brought up a basket of sponge and given proof of her diving by taking them from a basket. It is known that the water is very shallow, and the diver is not allowed to be taken. The diver is not allowed to be taken. The diver is not allowed to be taken.

Prohibiting Dyed Goods.

Rome has just passed a law which forbids the importation of dyed goods of certain colors. The law is intended to protect the Italian dyers, who have decided to charge a high price for their goods. The law is intended to protect the Italian dyers, who have decided to charge a high price for their goods. The law is intended to protect the Italian dyers, who have decided to charge a high price for their goods.

Customs in the East.

Many Japanese customs are still in vogue in the East. One of the most curious is the custom of the Japanese women to wear a long, narrow, white garment called a kimono. The kimono is worn over a long, narrow, white garment called a kimono. The kimono is worn over a long, narrow, white garment called a kimono. The kimono is worn over a long, narrow, white garment called a kimono.

New Vermont Game.

Officers of the Vermont Game Commission have been able to secure a number of new game. The new game is a kind of squirrel called a chipmunk. The chipmunk is a kind of squirrel called a chipmunk. The chipmunk is a kind of squirrel called a chipmunk. The chipmunk is a kind of squirrel called a chipmunk.

Legend of the Fairies.

A wonderful legend is told of the fairies of the Gull of Guinea. The legend is that a powerful magic was used to bring about the power of the Gull of Guinea. The legend is that a powerful magic was used to bring about the power of the Gull of Guinea. The legend is that a powerful magic was used to bring about the power of the Gull of Guinea.