

## USES MOVING PICTURES

Uncle Sam Writes History With Them—Also "Advs."

### FILMS COST THOUSANDS

Epileptic Fits Photographed for the Use of Medical Students—Have Been Used in Law Suits—Corporations Utilize Them to Show Workings of the Plant.

The United States Government is trying to get recruits for the army and navy by exhibiting in interior towns and cities moving picture representations of the daily life of the sailor and soldier. As far back as 1899 moving pictures were used to record an eclipse in South America. Another government use of moving pictures is to make records of the daily life of many tribes of Indians which are rapidly becoming extinct.

The same thing has been done with some of the remaining herds of wild animals in the West which also will soon have disappeared, such as the buffalo, elk, etc. Dr. Walter G. Chase, of Boston, took a moving picture machine some time ago to the Craig colony of epileptics at Sonoma, N. Y. He remained there for two months watching his chances. He succeeded from time to time in getting many moving pictures showing patients in epileptic fits. The value of these photographs as a means of demonstration to students is very great, for in no other way could an accurate illustration of the various forms of epilepsy be presented at a moment's notice.

Not long ago a man had moving pictures taken of the working of a car seat of his invention side by side with that of another car seat which he alleged infringed upon his patent. By means of a thumb book of pictures showing the workings of the two seats he clearly proved his contention to be true in court and won his case.

An odd use of such pictures was found the other day by a rowing coach. His crew had been photographed while going at full speed by a moving picture machine. Afterward in looking slowly over the photographs he discovered one of his oarsmen right in the act of a faulty movement. He declared that never had he been satisfied with that particular oarsman's stroke, yet could never tell exactly where the trouble lay. But, the mistake having been made clear in this manner, it was soon remedied.

The United States army has had pictures taken of a soldier going through the manual of arms. Thumb books with these pictures are made up and furnished to the recruit, who by looking carefully through them can easily trace every minute movement that goes to make up the complete action.

Football coaches use similar means to show new men the best methods of kicking the ball. A crack punter goes through the form of kicking the ball, and every movement is faithfully recorded by the machine, which furnishes the beginner with better insight of the art of kicking than all the coaching in the world.

Nowadays many of the big corporations have moving pictures taken of the workings of the various departments of their plants.

The costliest negative ever taken by one moving picture concern shows the occupation of Pekin by the foreign soldiers during the Boxer rebellion. A photographer took pictures of the allied troops as they scaled the walls of the city. That film cost \$7,000.

Many of the films taken of the Boxer and Japanese wars were almost as costly. On one occasion the vessel bearing a film to the United States was not moving fast enough and the agent of the moving picture company demanded more speed. This was furnished, but as a result the company received an additional bill of \$500 for forced draught.

### London's Private Parks.

Away to the west of London are several private parks of considerable size and of great scenic charm, the most noteworthy being Syon, Osterley, and, in minor degree, Gunnersbury, says Exchange. The selling value of the land they occupy continuously increases, owing to the rapid extension of Western London, and judging from what has occurred elsewhere it is a safe prediction that their owners will be tempted sooner or later to throw their beautiful properties into the market for building operations. We believe that in two out of the three instances just mentioned some outlying portions of the estates are already covered with bricks and mortar, as in the case of Holland Park. Thus the danger of uglification of the extensive area is well within sight. And the time has come to consider what would be the best practical method of preserving these beauty spots from further encroachments. To buy them right out would be of course the most effectual way, but it is to be feared no local body would have the courage to face such heavy expense to the rate-payers. On the Continent, state funds are frequently employed for similar purposes, while in the United States private generosity usually comes to the rescue. But circumstances are so largely different in this country that there is every prospect that London will be hedged in with ugliness on the west as well as the east.

## EXPERTS AS WITNESSES.

Explaining Deductions Made by Handwriting Examiners.

To the uninitiated the testimony of a handwriting expert is as bewildering and unintelligible as an advanced lesson in experimental psychology. To the initiated, and that is usually the lone painstaking expert himself, his deductions are carefully drawn from a complete system of well-defined rules and gathered from intricate fields of scientific research. The value of such testimony has long been a disputed question. The expert himself will always wax enthusiastic over the possibilities of his trade, while the lawyer or the layman are generally inclined to look upon the accomplishments of a professor of chirography with deep-eyed cynicism.

Someone else has classified the handwriting expert as an "expensive humbug." There is no denying that he is expensive. Such witnesses get anywhere from \$50 to \$200 a day.

But the fact remains that the expert's knowledge is considered sufficiently valuable to make him a "it" frequently sought after in some of the most important cases. Often his testimony has had considerable weight in determining the death penalty in a murder trial.

As a rule, a jury will collectively discredit the expert's testimony, but there are some cases where the establishing of the identity of certain handwriting by the testimony of experts has been conclusive in influencing the jury to find a verdict.

Whatever the value of the expert's testimony may be as legal evidence, there is no divergence of opinion in the minds of lawyers or laymen that the injection of such testimony at a trial resolves the whole proceeding into a monotonous and uninteresting wealth of humdrum details.

In forming their opinions each expert had some dozen or fifteen so-called standards of the defendant's writing with which he compared the disputed writing. In explaining his methods of comparison, one expert summed up in the following language:

"When a person first learns to write he has usually acquired a style nearer the ideal, because the teacher's efforts are all toward making the beginner form each letter as nearly perfect as possible.

"A good many young people write with a striking degree of similarity. Later on a person acquires certain individual characteristics in the hand writing which usually appear throughout the rest of their lives.

"The general appearance of an individual's handwriting is sometimes shaped by a mood. They may write carelessly, precisely or indifferently at different times, and the writing at first glance may not appear to be by the same hand. But the basic ideas, characteristics and habits of penmanship are to be found running through all the writing in more or less pronounced forms.

"It is a summary if all these characteristic expressions in the writing which forms an intelligent and accurate comparison with a disputed writing and permit of a true decision as to the identity of the authors of the writing.

"You cannot make an accurate comparison between two specimens of handwriting. It is necessary to study the tout ensemble of all the specimens you are able to procure."

### Band of African Musicians.

In East Africa no one ever lifts his finger for even the smallest service. To move a chair, to pick up a card, to open a door, to lift a book a boy is called—in fact, is generally close at hand. Most of these servants were born savages in the grass huts or a people that hunted with bows and arrows and occasionally enjoyed a little cannibalistic feast.

The Germans have trained their natives wonderfully—those that they have adapted to their civic and domestic usages. The first morning after our arrival we were serenaded by the native band of about twenty-five or thirty pieces. There they stood outside our windows, clad in regimentals—stiff khaki helmets, neat coats and knee breeches of the same and shiny, bare black legs—around their leader, a German in full uniform. The music was excellent, given with spirit and precision. The Germans, with the indomitable perseverance of his race, had trained them, although he spoke not one word of their language, yet not one word of his.

Each man had had to be separately taught his instrument. Probably none of them could read any written language, yet each could read his little sheet of music, tune his instrument and play in accord with his fellows. It was a sight worth seeing and a serenade worth listening to, there in the shade of those thick, black trees, with foreground of dazzling white coral sand road, the intense blue sky above and the sentries who walked up and down a few feet from our windows all day and all night.

### Something in a Name.

In some cases it is a benefit to have a short name. Not long ago the promotion of one of the auditors of the treasury department at Washington created a vacancy to which, upon a formal recommendation to that effect, the candidate having the shortest name, being also a competent man, was appointed. His chief duty was to affix his signature to accounts, and as he needs to make but six letters in signing, he can do twice as much in a day as a man whose name contains twelve letters.

## TRAITS OF ZULU WOMEN

With Taunts Inspire the Nervy Men to Fight.

### WASHING THE ASSEGAI.

When a White Man is Attacked He Stands Poor Chance of Escape. Cruel Methods Practiced in Fight. How the Warrior Saved His Children From Death.

Although the native has a high contempt for his women he is very susceptible to the ridicule of the females among the tribe, particularly if it is excited on account of his unwillingness to fight when the woman thinks he should. If there is ever any trouble among the Kaffirs you may be sure that the women are at the bottom of it. It is not so much the married women as the intemperate girls of marriageable age without husbands—who inflame the young men's ardor.

When Inspector Hunt was murdered the women turned out of the kraal before the men and taunted the males in the huts by chanting a song with a refrain which means "The coward shall not look upon the comely maiden." Hunt stood there ordering the women back to their huts, for he knew what it meant, but, in the words of one of his troopers, "The men wouldn't stand it and they picked up the assegais and came at us like fun."

The phrase "washing the assegai" is often used by Zulus when they talk of war. In an encounter with a number of the enemy it is not only the man who kills his adversary who "washes" his weapon, but also the natives who follow him in the rush for as he passes, each warrior takes the first opportunity of slating his blade with blood by plunging it into the body of the prostrate foe. The native superstition is that should the corpse of the man he has killed follow the ordinary course of disintegration intact he himself will swell and burst, and the Kaffirs also believe that if they do not perform the various killing which has been described their right hands and arms will wither away.

This Natal country is extremely broken and mountainous, and the natives, instead of living in kraals, inhabit natural caves in rocky precipices which overlook as wild a landscape as Gustave Dore and S. H. Sars could probably imagine between them. In order to reach the vulnerable points of this fastness the colonial soldiers had to toil under cover of the darkness to the base of the cliff in which most of the rebels were secreted, and opened action at daybreak by shelling several large caves known to contain the enemy.

It was evident that the sharpshooters did a good deal of execution, for the natives could be seen running out in scores bearing their wounded in their arms, while those who were still unhurt commenced casting great boulders over the ledges which our men were striving to gain by climbing, and they would have very likely preserved their safety by this means had not a venturesome lieutenant with a handful of volunteers, made his way to a narrow platform overlooking the rebels' main retreat and with his men's rifles cleared the ledge of all who showed themselves.

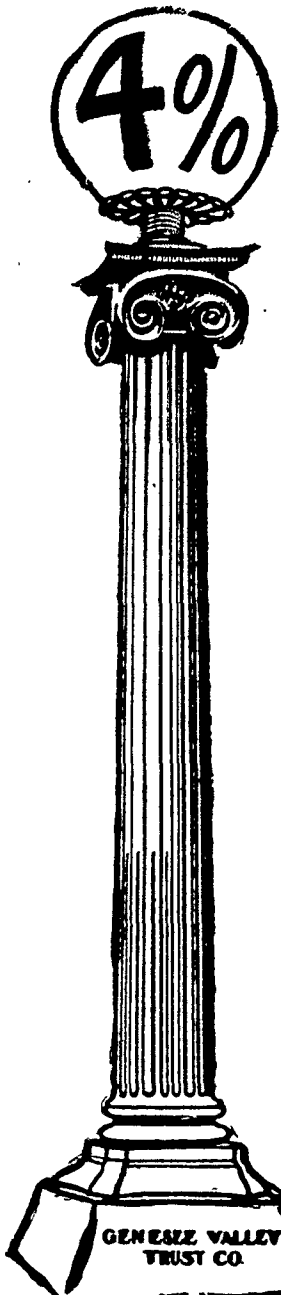
One native alone remained by the pile of stones which formed the rebels' main armory, but he made no movement and the little knot of volunteers on the platform above thought he was dead. The shower of flying projectiles had ceased, and our men recommended the climb. Suddenly the motionless rebel leaped up and suddenly running to a cavity a little distance further up the rock face disappeared.

Emerging a moment later with two small figures clinging about his neck. He waited not a second, but, holding an assegai between his teeth, commenced to clamber hand over fist up the nearly vertical side of a cliff toward a recess 50 feet overhead that would afford him a safe refuge could he gain it. The man was wounded, and badly, for a stream of blood flowed down his broad back trickling from his heels as he stepped from one projection to another.

He had won three-quarters of the way to his goal when he showed signs of weakness. He remained clinging to a little tuft of bush with one hand while with the other he released the clutching arms around his neck, and holding one of the infants out at arm's length sustained it in the air until it gained a foothold on a small spur which he was just able to reach. Doing the same with the other, the devoted father painfully made his way to the side of his offspring and there laid himself gasping, his assegai ready for his defense and theirs.

The women's pages in the newspapers are forever describing the sort of woman a man likes best. She is always bright, pretty, has perfect teeth, a perpetual smile, small hands and feet, is never tired, never has a headache, her waist is small and her ways agreeable. Still, all of us know men who are led to the altar and bossed forever after by women who go to bed with headaches or some other kinds of aches, women who do not smile unless they feel like it, and who, if they are agreeable, are so careful not to show it that most of us say: "What did he ever see in her?"

The more a man has to live him the more he has to support.



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### Regulations for Lent.

All the days of Lent are days of abstinence from flesh meat.

By dispensation, however, the use of flesh meat is allowed without restriction on Sundays and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except on the Saturday of ember week and the Saturday of holy week.

The use of eggs, butter and cheese, at the collation, provided the quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with, is by general custom tolerated in this country.

Lard and drippings may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, etc.

The following persons are exempt from the obligation of fasting: Young persons under 21 years of age, the aged, the sick, nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor, and all who through weakness cannot fast, without prejudice to their health.

Persons dispensed from the obligation of fasting on account of tender or advanced age or hard labor, are not bound by the restrictions of using meat only at one meal on days on which its use is granted by dispensation.

In churches where there is a resident pastor, there will be a sermon and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament on every Wednesday evening and the devotion of the stations of the Holy Cross on Fridays.

Pastors in charge of two or more churches, will give one sermon during the week, in at least two churches.

Prayer and the spirit of penance should accompany penitential works. Endeavor, therefore, to excite your parishioners to observe this holy season according to the intention of the church, and place every facility in their way for receiving the sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist.

Very sincerely in Christ,  
BERNARD,  
Bishop of Rochester.

### Disposition of Lost Mail.

More than 11,000,000 pieces of mail went astray in the United States last year because they were not directed even well enough for the experts to decipher the names and addresses. Millions of this immense total went to the Dead Letter Office, where a lot of it was opened, the addresses of the writers ascertained and the letters or packages returned. But in a great many cases the writer's address is never found and the letter is really "dead."

Coal a Modern Production. Coal is comparatively a modern product. History shows that it was first used in England during the ninth century. In 1318 the King prohibited its use on the ground that it was injurious to health, but the high price of wood finally compelled the Londoners to use it again.

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,  
How does your garden grow?  
With Silver bells, and cockle-shells,  
And maidens all in a row?  
"Oh, fine, thank you, since I got a  
Gas Range, you see I have more time to do  
other things now."

## The Repository of Confidence

A Bank is invariably the visible public expression of the individuality of those who direct its affairs. Their commanding spirits permeate the institution, clothing it with a distinct personality, which either inspires confidence or begets distrust. It is a repository not only of money, but confidence. It requires both to produce a sound bank.

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