A FEW OF THE GOOD ONES

Lord Rector

Abelina

La Mia

Julia Marlowe

Mi Eleccion

Duquesita

FRANK THOMAS,

East Side Smoke House

201 Main Street E.

We are now in possession of the premises at 201 Main Street East, where the same general lines and the same business principles that have made the original Smoke House, 4 State Street, so popular, will obtain.

This East Side location became necessary because of the ever-growing demands of my business. The smokers of Rochester will find it a convenience.

As to the quality of my goods little need be said.

FRANK THOMAS,

Smoke Houses,

4 State St. 201 Main St., E.

Variedad

El Cado

Amorife

High Grade

Porto Rico

DON'T FORGET THE EVER RELIABLE SMOKE HOUSE CUBE CUT TOBACCO FOR YOUR PIPE.

FLATHEADS OF TWO KINDS

Work of Beetles and Men in Texas Forests.

ALWAYS ON THE MOVE

Insects That Were Trained by Settlers to Cut Down Trees and Clear Farm Lands—Life of the Lumbermen at the Mill-front—Wiping Out the Woods.

"As one travels through the pine woods of East Texas," said H. C. Fuller of Nacogdoches, in the New York Times, "he will pass thousands of logs rotting in the forest. He will also hear a peculiar grating or rasping sound rising from the rotting logs which will puzzle him if he is stranger in the woods.

"This sound is made by a beetle peculiar to the pines and known as the flathead and sawyer. Fortunes in fine pine timber have been made way with by the ravages of this beetle in the Texas forests.

"As a rule it does not attack the live standing timber. If, however, a dead pine pole or branch lies against a living tree the persistent and industrious flathead will work out of the dead feeding place into the live tree and continue its destructive feast therein.

"This trait of the flathead was early discovered by the pioneer settlers in east Texas, when the yellow pine trees were regarded as worthless encumberers of the ground, and they economized both time and labor in the deadening of the timber by introducing the flathead into it by way of dead stuff communicating with the live trees. Within a few months the flathead would have more trees deadened than the settler would girdle in the same time, and with no cost to him in money and with great saving to him in labor. There are thousands of acres of farm lands in east Texas to-day which were cleared of timber by flatheads in this way.

"The men who live away out in the pine forests, miles in from the mills, and whose calling it is to cut the trees and get out logs for sawing, are likewise known as flatheads, so called because they have all the industry and persistence of the beetle in cutting the pines. The domain of these human flatheads is the forest at the extreme end of the tramroad that carries the logs from the forest depths to the mill and is known as the mill front.

"Here they live in shacks thrown up rudely, but giving comfortable shelter. Not a few of them have their families with them in the piney depths.

"There is a commissary building, which is supplied from the general commissary stores at the mill, and from it the flathead community draws its supplies—plentiful and substantial, but never what more favored folk in the ouside world would call dainty. The flathead people are, as a rule, sociable and kind hearted.

"The human flatheads of the Texas pine woods usually work in pairs; that is to say, two men buy an outfit, which consists of two good crosscut saws, axes, files, oil and ropes and chains, and go into the woods to work together. They saw down the trees, trim them and saw them into suitable lengths.

"They are at work by daylight every morning and work as long as it is light enough to see. They are their own bosses, as they work by the thousands feet, and are subject to no orders or system of timekeeping. An individual earning of $4 in a day's work is regarded as a good one. The measurement of the work is fixed by the log scaler, who follows the flathead and figures up the contents of each log.

"In cutting their timber the flatheads are particular to calculate the falling of the trees so that the tops will lie together as close as possible and they do it to a scientific nicety. This is so that the bullpunchers can get at the logs quickly, without waste of valuable time, for with sawmill people time is money and the flathead who would go into the woods and cut his timber so that logs and tops would lie all in a tangle would soon lose his job.

"As the timber is cut away from one flathead center the tram road is extended further into the forest, and there a new settlement is made. The usefulness of the old one being gone, the shacks in time tumble to dilapidation and decay.

"There is nothing more expressive of utter abandonment and ruin than one of these deserted mill front settlements, amid the scattered and decaying debris of the once lordly pines, now loud with the rasping of the insect flathead completing the destruction of its human prototype, who is busy elsewhere preparing it fat fields and pastures new."

Origin of "Combine."

"Combine" as it is used now is only about twenty years old, having come into fashion after the trial of a New York alderman for bribery in 1886. It has been protested against from the English bench as an intolerable Americanism.

Cost of a Good Meal.

For thirty cents in the House of Commons restaurant, a member of Parliament gets a chop, potatoes, bread and a bottle of ale, all of the best quality.

CURIOSITIES IN COMPLIMENTS.

Some Odd Presents That Have Been Given Rulers.

A very pretty compliment was paid by his fellow townsmen to President Fallieres of France upon the occasion of his recent visit to his birthplace, the little town of Mezin, say Tit Bits. To widen the street the house in which the President was born had been pulled down some years ago. What was to be done? The people of Mezin put their heads together and when their distinguished fellow citizen arrived, imagine his delight at finding an exact reproduction of his old home in papier mache! All was perfect, down to the very furniture, part of which had been collected from the country around and part reproduced in facsimile. The President thanked his friends in a voice broken with emotion, and tears actually streamed down his cheeks as he finished his little speech.

The late French President M. Loubet, was once the recipient of an interesting present. It consisted of an immense album filled with thousands of press cuttings relating to his visits to Italy and to England. The album, which is of enormous size and richly bound, contains not only cuttings, but photographs and illustrations of all kinds. It forms, indeed, a complete chronicle of his life written by many different people, and in more than a dozen different languages.

In India the native rajahs consider it the highest possible compliment to be presented with fine specimens of wild beasts, an consequently both King Edward and the Prince of Wales have been the recipients of many gifts of this description. But when, one fine day, two splendid tigers arrived unexpectedly at Sandringham, King Edward was driven to remonstrate. "I have accommodation," he said, "for horses, dogs, cows, cats, mice, and even rats, but I must draw the line at tigers."

Perhaps the oddest idea of paying a compliment belongs to a tribe of Indians on the Alaskan coast. When a chief wishes to do honor to a distinguished visitor he invites him to a "potlatch," or feast. Then when all have eaten their fill the chief goes to the edge of the cliff and solemnly casts into the sea as many of his possessions as he thinks he can afford. This is held to be the highest form of compliment and much superior to merely giving presents to the guests.

PENALTIES OF GENIUS.

Sometimes the World Loses More by Them Than the Genius Does.

No great genius, certainly no great inventor, ever lived who was not supposed to be a litle queer by some of his fellow men.

Three hundred years before Stephenson perfected his locomotive, says the Rosary Magazine, a Frenchman, Salomon de Caus, was immured in the living tomb of the Bicetre for having allowed his mind to outstrip the age in which he lived. Marion de Lorme, in a letter dated Paris, 1641, tells of a visit to this institution.

"We were crossing the court," she writes, "and I, more dead than alive with the fright, kept close to my companion's side, when a frightful face appeared behind some immense bars, and a hoarse voice exclaimed: "I am not mad! I am not mad! I have made a discovery that would enrich the country that adopted it.'

"What has he discovered?" asked our guide.

"'Oh!' answered the keeper, shrugging his shoulders, 'something trifling enough; you would never guess it; it is the use of the steam of boiling water.'

"I began to laugh.

"'This man,' continued the keeper, 'came from Normany four years ago to present to the king a statement of the wonderful effects to be produced from his invention. To listen to him you would imagine that with steam you could navigate ships, move carriages; in fact, there is no end to the miracles which, he insists upon it, could be performed. The king sent the madman away without listening to him. Finally, finding the poor wretch forever in his path, and annoyed by his folly, the Cardinal had him shut up in the Bicetre.'"

Catching a Pickpocket.

A Paris woman who was arrested for picking pockets, and who pretended to speak an unknown language, betrayed herself in her sleep. When brought before the magistrate she was interrogated by Turkish, Russian, Polish and Hungarian interpreters, but none could understand her. The magistrate ordered her to be kept under strict surveillance. In her sleep she talked fluent French, with the true Parisian accent.

To Abolish the Cuirass.

The French Ministry has decided to abolish the cuirass. There are 13 regiments of cuirassiers in the French army. The weapon has been famous for a hundred years, and its traditions from Austerlitz to Worth, are among the most glorious of the French army.

Protecting Watches and Clocks.

A Paris paper devoted to scientific subjects announces the discovery of a practical method of shielding watches and clocks from all magnetic influences. It is said to be the work of a watchmaker named Leroy.

Properties of Tantalum.

Tantalum, when cold, resists chemical reagents; it is not attacked by boiling hydrochloric acid, aqua regia, nitric acid or sulphuric acid. It is also indifferent to alkaline solutions, and it is dissolved solely by hydrofluoric acid. Thin wires of tantalum burn with low intensity, and without any noticeable flame, when ignited in air. Tantalum combines with carbon very easily, forming several carbides, which, as far as at present known, are all of metallic appearance, and are very hard and brittle, but does not seem to amalgamate with mercury. It can however, be alloyed with most metals.

Fertility of Cuban Soil.

Cuban soil is so fertile that at the present time the cane field is planted only about once in ten years. Experienced American growers say that there is no necessity ever to plant more than once if care is taken in cutting the cane at harvest time not to pull up any of the roots, as the new cane will immediately sprout from these. Ten tons of cane produce one ton of sugar if treated by the latest mechanical processes. A plantation of 1,000 acres may yield 3,000 tons of sugar under fairly favorable conditions.

London's Many Fogs.

November is London's worst month for fogs. During a good year the Londoner may have to breathe only fifty fogs. In a very "bad" year he may have to endure as many as 80. London's countless coal fires, mingling soot with mist, concoct the Londoner's fog for him. The great majority of fogs in the metropolis begin to form between 7 and 8 in the morning, just when most fires are lighted.

Dismal Swamp Sinking.

Investigation of the scientists at Washingon have recently developed the fact that at present the area of the Dismal Swamp is slowly sinking, and Lake Drummond, in its center, is growing larger. Similar changes occurred in the past, periods of elevation and subsidence gradually succeeding one another. The average elevation above sea level is so slight that natural drainage is insufficient to remove the rainfall.

Paid to See a Wedding.

At Winsted, Conn., about five hundred people paid fifty cents each to witness the marriage of George Baglia and Miss Elizabeth Hallock. As the bridal couple entered the spectators sang: "O, I Am Glad I'm Ready With the Wedding Garments On." Before the service there was a debate on matrimony between three married and three unmarried gentlemen.

HAIR BRUSH APPLIES TONIC.

Liquid Flows From Teeth of Comb to the Head.

A California man has devised a unique contrivance to assist the man who fears baldness and is trying to effect a cure with hair tonics or patent storers. It is well understood that in the applications of all of these hair revivifiers, the tonic must be thoroughly and effectually rubbed

Liquid Drops From Comb.

into the scalp. To apply the liquid and the rubbing to greatest advantage is the purpose of the novel comb. The teeth of the comb are of unusual shape being curved to conform to the roundness of the head. At one end of the comb is a reservoir and the hollow small passages connecting the reservoir and the teeth of the comb. The squeeze of the bulb forces the liquid (which is stored in the reservoir) through the teeth of the comb and onto the head. The ease with which the tonic can be applied to the scalp will be instantly apparent.

HOME COOKING.

Russian Sandwiches.

Spread zephyrettes with thin slices of cream cheese; cover with chopped olives mixed with mayonnaise. Place a zephyrette over each and press together.

Shrimp Wiggle.

One can shrimps, 1 pint cream, 1 can of peas, 1 tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with water and a tablespoonful of butter. Put milk into double dish or double boiler, and when it boils add the mixed flour and water, stirring constantly to prevent lumping. When thick add shrimps and peas. Cook 10 minutes, just before serving add [illegible] and a dash of cayenne. Serve on toasted [illegible] or [illegible].