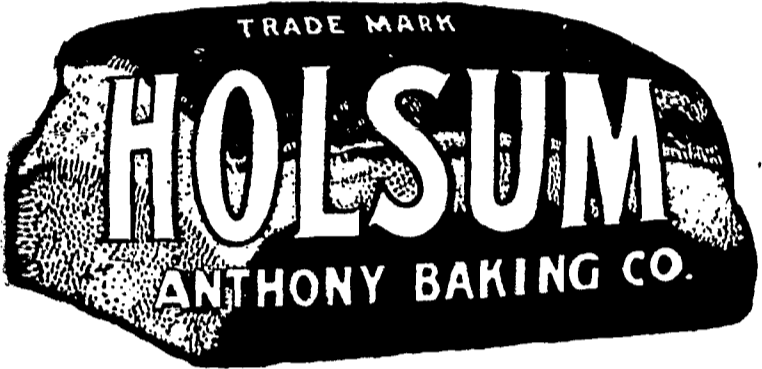


Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church and School

Ancient Rome discovered
"raised bread," but
ANTHONY created
HOLSUM
We live better to-day
"fresh and Sweet;
Good to Eat."



Chas. Salmon Company GROCERS

132-134 Clinton Ave. N., Rochester, N. Y.

The Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co.

The Largest Trust Company in the State outside of Greater New York, located in their new building, cor. Main street west and Exchange Street, offer the best service consistent with good banking and allow interest on deposits at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
Per Annum Calendar Months.
We have unexcelled facilities for the transaction of a General Banking Business and respectfully solicit your account.
Special Department for Women
Saves to rent in our Safe Deposit Vaults at \$3.00 per year and upwards
CAPITAL.....\$200,000.00
SURPLUS, (earned).....over \$1,100,000.00
RESOURCES.....\$39,400,000.00

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

Special prices for This Week
3 very desirable parlor patterns & especially designed hall and dining room patterns—were 12c, now.....**10c**
All 3c Varian's The paper, for kitchen and bathroom, for 18c. Don't forget we carry a full assortment of colors in the famous Belle Isle Paints also a complete line of room molding. Picture framing done to order.
MISS J. GLOSSER
BELL PHONE Main 638
64 CLINTON AVE. N.
Opposite Masonic Temple



PHONE 496
ELECTROTYPES
RURAL HOME ELECTROTYPE CO.
I GRAVES ST.

High Class Coupe Service.
Although only two years established the high class satisfactory coupe service given by Mr. W. A. Hammond has met with the endorsement and patronage of Rochester's best social circles. Mr. Hammond, whose office and stables at 112 East Avenue are conveniently located in the uptown residential district, brings to the management of his business a practical experience of twenty-three years, gained in the employ of some of the leading livery establishments in the city.

Mr. Hammond makes a special feature of shopping and calling, party work, church and theater service, providing an assortment of vehicles, good horses and reliable drivers. Courtesy, careful attention to the comfort and convenience of his patrons, and prompt and satisfactory service have deservedly earned for Mr. Hammond a high reputation and steadily increasing business connections with the best class of people. Mr. Hammond also operates the service in connection with the Homeopathic Hospital.

Particular people desiring the best service procurable will find their needs carefully and capably attended to by Mr. Hammond. Telephone orders receive prompt attention. Bell phone, Chase 1232. Rochester phone, 5516.

RHEUMATISM OF THE HEART.

It is Fatal. Sharp Shooting Pains Through the Body Are the First Symptoms.
Probably there never was a case of rheumatism that was violent enough at its beginning to cause death; but like a fire fanned by the wind, each week and month increases its hold upon the sufferer until it reaches a vital point like the heart or the kidneys.

There is a plan of treatment given by Dr. Wild at 259 Central Avenue, Rochester, that will positively cure rheumatism and drive it out of the system.
Mr. Walter Howarth, holding a position of trust and responsibility in the State Hospital at Willard, N. Y., suffered with rheumatism in nearly every joint in the body. For thirteen months he had been gradually getting worse in spite of ordinary doctors. There was a great deformity in many joints from large deposits. Under Dr. Wild's methods and after a short time the road to complete recovery was traveled more rapidly than he had expected, pain disappearing as the joints de-oiled. He can be referred to as Don't forget to send stamp.

Dr. Wild will furnish any number of local references of his ability to eliminate rheumatism from the system. Consultation and correspondence free, and X-Ray examination is also free. Hours: 10-12, 2-4, 7-8, Sundays 12-2 only. Write if you cannot call.

DR. G. W. WILD,
259 Central Avenue.
The Oldest and Longest Established Specialist in Rochester.

Joseph Zick.
Although only recently established the high class quality of material used and the careful workmanship displayed in all his manufactured goods have already gained for Joseph Zick a large and increasing patronage. Mr. Zick is a manufacturer of travelling bags, dress suit and sample cases, and does both a wholesale and retail business, his goods finding a market in Buffalo and Syracuse as well as in Rochester. While carrying a general line of stock Mr. Zick makes a specialty of the manufacturing cases to order to meet the individual requirements of his customers and also attends to all necessary repairing.

The inducement of special prices offered retail customers, and his facilities where they have an opportunity of seeing for themselves the high quality of his goods.
As a result of the rapid growth of his business Mr. Zick intends to considerably enlarge his facilities in the near future.

Paul W. Friedler.
The question of non-alcoholic beverages is a very important one and especially so during the summer months when nature craves for some cooling, refreshing drink to allay the greatly increased thirst. Purity and wholesomeness are the two most important qualities and they are certainly to be found in the "wet goods" manufactured by Paul W. Friedler.

Mr. Friedler has been established in Rochester for the past twenty years and his factory, located at 80-82 Lowell Street, is a model one in every respect. Using none but the best materials and well filtered water it has always been Mr. Friedler's aim to manufacture the best goods in town and the increasing success which has attended the business

amply prove the public's appreciation of his efforts. Mr. Friedler manufactures a general line of soda and mineral waters, his leading specialties being in ginger ales. Eight men are in his employ, while eight horses draw his wagons over the different routes. Hard work and strict integrity have been the secret of Mr. Friedler's business success.

NO RISK WHATEVER USING THIS MILK.

Hayden Bros. Milk Co.
Among students of the question of supplying pure milk to the people the belief is now well grounded that the only safeguard against impure milk is to be found in pasteurization. At the establishment of Hayden Bros. Company, 574 West Avenue, every drop of milk sold or handled by them is pasteurized. Additional precautions are also taken to have all bottles sterilized so that no sediment is to be found in the bottom. The company make contracts for their supply of milk with none but farmers of the highest standing and obtain the best that is to be had.

Hayden Bros. have a creamery which is a model in every respect and is completely equipped with all the most modern improvements which science can suggest. The milk is cooled to a temperature below 50 degrees and held there. The signal success which the company has gained since its original establishment in a very moderate way some seventeen years ago is the best endorsement of the public on the high quality of the product distributed by them. They do both a wholesale and retail trade, employing ten men and running seven wagons.

The firm became incorporated some four years ago.
John M. Forster Co.
Success in a marked degree has attended the business of John W. Forster Co. since its establishment five years ago by John M. Forster.

Although the concern is young in years those at the head of it are old in business experience and by virtue of capable management have gained every joint in the body. For thirteen months he had been gradually getting worse in spite of ordinary doctors. There was a great deformity in many joints from large deposits. Under Dr. Wild's methods and after a short time the road to complete recovery was traveled more rapidly than he had expected, pain disappearing as the joints de-oiled. He can be referred to as Don't forget to send stamp.

They are also the local representatives of Edward R. Ladew of New York City, the largest leather belting manufacturer in the world. The company does a large local trade and the reputation they have already gained for high grade and reliable goods and satisfactory service is still further influencing the rapid growth of their business from year to year.

John M. Forster is president and **F. J. Forster**, secretary and treasurer of the company.

Warren-Smith Co.

Since the establishment of their business in 1898, the Warren-Smith Co. have been closely identified with the development of Rochester and stock Mr. Zick makes a specialty of the manufacturing cases to order to meet the individual requirements of his customers and also attends to all necessary repairing.

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any one desiring to buy real estate either in the city or its suburbs can be assured of the most honorable dealing and satisfactory service from the Warren-Smith Co.

Socialism of the Schools.

The right to educate the child belongs to the parent. The duty of educating him is the parent's, also. It is the right of the state to insist that the child shall be educated so far as to fit him for the duties he owes to the state; and should the parent fail in so educating him, then it is the right and duty of the state to furnish the necessary education. It is evident that in a republic like ours education is an important contribution to the proper exercise of the fast, luncheon, dinner and supper, duties and obligations of citizenship besides providing cold snacks in

Our public school system is in its very organization a mild form of socialism, pardonable because of its results it attains, but indefensible on strict principles. What it postulates, spells ruin to our present form of government. The logic of its principles is overlooked for the advantages which accrue. We depend on the strong common sense of our people to restrain any excesses.

The present-day development of our public schools is the principle of socialism bearing the burden for the rich. Society affords the luxury of a higher education and pays the price; but the children of the poor cannot avail themselves of the opportunity placed before them. They therefore, drop from the ranks as the years go by, and only the children of the comparatively wealthy can reap the benefits of the more advanced classes. The graduating class of the public school may be numbered on our fingers in any of our smaller towns, the primary classes sometimes overflow the capacity of the schools. The people pay for the education which measures the earth children of fifty years ago is not produced under the present system. The grimy hand of the laborer reaches out the money which enables the delicate hand to gather the wild flowers for the botany class and select the specimens for the mineralogy hour. It looks like socialism in the reaping, but individualism in the distributing. Even as socialism, then, it is a failure.

But it cannot but be apparent to any observer how strong the tendency has been of late toward the development of socialism in the public schools of the country. We are no longer satisfied with the books and the school supplies for the children; we are content with introducing numerous and expensive fads. In many places the pupils who live at a distance from the school are carried thither at public expense.

Not long ago, we recall, Superintendent Maxwell, of New York City, was intent on supplying the children with lunch at noonday. This very week a resolution was introduced by a member of the Board of Education to halt should be called on all this so-called nonsense in the schools. Otherwise, where will it end? Will the state take the child from the children with bad teeth will be taken care of at the next meeting.

We cannot refrain from quoting, even though it is lengthy, a fine piece of sarcasm from the columns of the New York Sun:

"EDUCATING THE YOUNG."
(From the School Board Report for 1907.)
"To the Citizens of New York: Your School Board is gratified to report that in the last twelve months considerable progress has been made in improving and modernizing the schools of your city. Since our last annual report the board has succeeded in finding several new methods of increasing its expenditures and relieving parents of the care of their children. A notable advance was made when it was voted to furnish hair ribbons to the female pupils. This enterprise has proved most costly, involving as it does the employment of numerous distributors of hair ribbons, cutters of hair ribbons, makers of hair ribbons, superintendents, assistants and other salaried officials. The pupils have displayed a commendable desire to add to the expenditure of money. They have not hesitated to express their individual tastes as to colors and the like, and in the spring term they announced that the fashion in hair ribbons had changed, thus necessitating a complete new outfit for each of the 763,431 girl pupils then enrolled."

"We have also abandoned the steel frame spectacles hitherto given to children, and now all spectacles have horn or gold frames. The use of two styles of frame was decided on because of the difficulty of determining which was the more expensive. The horn frames cost more in the beginning, but this apparent advantage has been found to be overcome by the commercial value of the metal in the gold frames, which may be melted up and disposed of to dealers in gold and silver. The gold frames are reported 'lost' with encouraging frequency, and next year all other styles will be abandoned in their favor."

At first the board was hampered by the presence in the schools of numerous children of good eyesight, who needed no mechanical aids to vision. This presented a problem

which troubled us for some time. Finally, however, it was decided to equip each child so afflicted with glasses designed to distort the vision. This distortion produced eye troubles requiring treatment. Thus the whole school population was made to need glasses, at a satisfactory expense.

By opening the school restaurants after the theaters we have been able to increase largely the cost of this branch of the educational system. These restaurants now serve breakfast to the proper exercise of the fast, luncheon, dinner and supper, duties and obligations of citizenship besides providing cold snacks in its boxes to be taken home. The restriction which heretofore barred from the school restaurants any person not acquainted with a school child have been rescinded, producing a natural increase in the number of attendants.

The clothing provision bureau has added this year a division supplying evening dress to all pupils of both sexes and to their parents, this involving a handsome outlay. Some ill feeling has been aroused by the rule which prevents girl pupils from receiving long gowns until they have attained the age of 7. This dissatisfaction is most unreasonable, and in spite of the assertions cast on it, will not revoke the rule.

In general, we may say that the board is taking over, as rapidly as possible, all the duties that formerly devolved on parents, with the most inspiring results. Scarcely a child now leaves our schools without feeling strongly that the city should provide entirely for its care and maintenance. We are happy to report that the reprehensible individualism characteristic of the public school of fifty years ago is not produced under the present system.

It would seem that we had traveled far enough on the socialistic road, but we have not yet reached the limit. Oscar Chrisman, professor of pathology and psychology at the University, proposes in the February issue of Arena that we should pay the children to go to school. Here is the scheme as he outlines it: "Every child in this land has a right to an education, and everything must be done to give him the opportunity to get this education, and by paying children to go to school those who are compelled, by poverty, by greed of parents, or by any cause, to have their children go out to work, could then have the opportunity to attend school, for they could thereby earn money, just as now, by work outside."

The time is ripe for some educational enthusiast to propose that children during the winter months, so that they be not forced to expose themselves to any inclement weather. Sensible people must feel that a halt should be called on all this so-called nonsense in the schools. Otherwise, where will it end? Will the state take the child from the children with bad teeth will be taken care of at the next meeting.

Will not the children soon begin to imagine that it is the duty of the state to furnish them with all the necessities of living through the years? If the state is called on to provide for the early life, surely it cannot turn its back on old age; and if childhood and old age are both to be taken care of, there is not much difficulty in demanding that the intervening years should also be aided. In fact, why should we not all take ourselves on the generous providence of the state and cease to worry about food or raiment? Is not the man who labors a fool, if the state will provide for him without labor? Let us have done, then, with the exaggerations of the state's help in the education of the children. It is high time to banish socialism from the schools.—The Monitor.

Scrantom, Wetmore & Co.
Located in the heart of Rochester's business district in the Powers Building with entrances on both Main and State Streets, is the book and stationery establishment of Scrantom, Wetmore & Co., the largest and most complete of its kind between New York and Chicago. Established in 1868, the firm has grown with the city's growth and become identified with its best interests.

Besides the complete book section there are departments of stationery, leather goods, pictures and frames, school supplies, office supplies, games and sporting goods, presided over by complete and courteous clerks. A prominent feature of the establishment is the reading club library, the most up-to-date and satisfying circulating library in Rochester. Here at every nominal cost the book lover may obtain for his perusal all the most recent additions to literature. Scrantom, Wetmore & Co. enjoy the full measure of the Rochester public's confidence and patronage, which their painstaking, courteous and honest endeavor have so deservedly earned for them.