

## Corning, N. Y.

Corning, the Crystal City.

Situated in Southern New York, in the heart of the broad and fertile valley of the Chemung, is Corning, termed the Crystal City, on account of the prominence of its glass industries. Intersected by three great railroads, the Erie, New York Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the city is rapidly growing in all directions under the influence of the big mills and factories that give employment to hundreds of workmen.

Industrially, Corning owes its sustained growth to the institution of the Corning Glass Works, the largest factory of its kind in the world, and the allied industries of glass cutting and engraving, in which thirteen concerns are engaged. The reputation of its artistic glassware and fine cut glass has extended all over America.

Its population increased over 40 per cent in the decade from 1890 to 1900, and over 22 per cent, from 1900 to 1905. The state census of 1905 showed a population of 13,525.

### Corning Glass Works.

The art of the manufacture of glass has its roots in antiquity. Remains taken from old tombs and cities bear witness to the fact that the ancient Egyptians were acquainted not only with glass melting, but also with glass blowing. In the ancient city of Thebes there have been found pictures, not less than four thousand years old, illustrating glass blowing, and also glass bottles, vases, capitals of columns, as well as glass beads with engraved descriptions. At all events the discovery of glass melting is more ancient than the Roman writer, Pliny, would lead us to believe, for he ascribes its invention to an accidental discovery of the Phoenicians. Far more likely it that the Phoenicians who carried on an active trade with the Egyptians learned from them how to make glass, and then introduced the art among the Romans.

The articles made of glass, which have come down to us from that ancient time show a high degree of excellence not only in respect to the quality of the glass itself, which is colored, but also with respect to the polishing and engraving, so that they must have been very costly at that time, and they are certainly among the most treasured objects in historical museums to-day.

While formerly, because of its cost, glass was merely an article of luxury, purchasable only by the wealthiest, it is to-day an object of necessity, without which our present civilization were impossible.

The Corning Glass Works are the largest individual plant in the world engaged in glass making, and they have been the most important factor in the industrial development of the Crystal City. The various buildings occupy a space of over eight acres and give employment to 1,200 people. The industry was originally founded by Amory Houghton, a native of Cambridge, Mass., in 1868. The plant consisted of only two small furnaces and was operated without material success until 1872, when Amory Houghton, Jr., son of the founder, succeeded to the business. Three years later the present company was formed and each succeeding year has been a year of success and steady growth. The capacity of the plant has increased in these years from eighteen pots to the equivalent of one hundred and sixty pots.

The product of the Corning Glass Works is largely along special lines: blanks for glass cutters, electric light bulbs for incandescent lamps, tubing of all kinds for clinical purposes and for barometers and thermometers, 1848. It was then known under the name of Walker & Lathrop. In 1888 M. D. Walker & Co. succeeded where the others had failed, and they substantially all lenses used in the United States for use on railroads, later by Drake & Co., who carried on until its incorporation under use by ships in the coast service. They are pre-eminently the house which manufactures colored glass. Their market covers the entire material. They are also contractors United States and Canada and they also ship to Mexico and Europe.

The history of the concern is a record of indomitable perseverance, adaptability and integrity. They St. Mary's Convent and St. Patrick's Church in the lower part of the market the highest grade of goods possible, and no expense or effort has been spared in perfecting processes or improving the quality of their product. They have in their employ only the most skilled workmen in every department and pay them the highest rate of wages known.

These facts explain the high reputation which the Corning Glass Works enjoy wherever their goods are used, and the reason for the steadily increasing demand for their product from all quarters.

The officers of the Corning Glass Works are: A. Houghton, Jr., president; A. A. Houghton, vice-

president; A. B. Houghton, second vice-president, and W. Sinclair, secretary.

### The State Bank.

The State Bank, Corning's new financial institution, was organized in June of the present year, and since then has been doing business at 26 East Market Street.

The rapid increase in the city's population in the past decade and the growing expansion of its business and manufacturing interests have rendered necessary a corresponding increase in its banking facilities. The State Bank is thus an evidence of the growing prosperity and importance of Corning as an industrial center. The bank has a paid up capital of \$100,000 and bears on its Board of Directors the names of some of the most influential and progressive business men in the locality. The president, Mr. C. H. Almy, is well known in Corning as a successful business man and bears the highest reputation for integrity of character. He was formerly identified with the grocery business and more recently with the glass cutting industry. The other officers of the bank are: W. J. Brown, vice-president, and W. J. Jones, cashier.

The institution transacts a general banking business on the most approved modern methods and its rapidly increasing popularity since its start has been very gratifying to those interested in its success. The policy of the bank is to encourage small savings, for which purpose it issues interest bearing books similar in character to those of a savings bank. There being no savings bank in Corning, this particular feature should recommend it strongly to the large wage earning class and encourage habits of thrift and saving among the working people. The bank pays 3 per cent on deposit accounts. It offers every convenience and facility to its customers and extends the same courteous treatment and consideration to all. Its offices are commodious, handsomely appointed and conveniently located in the business district.

The State Bank of Corning should soon rank as one of the foremost and most popular financial institutions in the Chemung Valley.

### Stauben Glass Works.

One of the most prominent concerns in Corning in the manufacture of glass and glassware, which has been so important a factor in the city's industrial and commercial wealth, is the Stauben Glass Works, whose plant, located on West Erie Avenue along side the railroad tracks, covers three acres and whose trade extends from ocean to ocean. The company was incorporated under the laws of New York State in 1903, with a capital of \$50,000. One hundred skilled workmen are employed. The company manufactures artistic glassware in original designs and blanks for glass cutters and engravers. T. G. Hawkes, the president of the company, is one of the best known glass manufacturers in the country and is prominent in the financial and commercial world. The secretary is Frederick Carder, who is also the general manager, and to whose eminently practical methods, and a large measure of the success of the works is due and the high reputation that has been attained by the products of these works. The Stauben Glass Works is an institution of which every citizen of Corning is justly proud and it is a credit to the men who so ably conduct it.

### The Corning Building Co.

The concern now known as the Corning Building Company has been in existence in Corning for over half a century. Originally established in 1848, it was then known under the name of Walker & Lathrop. In 1888 M. D. Walker & Co. succeeded where the others had failed, and they substantially all lenses used in the United States for use on railroads, later by Drake & Co., who carried on until its incorporation under use by ships in the coast service. They are pre-eminently the house which manufactures colored glass. Their market covers the entire material. They are also contractors United States and Canada and they also ship to Mexico and Europe.

The history of the concern is a record of indomitable perseverance, adaptability and integrity. They St. Mary's Convent and St. Patrick's Church in the lower part of the market the highest grade of goods possible, and no expense or effort has been spared in perfecting processes or improving the quality of their product. They have in their employ only the most skilled workmen in every department and pay them the highest rate of wages known.

The product of the Corning Glass Works is largely along special lines: blanks for glass cutters, electric light bulbs for incandescent lamps, tubing of all kinds for clinical purposes and for barometers and thermometers, 1848. It was then known under the name of Walker & Lathrop. In 1888 M. D. Walker & Co. succeeded where the others had failed, and they substantially all lenses used in the United States for use on railroads, later by Drake & Co., who carried on until its incorporation under use by ships in the coast service. They are pre-eminently the house which manufactures colored glass. Their market covers the entire material. They are also contractors United States and Canada and they also ship to Mexico and Europe.

The history of the concern is a record of indomitable perseverance, adaptability and integrity. They St. Mary's Convent and St. Patrick's Church in the lower part of the market the highest grade of goods possible, and no expense or effort has been spared in perfecting processes or improving the quality of their product. They have in their employ only the most skilled workmen in every department and pay them the highest rate of wages known.

These facts explain the high reputation which the Corning Glass Works enjoy wherever their goods are used, and the reason for the steadily increasing demand for their product from all quarters.

at the corner of Cedar Street and Tioga Avenue and directly opposite are their planing mill, warehouses and storage sheds, the whole occupying an entire block. Their lumber yards also occupying about a block are located across the New York Central tracks from Cedar Street. The planing mill is a large two-story building, 70 feet by 210 feet, and here is carried on the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and interior woodwork.

The personnel of the company are: C. Glen Cole, president; W. T. Smith, treasurer, and J. W. Shea, secretary.

### C. R. Maltby Co.

For more than two score of years the name of Maltby has been a prominent factor in the commercial world. The C. R. Maltby Co. has an immense plant in Corning at No. 100 Walnut Street and another in New York City at No. 91 Wall Street. They are the largest wholesale grocers in southern New York, and the manufacturers and packers of specialties. They carry the largest stock of coffee west of New York City, their roaster having a capacity of 600 pounds every hour. They blend their own teas, and their output in flour is 350 barrels a week. They have their own printing plant and issue handsome catalogues. Their premises in Corning are spacious, one building being six stories in height, 45x105 feet in size. The other is four stories high, 65x90 feet in dimensions. They also have warehouses in New York City, New Haven and Newark, N. J. In the Corning concern 35 men and girls are employed and six traveling salesmen. The trade covers the entire United States. Each package of coffee, teas, spices, flour, fruiting, extracts, cocoa, olives, baking powder, in fact every description of staple and fancy groceries are packed in packages bearing the signature of the firm and these are regarded with handsome premiums in Adams Department store of Buffalo, watches, furniture, etc.

The business was founded by C. R. Maltby in 1842. Two years later the firm became C. R. Maltby & Bro. and in 1869 C. R. Maltby & Bros. In 1880 it returned to C. R. Maltby & Bro. In 1898 the firm name became C. R. Maltby & Co., and in 1903 the present company was incorporated under the laws of New York. The officers are: C. R. Maltby, president; W. S. Heyniger, vice president; H. H. Kendall treasurer, and W. S. Maltby, secretary.

### J. M. Greig Co.

Corning is the home of the largest department store in the diocese outside the city of Rochester—the J. M. Greig Co., who occupy that handsome stone and brick building, 80x66 feet and consisting of four stories and basement located at the corner of Market and Pine Streets in the very heart of the city.

Mr. J. M. Greig the founder of the company came from Scotland to this country some twenty years ago in the gaining practical experience of American business methods in the Adam Department store of Buffalo where he located in Corning sixteen years ago, establishing himself in business on Market Street in a store 22x88 feet almost directly opposite the present quarters of the company. Capable management and direct personal attention to detail speedily resulted in a large and gratifying measure of success and the rapid expansion of the business soon necessitated its removal to larger and more commodious quarters. Three years ago the business was incorporated with Mr. J. M. Greig as president and treasurer.

The company operate fifteen different departments, each under a separate head dealing in a general line of dry goods and furnishings as carpets, suits, millinery, shoes, crockery, china, tin, glass and granite ware. The company's leading specialties are in the ready to wear ladies department, and the carpet and furniture department. The store affords employment to about 70 hands. In addition to a large local trade the company operates an extensive mail order business, their trade extending to all the surrounding counties and into the northern part of Pennsylvania. The company advertise largely and have their agents continually hustling for new business and extending their field of operations. Mr. Greig has systematized his business so thoroughly and attended so perfectly to every detail, that the vast operations from day to day are accomplished easily and satisfactorily.

To this introduction of system may be largely ascribed the phenomenal success of the J. M. Greig Co.

### 7½ Hours to New York

By the New York Central's "Empire State Express." Leave Rochester 2:24 P. M. No extra fare.

### Corning Cut Glass Co.

In the manufacture of rich cut glass Corning enjoys an enviable reputation and the superb products of her factories are used all over the United States. The Corning Cut Glass Co., is one of the most prominent factories engaged in the industry. It was established in 1901 as an incorporated company with a capital of \$10,000. The factory and main office are at the corner of Hart and Railroad Streets, occupying a fine two story building 50x150 feet, adjoining the main tracks of the Erie railroad. The plant is fitted with the most improved machinery and 75 skilled workmen are employed, among them the best cutters in the business. The output of these works reaches over \$40,000 annually. The trade extends all over the United States. The designs used by the company are original and of the finest and most artistic finish. The officers are James O. Sebring, president, Warren J. Cheney, vice president, and F. H. Hendryx, secretary and treasurer.

### Southern Tier Roller Mills.

Among the leading concerns of Corning which have a high reputation for the manufacture of flour, the Southern Tier Roller Mills stands prominent. These mills were started in 1868 and are located in a three story brick building at the corner of Walnut and Market Streets, 55x100 feet in size, fitted with the most modern machinery, and have a capacity of 3,000 bushels of grain every 24 hours. Fifteen experienced men are employed. The founder and proprietor of these mills is S. T. Hoyt, who is one of the most experienced millers and enjoys the highest reputation. A variety of choice brands of flour are manufactured, the product being largely marketed throughout New York and Pennsylvania.

### Brick, Terra Cotta and Tile Co. of Corning.

In this day and age brick and terra cotta are the essential building materials. They replace stone, not only for the reason that they are less expensive and more easily and conveniently handled, but also because they are more valuable to the architect in their employment than other building materials, possessing, as they do a much richer tone and give to the structure far more life and beauty. We can see on every hand the good results of the employment of brick and terra cotta in our massive and beautiful business buildings and our fine palatial residences.

The United States are far ahead of every other country in the manufacture of brick and terra cotta and large plants are to be found in all parts of the country. One of the most interesting plants in the western part of New York State is that owned by M. E. Gregory.

It is located on the outskirts of the city and has a floor space area of 42,000 square yards and possesses the most excellent railroad facilities. Mr. Gregory has been in the brick and terra cotta business for 25 years and was employed at the present plant for seventeen years, at the end of which time he bought the plant and became his own manager. He has been sole owner of the business now for eleven years and has established a high reputation throughout Western New York for the superiority of his manufactured product. The specialties of the works are a fine grade of paving brick, red pressed brick, and hard, durable, architectural terra cotta.

### Q. W. Wellington & Co.'s Bank.

Among the financial institutions which have contributed in a marked degree to the high standing of Corning there is none that enjoys a more enviable reputation than Q. W. Wellington & Co.'s Bank. This is one of the soundest and most popular private banks in the great commonwealth of New York. It was established in 1862 and for over half a century has been noted for its reliability and the liberality accorded to its patrons. It is located at the corner of Market and Pine Streets.

A general banking business is done along approved lines. An evidence of the solidity of this institution is shown by the statement made May 20, 1907, as follows: Resources, loans, discounts, securities, bonds, mortgages, stocks, and real estate, \$1,604,313.05; cash on hand and with bankers, banks and trust companies, \$433,776.11; office fixtures, \$2,372.00; total, \$2,040,961.16. Liabilities, capital stock paid in, \$100,000.00; surplus, \$200,000.00; undivided profits, \$91,640.51; deposits, \$1,649,320.65; total, \$2,040,961.16.

The executives of the bank are Q. W. Wellington, president, B. W. Wellington, vice president, and George E. Eaton, cashier.

### First National Bank.

The First National Bank is one of the soundest financial institutions of Corning and is noted for its liberality, solidity, and conservative management. It was organized in May, 1882, and has always maintained the closest relations with the city's manufacturing industries, and has been ever ready to extend the needed aid and encouragement to any worthy enterprise. It occupies quarters in the fine two story brick building in Pine Street. It offers every convenience and facility to its customers. Its prosperous condition is evidenced by its latest statement issued May 20, 1907, as follows:

Resources, loans and discounts, \$540,725.57; overdrafts, secured and unsecured, \$146.25; U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, \$12,500.00; bonds, securities, etc., \$107,770.60; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$958.76; due from National Banks (not reserve agents), \$879.90; due from State Banks and Bankers, \$15,583.37; due from approved reserve agents, \$204,102.59; checks and other cash items, \$4,702.55; notes of other National Banks, \$1,825.00; fractional paper currency, nickels and cents, \$425.85; lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: specie, \$29,721.25; legal-tender notes, \$8,786.00; total \$38,510.25; redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation), \$625.00; revenue stamp account, \$46.00; total, \$928,801.69.

Liabilities, capital stock paid in, \$50,000.00; surplus fund, \$100,000.00; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, \$35,337.31; National Bank notes outstanding, \$11,900.00; dividends unpaid, \$30.00; individual deposits subject to check, \$331,958.79; demand certificates of deposit, \$394,730.24; certified checks, \$3,126.25; cashier's checks outstanding, \$919.10; reserved for taxes, \$800.00; total, \$928,801.69.

The officers of the bank are James A. Drake, president; Geo. B. Bradley, vice president; D. S. Drake, cashier, and C. M. Hyde, assistant cashier.

### ROYAL GUESTS IN ENGLAND.

Most Exactng Was the Queen of the Sandwich Islands.

Among the many foreign monarchs who have visited our shores within comparatively recent years, says the London Tit-Bits, one of the most amiable and popular was the late King of Portugal, of whom the following story is told:

His majesty, like his successor, was an enthusiastic lover of art, and one of his chief pleasures during his visit to England was to make the acquaintance of our great painters, with whose names and fame he was familiar. When Sir Edwin (then Mr.) Landseer was introduced to him his delight was unbounded. "Ah! Mr. Landseer," he exclaimed, as he advanced to greet the famous animal painter, "I am charmed to make your acquaintance. I am so very fond of beasts!" Equally well meaning and unfortunate was the late Shah of Persia, who, in spite of his great amiability, rarely "opened his mouth without putting his foot in it." Once, when the Duchess of Westminster was presented to him, he greeted her like an old and dear friend. "Ah!" he said, with a charming bow, "I have often heard of you. Your fame has reached even Teheran." "Good gracious!" exclaimed the lady, aside, to a friend, "the man thinks I am Westminster Abbey." And so he did.

It was this same monarch who, when sitting at table one day, between a nobleman and a lady of high rank, horrified them both by first wiping his hands on the nobleman's coat and then on the lady's skirts, as if their mission in life was to play the role of animated table napkins. If he was unconvictional at that no fault could be found with his piety, for he would suddenly break off an interview, or vanish in the middle of a garden party with the announcement, "Now I am going to pray."

Another interesting sovereign who was among our many royal guests at the time of the diamond jubilee was the sabbie Queen of the Sandwich Islands. Never did a queen exact more rigid regard for her dignity. While other monarchs were only too glad to escape ceremonial as far as possible, her dusky majesty declined to leave her apartments without a sovereign's escort of Life Guards; while she declined to tread a measure unless she had at least one of our Queen's sons for partner.

Once she started to pay a visit to Lord Tennyson at his home in the Isle of Wight accompanied by a retinue of attendants. Hour after hour passed and still Lord Tennyson caught no glimpse of his royal guest, for she had prepared a sumptuous throne. At last, when hope had fled and the hands of the clock pointed to witching hour of night, the Queen arrived, weary and bedraggled, without a single attendant and without a scrap of luggage. She had lost them all on the way.

Servant Maid—I left my last place because I couldn't get enough to eat. Master—You won't find that the case here. My wife does the cooking, and there is always a lot left over after every meal.

## USES FOR SEASHELLS

Served as an Accurate Method of Bookkeeping.

PASSED FOR CURRENCY

Pearl Oyster Extensively Employed in Manufacturing—Semi-Transparent Shells Used for Windows in China—Closely Connected With the Hindu Religion.

Civilized man at the present day has but little use for the shells of mollusks except as buttons, ornamental souvenirs and as eggshell forming food for poultry. For many hundreds of years shells of various kinds have passed as currency among the savages and even among semi-enlightened races. The first known mention of the use of shells as money is in an ancient Hindu work on mathematics where this problem is given: "The  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1-16 of 1-5 of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 2-3 of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a dramme was given to a beggar by one from whom he asks an alms; tell me how many cowry shells the miser gave." This money cowry is a little oval yellow and white shell and in many places in west Africa it is still in use, tons of them being brought from England to that country for purposes of trade.

All of the sandalwood brought to China is paid for with small shells, and in certain islands of the Pacific pigs alone are allowed to be bargained for in this currency. When the Hudson Bay Company began trading for furs with the Indians of the Northwest, a kind of long, tubular, horn-like shell was used as money, but this soon gave place to blankets. These shells were of different grades—the finest corresponding to our gold coins, while the broken and smaller pieces were used like nickels and quarters. Six feet of these shells strung on a thong would purchase a slave.

Wampum as used by the Indians of our eastern coast had more right to be called money, since it was made from certain parts of the shell by a laborious process. Both purple and white wampum were pieces of the common clam shell, cut and ground into cylindrical beads and pierced so that they could be strung. In addition to their use as currency, these beads served the important function of newspapers and books; since the Indians were able to preserve records and send messages to great distances by staining the wampum various colors and arranging the beads in various patterns.

On the west coast of Scotland a curious custom once prevailed which no doubt was generally employed along the seaboard as the most simple and ready means of bargain in a non-writing population. That was, when a bargain was made, each party to the transaction got one-half of a bivalve or oyster—such as a mussel, cockle, or oyster—and when the bargain was implemented, the half that fitted exactly was given up as a receipt. Thus a man who had a box full of unfitted shells might be either a creditor or a debtor; but the box filled with fitted shells represented receipts. Those who know the difficulty of fitting the valves of some classes of bivalves will readily acknowledge the value of this arrangement.

Almost all savage tribes use shells as ornaments, earrings, bracelets, necklaces, bands for the forehead, etc. Fijians use heavy ones as sinkers for nets, and the sharp-edged clam shells are made to serve as knives and razors. Rare and beautiful shells, such as the orange cowry, are used as badges by chiefs of high rank.

Triton and conch shells make excellent trumpets when the tip of the whorl is broken off; and many a New England laborer has been summoned to dinner from the hay field by the same deep, metallic note, which has roused to battle the cannibals of some tropical island in the far Pacific.

Chank-shells are worn by all Hindus as bangles and anklets and they are also closely connected with their religion. The god Vishnu always holds one of these shells in his hand.

The most important shell in use to-day is that of the pearl oyster. From the internal mother-of-pearl lining are made buttons, knife-handles, studs, fans, boxes, brooches card cases and the pearl inlaid work with which we are all familiar. These shells are found in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Queensland, Bay of Panama, and small ones may be picked up on the Florida beaches. Pearls are also obtained from this mollusk.

Semi-transparent shells are used as windows in houses in Canton and ground shells made good lime. As usual in that country, a medicinal use is also in vogue—persons suffering from skin diseases being bathed in water in which cockle shells have been boiled. A conch shell which has the whorl turning to the right is believed, by the Chinese, to have the power of quieting the waves when blown upon loudly. Therefore, when officers of state are obliged to travel much by sea, the Emperor presents them with one of these magic conchs.

In one thousand ounces of our gold coinage there are nine hundred ounces of pure gold, ten ounces of silver, and ninety of copper.