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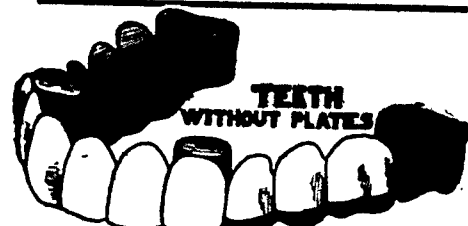
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WOODS FOR FURNITURE

Three Chief Periods Known to Those Who Collect.

HOW BROUGHT ABOUT

They Are the Oak, the Walnut and the Mahogany—New York's Rosewood, Period—Apple Knot Bowls of Dutch Settlers—Woodenware of the Pioneers.

Among furniture specialists it is usual to divide their treasures into three periods, the oak, the walnut and the mahogany, leaving out the woods which were much used both in this country and in Europe and which are now deservedly prized. Of course, during the seventeenth century in both this country and the parent one oak was the wood most used and sought. It was used in panelling and wainscoting, and the same mouldings which helped to render the walls windtight were utilized in forming ornament for the chests, large chairs called wainscot chairs, tables and forms, which constituted the chief furniture of the houses.

It was a stout substantial wood, and when you remember that all such objects were not finished—that is, were unvarnished or oiled—you can see how it acquired with years that black color which is now so highly prized and which is as different as possible from the dead black color which the forger of old furniture uses to stain his pieces.

When Charles II., indolent and fond of elegance, came to the throne in 1660 he demanded in accordance with his French training more comfort than was usual. Two years later his marriage to a Portuguese Princess still further increased the demand for choicer domestic articles than had been known in England, as they imported from Holland high class furniture made of walnut carved.

From this time on walnut rather crowded out oak. There were also imported from Flanders pieces of furniture carved and made of ebony or cedar, either copied from Chinese models by the clever Dutch or coming direct from the Orient.

Nor was America without her elegances, too, and from these same sources, as can be gleaned from the inventories which accompany the wills made by the rich vintners and which are the source from which we draw much information of how the Colonists lived and what they had. Lacquered furniture was brought here from the Low Countries also, as well as direct from the Orient, and many such pieces are treasured by the descendants of the old Dutch families who brought them here.

American cabinet makers were using black walnut, white oak, which is very different from the English oak; nutwood (hickory), maple, poplar and chestnut. There are collectors in this country who will not admit to their collections anything but American made furniture of oak and made prior to 1700.

In New England and at the South the largest supply of luxuries was found, though the Dutch settlements around Albany and up the Mohawk Valley were not far behind. A "plank table" sold in New England in 1646 for ten shillings, though red or white oak could be bought by the cord for three or four shillings. Sawmills were set up all over New England, the first in Portsmouth, in 1631.

In England rosewood was sometimes used for pianos and occasionally for inlay, but the French and Americans seem to have used it more artistically than the English. Indeed it is more a nineteenth century wood than an eighteenth, and its most famous worker in America was John Belter, whose shop was in New York city, and who turned out many sets of beautiful carved rosewood furniture during the few years he was at work from 1844 to 1848 or 1849.

The use of apple wood for bowls has been mentioned and occasionally they are to be found still. One belonging to a rich Dutch vintner of Schenectady was marked with her initials and the date 1764. It stands upon slender silver feet and has a silver rim, and the wood has acquired a beautiful polish from age and much rubbing.

The use of what was known as woodenware in the Colonies was widespread, and in the Diary of Matthew Patten he states in March, 1755, that he paid £2 for the turning of eleven dishes, although he had furnished the knots himself. After the knots were turned the women of the household scraped the plates or bowls with bits of broken glass till they were made perfectly smooth. Then they were rubbed with sandpaper till they were fine as possible, and of a beautiful light, yellowish brown color. Americans called them knot bowls, but abroad they were called mazer bowls, were made from maple wood, sometimes came in sets of three, and were used to drink beer from.

Manufacturing Tinfoil.

In the manufacture of tinfoil a pipe is made of pure tin and this is filled with lead. The whole is then beaten out in the same manner as leaf is beaten, the tin coating spreading with the lead core. The three sheets are sometimes reduced to a thickness of .0001 of an inch.

DINING IN OTHER DAYS.

Methods of the English at Table in the Seventeenth Century.

The old English had three meals a day, of which the chief meal was taken when the work of the day was finished. The first meal was at 9 o'clock, and supper was taken just before bedtime. The Normans dined at the old English breakfast time or a little later and supped at 5 P. M. In Tudor times the higher classes dined at 11 and supped at 6 o'clock, but the merchants seldom took their meals before 12 and 6 o'clock.

The chief meals, dinner and supper were taken in the hall both by the old English and the Normans, for the parlor did not come into use until the reign of Elizabeth. Breakfast did not become a regular meal until quite lately, and Dr. Murray in the Oxford Dictionary gave 1643 as the date of the earliest quotation in which the word occurred. The meal did not become recognized until late in the seventeenth century, for Pepys habitually took his draft of half a pint of Rhenish wine or a draught of strong water in place of a morning meal. Dinner was always the great meal of the day, and from the accession of Henry IV. to the death of Queen Elizabeth the dinners were as sumptuous and extravagant as any of those now served.

Carving was then a fine art. Each guest brought his own knife and spoon, for the small fork was not introduced into England until Thomas Coryate of Obcombe published his "Cruddles" in 1611. Pepys took his spoon and fork with him to the Lord Mayor's feast in 1663. The absence of forks led to much stress being laid upon the act of washing the hands both before and after meals and to the rule that the left hand alone should be dipped into the common dish, the right hand being occupied with the knife.

The perfect dinner at the best time of English cookery consisted of three courses, each complete in itself, and terminated by a subtlety or device, the whole being rounded off with hippocras, after which the guests retired into another room, where pastry, sweetmeats and fruit were served with the choicer wines. The English were essentially meat eaters, and it was not until the time of the Commonwealth that pudding attained its extraordinary popularity. Indeed, the first mention of pudding in the menus of the Buckle at St. Bartholomew's Hospital did not occur until 1710, and in 1712 is an item of 5 shillings for ice.—London Times.

Heraldic Apples.

Any person desiring a supply of apples bearing his family crest has only to send an illustration of it to certain growers at Montreuil, France, and he will duly receive the fruit the following season.

The odd effect is obtained by growing the apples in paper bags, which are slipped on when the fruit is about the size of a walnut. Being thus sheltered from the sun, the apples do not color as they swell, and when fully grown still remain green or yellow. As soon as they reach their maximum size the bags that cover them are replaced by others, on the side of which the desired crest or coat of arms has been cut like a stencil. The sun can now penetrate to that part of the apple exposed and redden it thoroughly, so that when the bag is again withdrawn the device is seen standing out in red upon the green surface.

To obtain the opposite result—that is, a green device on a red ground—the second bag is not used, but the pattern is cut out in paper and stuck on the fruit, the sun coloring all the exposed parts, but leaving green the crest or other device which the paper forms. Many Parisian fruiterers have of late years resorted to sale apples with the arms of Russia printed upon them; others have them with monograms, Christian names, arrow pierced hearts, and other devices.

Civilization and Paper.

Our supremacy in civilization is established, and it is France, the mother of enlightenment that has established it for us. The Revue Scientifique de Paris, applies a very simple formula by way of civilization test. Every nation is "sized up" according to the amount of paper it uses.

In the matter of paper production this country leads with an annual output of 639,734 tons. Germany follows with 393,633 tons; England, 246,051 tons; France, 196,942 tons; Austria, 147,706 tons, and Italy 123,026 tons. Naturally the mere production of paper cannot be taken as a correct standard, although it is suggestive, for every country exports more or less paper.

The amount of paper used in this country every year for each inhabitant is 38.6 pounds; France, 20.5 pounds; Austria, 19 pounds; Italy, 15.4 pounds. The lowest European consumption is found in Servia with 1.1 pounds per capita. China uses the same amount. The lowest paper consumption in the world is in India, with only .32 pounds per inhabitant.

High Price for a Wife.

Mme. Guerin of Paris, who ran a matrimonial bureau in the French capital, promising to obtain rich and beautiful wives for her patrons upon receipt of a handsome consideration, has been sued by a disappointed suitor who claims he paid 35,000 francs for a wife he never got.

WAYS OF MAKING MONEY

Other Means of Getting Rich Than Owning a Bank.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Englishman Who Has a Coon Popping Trust—Jersey Woman Who Raises Bullfrogs—Reading Up for Other People—A Fortune in the Ripe Olive Business.

In the whole history of the world there has never been a country where it is so easy to make money as in the United States, and this is the most prosperous time the people of our nation have ever known. That there are many ways of making money besides being a life insurance president, a prizefighter, or a hood-carrier, is shown by the following collection of unusual occupations says the New York Sun.

Of the whole list of unique callings that have come to my attention none is more peculiar than the business of "Dr. Cockroach" of Louisville. For a stipulated annuity, consideration the "Doctor" contracts to keep one's premises rid of cockroaches.

An Englishman possessed of a small annuity and in bad health went to El Paso, Tex. The expenses of living were so great in the Southwestern city that he soon found his income inadequate. He invested at the ready money he had in eight gift and gaudy popcorn stands, with little engines to run the poppers. The idea worked and before long he branched out to San Antonio. He soon worked up a baby trust which brought him an income of \$3,000 a year.

A woman in Boston makes a business of taking inventories of houses which are rented furnished. She comes to the house and makes complete lists in triplicate of every article with a description of its condition. When the house is given up, she comes again and checks over the household goods and goods and appraises the loss or damage. She has been so successful in this kind of work that her services are much in demand.

An Italian in New York takes over the rubbish from the garbage collections of the great Eastern metropolis at a stated annual price and makes from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year from the business. He employs hundreds of porters and pickers, who go over the rubbish to get old bottles, rags, rubber, leather and other junk. It is said that he realizes from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year on old rubber shoes alone.

A Memphis newspaper woman, who boldly advertised in the newspapers that for a consideration she would prepare papers to be read at women's clubs, write speeches for banquets, or trace pedigree back of forgotten grandmothers to the Colonial Dames. Her advertising was persistent until a commission began to come in, and many a woman leader of club life in this or that particular town has shone in the reflected glory of this Southern girl's hard working genius.

A New Jersey girl, broken down by teaching and office work, was ordered by her doctor to get some occupation which would keep her out of doors. She followed the physician's advice by acquiring a boxer farm in New Jersey where she began the culture of bullfrogs. Persons who heard of the new venture smiled, until they learned that she was making a lot of money selling frog's legs at big prices to New York hotels and restaurants. In order to get the fresh air she does her own killing. Attired in rubber boots she tramps about the marshes and shoots the frogs with a small rifle.

The United States consumes millions of olives every year, but they are nearly all imported. About eight years ago a California woman while traveling abroad learned the secret of picking a ripe olive in a peculiar fashion. The year after she came home she marketed twenty gallons of ripe olives. Three years later she could not begin to fill the orders which came to her and now she is annually marketing over 500,000 gallons of ripe olive oil and pickled olives.

A novel way of making a living is to do other people's reading for them. In the old days when a learned man desired to write a scientific book it was a labor of years. Not so nowadays in the United States. Suppose a physician who has attained great prominence as a specialist in the treatment of a particular disease desires to perpetuate his fame by writing a book on that subject. What does he do? Merely makes a contract with a professional reader to provide the history of cases of the particular disease recorded in the medical journals of all lands. The busy man then goes hastily over this collection, selecting the instances fit for his own use, and thus completes the work of ten years in one year. Not long ago one of our great physicians paid a professional reader \$5,000 for compiling certain information for him.

The business of looking up family records to qualify a man or woman for admission to the Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution, or other historical societies is as well recognized in Washington as that of the attorney who looks up the war record of a claimant for a pension.

BACTERIA IN THE OCEAN

Number of Organisms Inhabiting the Sea is Approaching

At no particular spot has the sea been found to be free from organisms, although those isolated and recognized have proved to be harmless, consisting of active motile rods and vibrios, cocci being less numerous. As might be expected, the number of organisms increases immensely as the shore is approached. Thus, about a mile from the shore something like 4,000 germs per cubic centimetre have been found, and this influence of the shore extends for four or five miles.

Some hundreds of miles from land the number diminishes to 600 per cubic centimetre, and at greater distances to 200 or less. Of course, the fact that algal vegetation is richly nourishing hunting ground for the marine organism, accounts for the myriads usually found there. Samples of sea water taken at some depths below the surface proved to contain only a few bacteria per cubic centimetre. Thus at half a mile below the surface only from eight to twelve bacteria were present. There is little doubt that even should pathogenic organisms gain access to the sea, as must be the case when sewers discharge raw sewage into it, their activity must sooner or later be destroyed.

The sea is remarkable from a bacteriological point of view in containing phosphorescent bacteria, and it is probable that some of these are disease-producing, so far as any rate as regards certain aquatic animals. Thus a bacterium has been successfully cultivated from a body of the luminous tetrans which is both pathogenic and luminous. This bacterium invades the abdominal cavity of this aquatic animal and all its organs with fatal issue. During the presence of the disease the victim shines with a green light, which is said to be visible nearly a dozen yards away, and which persists for some hours after the demise of the animal. It is not improbable that the luminosity of other marine animals may be due to the invasion of this light and disease-producing organism.

The very beautiful phenomenon of the phosphorescence of the sea, caused by photo bacteria in part as well as by a variety of low forms of animal life. The series light is in no way connected with the element phosphorus, as is very commonly supposed. The cause of the phenomenon is respiratory exchange, oxidation, and aerobic function. Sea phosphorescence is never witnessed in perfectly smooth water, while the brilliancy of the light when it is observed is always greatest upon the crest of the waves or where the water is in a violent stage of agitation, as in the wake of a steamer. Its occurrence, therefore, is evidence of active oxidation. Could again, the sea be sterilized, phosphorescence would cease.

The presence of highly combustible matter increases the light. A very simple experiment proves this. If the flesh of a fresh haddock or herring be placed in a 2 per cent salt solution and kept at a low temperature, the liquid will rapidly develop phosphorescence which becomes brilliant on adding a little glycerine or sugar, or what, in other words, is respirable material. It is curious that in marine life, disease and death should be associated with luminous phenomena.—Philadelphia Record.

"Corpse" Comes to Life.

An extraordinary incident recently took place at a Russian village. A man died in the hospital and 12 hours later his body was carried to the church to await the last rites. A madman entered the building, dragged the body out of the coffin, locked it up in a vestment chest, himself took the place of the dead man, and went to sleep. Three hours later the priest and choir arrived, and the touching orthodox service for the departed began. The chanting of the priest and the choir, the aromatic perfume of the incense, the movement around him, roused the sleeping madman, who suddenly sat up in the coffin. The priest fell down dead with fright and the congregation fled from the church, followed by the madman, the noise and cries attracted a dozen to the place, who overcame with grief at seeing the priest dead, and altered to offer prayer for the repose of his soul. He went to the vestment chest to get his robe, and as he unlocked the door the corpse placed there by the madman fell on him, and he sank down in a swoon. A few members of the congregation who had returned, again fled with cries of horror.

Vaccinating Railroad Men.

"Railway sleepers are vaccinated in the tropics," said an engineer. "Vaccination prolongs their life three or four times over." "You see, the soft wood of these unprotected falls a quick prey to the innumerable fierce hosts of ants and worms and other tropical insects. They go for an unvaccinated sleeper as a tramp goes for a pig and in a few weeks it is reduced to dust."

"But we vaccinate the sleepers. We inject into them creosote, or sulphate of copper, or some other antiseptic. Then immune to the tropical insects' attacks they last as long as they would on the Pacific coast or the Erie line."

THE PUNJABI

Number of British Soldiers in India is Approaching

The British Government has decided to reduce the number of British soldiers in India to 100,000. This decision was reached after a long and careful consideration of the military situation in India. The government believes that this number will be sufficient to maintain law and order in the country, while also reducing the financial burden on the British treasury.

The Punjab is not a large province, but its population is one of the most numerous in India. It was 1,010,000 in 1881, and has since that time increased to more than 2,000,000. The Punjab is one of the most fertile provinces in India, and its population is one of the most numerous in India. It was 1,010,000 in 1881, and has since that time increased to more than 2,000,000.

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A Plan to Banish Sleep. The most authoritative Dr. W. B. Keen, of Berlin, has made a very important contribution to the science of physiology. He has shown that sleep is a state of unconsciousness, and that it is caused by a number of factors, including the action of the brain and the influence of the environment. He believes that sleep can be banished, and that this would be a great benefit to the human race.

The boys who are known as "sleepers" are a very common sight in the streets of London. They are boys who are unable to sleep, and who are therefore wandering about the streets in a state of unconsciousness. This is a very serious condition, and it is one that should be given the most careful attention.

Doctor—Obey the law, and you will be happy. Patient—But I am not happy. Doctor—Why not? Patient—Because I am not obeying the law. Doctor—Then obey the law, and you will be happy. Patient—But I am not happy. Doctor—Why not? Patient—Because I am not obeying the law.

The British navy is one of the most powerful in the world. It has a long and distinguished history, and it has played a major role in the development of the British Empire. The navy is a very important part of the British government, and it is one that should be given the most careful attention.

Supplies Coming from Russia. Many British allied ships, which were recently employed in the Russian naval dockyards, are en route to the United States, where they hope to find employment in the expanded expansion of the American navy.

To Clean Channels.

Chambers leather should be treated in lukewarm water and then in clean water of the same temperature. Sometimes it is treated in alcohol, which is a mistake, as it varies in hardness and in its treatment.

The first ball of the season was thrown by the Boston Red Sox, and it was a very successful one. The ball was thrown by the pitcher, and it was a very good one. The ball was thrown by the pitcher, and it was a very good one.