

Hot Water Without Cost

Not a Cent for Fuel, Plenty of Hot Water and No Coal Range to Take Care of

Economy in all things interests almost everyone. If you wish to economize on your fuel bill install a

Furnace Connection

It is a simple device. It can be installed in any furnace. It will heat your kitchen, furnish you with hot water and do away with the bother of carrying coal and emptying ashes. This gives you the advantage of using your gas range throughout the year.

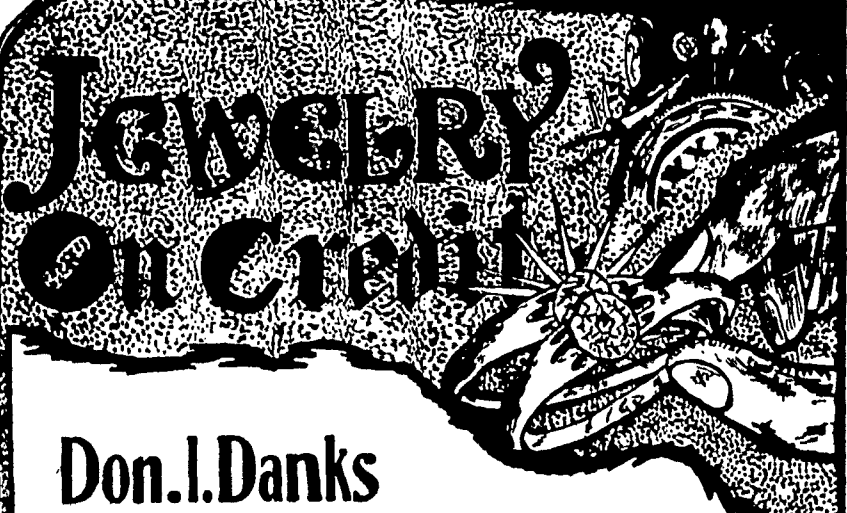
How it is Done

Run a pipe over the fire pot of the furnace, from there to radiator in kitchen, and from radiator to boiler. Thus giving you heat and hot water at all times with but one fire to watch—the furnace. Have your plumber install this work, or see us for particulars. It is a money saver for you. It's worth investigating.

Commercial Dept.

ROCHESTER RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY.

34-40 CLINTON AVENUE NORTH



Don. I. Danks

55 Reynolds Arcade
Up one flight

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry

On Easy Payments

Only first class up-to-date goods

Call and Examine our stock and secure terms to suit your convenience.

AN IDEAL STORE

COTTAGE or MANSION
FURNISHED COMPLETE
BEST RESULTS AS TO
BEAUTY-COMFORT-ECONOMY

ONE PRICE TO ALL

If it's for furnishing the home, you'll find it here, in the widest and most choice assortments and at the lowest plain figure prices.

It pays to come long distances to buy at the Home Furnishing House. Freight paid on \$25 or more.

LOW PLAIN FIGURE PRICES

H.B. GRAVES

WIDE VARIETIES CHOICE SELECTIONS

75 STATE ST. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Patronize our Advertisers.

JAPAN'S INVASIONS

Have Met With Failure In White Man's World.

SUCCESS IN FORMOSA

They Have Been Treated With Greater Severity In All Asiatic Countries Than In America—Brought Disorder and Discord In to Siam.

It is customary for the Japanese and the officious friends of Japan to speak of the exclusive attitude adopted by men of Anglo-Saxon ancestry in Australia and Canada, in Natal and in California, as an illustration of race pride and prejudice of which we have no reason to be proud and much cause to be ashamed.

There would be some foundation in the charge, at least enough to demand the most careful investigation, if it were true that the Japanese colonist and coolie laborer were welcome everywhere or anywhere outside of the white man's world; but the advocates of the Japanese and the frothy journalists of Tokio and Osaka themselves overlook the fact that their fellow-countrymen are much more unwelcome and that they have been treated with greater severity in all Asiatic countries than they have been in America, in Canada, in Australia and in Natal.

This hostility was shown in the generations long before trades unions became a power in the world, years before the international struggle for existence became so sharp, and it is undoubtedly founded on the fact that wherever he goes, without wishing to deny his good qualities or too completely cloaking his less amiable traits, it must be confessed that the Japanese laborer and colonist becomes a disturbing political factor says a writer in the New York Times.

They haven't the faculty of being absorbed which distinguishes the German emigrant in our world, and they haven't the ability to play the self-effacing role of strangers in a strange land which characterizes the Chinese coolie in all his abiding places on the East Asian coast, from Siberia to Java and Sumatra.

It was in the days of Taiko Sama, that spacious Elizabethan age of Japanese history, and not during the reign of the present enlightened Emperor, as many superficial observers think, that Japan first became the stormy petrel of East Asian politics. In great seagoing junks, which were three or four times the size of Columbus's caravels, the Japanese navigators sailed to India and to Burma, to Siam, the Malay Peninsula, and the Philippines. It was they who gave the name Roson to the island of Luzon, at present out most important insular possession.

They were invariably received with open arms by the surrounding Asiatics, but the friendly relations did not long obtain, and it seems to be as undisputed as any fact of history that the cause of the change was the political activity and the domineering characteristics of the intrepid islanders.

In Siam the presence of the Japanese or rather their bold attempts to control the Government of the country, led to at least two civil wars. Disorder and discord were the invariable condition of the country until at last the Japanese were expelled, bag and baggage.

The Japanese have been twelve years the masters of the beautiful island of Formosa, once a favorite haunt of their piratical and smuggling junks, and here, where the political tension is less acute than in Manchuria and Korea, we have a better opportunity than elsewhere to judge of Japan's capacity as a colonizing power. That a measure of success has been attained here is demonstrated by the fact that the colony today is practically paying its way.

Today Formosa is a crown colony governed exclusively by officials who are guided only by police and fiscal considerations. Vast expenditures of men and money were made in cleansing of brigands and brigandage those sections of the beautiful island adjacent to ports and the camphor wood forests and along the lines of the new railways.

The Governor has run a surveyor's line about this no man's land, and refuses to accept official responsibility for what may happen there. This line is defended by blockhouses, and while the savages do their own sweet will in their savage lands, they are not allowed to force, and for some years back have not been successful in forcing their way into those sections of the country which the Japanese, for reasons of commerce and of convenience, choose to regard as civilized.

The results of the colonizing experiments of the Japanese Government during the past twenty years cannot be regarded as brilliantly successful, and there are undoubtedly moments when the Imperial Government shows signs of discouragement. It is clear that, should Japanese colonization, either by the Government or by the individual, fail, the Island Empire will never play the great role across the Pacific which many of its ambitious subjects have dreamed of and sought to realize for decades past.

COLOSSAL MARRIAGE PORTIONS.

Among These Are Mentioned Dowries of American Women.

There was a time when whole provinces of a rich nation or great fortune-cities were "given away" with a royal bride, so that marriages to might and did alter the world's map as well as the balance of power. A familiar case is that of Catherine of Broknanza, who brought King Charles apiece and are about six inches thick. The Moorish city of Tangier, which is now looked upon as the key of the Mediterranean sea, rivaling Gibraltar itself, and the "Island of Bombay," as India was called in those days, says a writer in the Pittsburg Dispatch.

But after all I doubt whether any bride, ancient or modern, ever brought her husband so strange or so costly a dowry as that of the girl, Fraulein Krupp, of Essen. As a merey-two Laascars an seven Chinamen child of sixteen Miss Krupp found who compose the crew. The terror-stricken mistress of 40,000 workmen, stricken Orientals fled, screaming, in the direction of the ship, leaving the pythons in control of the vessel.

The two reptiles went not on malice but on greed. As the pythons were her dowry; as bent, however, apparently they were well as coal and iron mines of vastly wanted to sun themselves. Selecting a yawning quarry, hundreds of miles of railroads, smelting works, hatches, they curled up to enjoy the warmth of the sunlight, oblivious of the appliances for making the most terrific of weapons that deal death and destruction by land and sea.

To this shy and modest girl, ever since old Peter Friedrich Krupp died in 1902, Imperial Germany has looked for arms, and indeed all nations, both East and West, have turned to her giant works for implements of offense and defense. Here, then, is a



FRAU KRUPP-HALBACH.

was a girl with the vastest dowry on record—\$225,000,000. Naturally, matters came from every land, and she brought herself at length, with her gigantic "dot," to a humble lieutenant in the German army—

Stav von Bohlen und Halbach. With her charming self she brought him gas-works and great systems of telegraphs and telephones, akerties and abattoirs, too, with villas on the Italian lakes and in Florence, palaces in Berlin and in the country, and entire towns filled with her people, and all the hygienic appliances for their welfare that unlimited millions command.

The girl even possessed an army of 1,100 men—picked troopers every one of them, as smart, well armed and scientific as any that wear the uniform of their mistress's War Lord, the Emperor.

"Queen Krupp," the girl was playfully called by the Kaiser; and she certainly owns a nation in miniature—eight or ten thriving model cities, where her tens of thousands of workmen live under conditions that are a perfect revelation to visiting socialists from other countries.

As everyone knows, the Emperor himself was present for the wedding at Essen of his "dear daughter," the styled Miss Krupp. It was just a simple Lutheran service in the huge villa Hugel. And the moment it was over the richest girl in all the world handed out of her enormous dowry the sum of \$500,000 for the betterment of her work people.

Altogether some five hundred American girls have married their foreign partners, and all their dowries together would amount to not less than \$240,000,000. Among these the most heavily dowered bride was Miss May Goelst, now Duchess of Roxburgh, whose "dot" amounted to \$49,000,000. The American Duchess of Marlborough brought her husband \$10,000,000; Mary Leiter, who became Vicereine of India, \$5,000,000; the Countess Castellane, \$15,000,000; Mrs. Vivian, \$12,000,000; Baroness Holkett, \$10,000,000; Mrs. Michael Herbert, \$5,000,000; Lady William Beresford, \$3,000,000; and the Princess Colonna, \$2,500,000.

It is worth noting to what uses these women put such enormous dowries. Take the Duchess of Roxburgh, for example. She has already spent over a million dollars in restoring Floors Castle, the magnificent ancestral seat of the Dukes of Roxburgh, which was fast falling into decay, and had been unoccupied for many years, but is now one of the most magnificent palaces in all Scotland.

The same American Duchess spent another half million of her dot in anticipation of a visit from the Prince and Princess of Wales. She called to her, from Paris, M. Boulanger, the famous decorator, and after conferring with him, a color-scheme was drawn up for fresh decorations on a most lavish scale.

GIANT PYTHONS RAN AMUCK.

Dangerous Capture of Big Snakes an Exciting Incident of Vessel's Trip.

The tramp steamship Indrasamha is in port from Singapore with a snake story. She has five Indian pythons aboard, consigned to a local animal dealer. Two of them are said to be the largest ever brought into this country. They are twenty-five feet long each, weigh about 275 pounds each, and are about six inches thick. The Moorish city of Tangier, which is now looked upon as the key of the Mediterranean sea, rivaling Gibraltar itself, and the "Island of Bombay," as India was called in those days, says a writer in the Pittsburg Dispatch.

But after all I doubt whether any bride, ancient or modern, ever brought her husband so strange or so costly a dowry as that of the girl, Fraulein Krupp, of Essen. As a merey-two Laascars an seven Chinamen child of sixteen Miss Krupp found who compose the crew. The terror-stricken mistress of 40,000 workmen, stricken Orientals fled, screaming, in the direction of the ship, leaving the pythons in control of the vessel.

The two reptiles went not on malice but on greed. As the pythons were her dowry; as bent, however, apparently they were well as coal and iron mines of vastly wanted to sun themselves. Selecting a yawning quarry, hundreds of miles of railroads, smelting works, hatches, they curled up to enjoy the warmth of the sunlight, oblivious of the appliances for making the most terrific of weapons that deal death and destruction by land and sea.

To this shy and modest girl, ever since old Peter Friedrich Krupp died in 1902, Imperial Germany has looked for arms, and indeed all nations, both East and West, have turned to her giant works for implements of offense and defense. Here, then, is a

But Capt. Craven has had experience with pythons. So had Abdul bin Asad, Lascar keeper of the pythons who had also been summoned. The captain ordered the crew to stand by the pain of the rope's-end. Then the captain and Abdul proceeded to steal up on the apparently sleeping pythons. If you can get a good grip on a python around the neck just back of the head, he is practically helpless, says the captain. That is what the two men proposed to do.

The captain got his, but Abdul missed, and the python shot out from under him. It did not turn to strike, but wriggled its great body along the deck to the rigging of the foremast, which it mounted. There it knotted itself in the ratlines and left about four feet of tail hanging like a great whip.

The captain's python meanwhile did a mighty lot of squirming and twisting, but the crew now took courage, and a dozen or so sat on him while the captain squeezed his neck. Then they looped ropes around him and carried him back to his crate. It looked for awhile, however, as if the other python was going to retain his freedom as long as he chose. He had tied his knots with the skill of an able seaman. When any one came near him he lashed his great tail, showed his head threateningly and uncoiled his fangs. From a vantage point several feet above them Mr. Python was an exceedingly dangerous proposition.

Capt. Craven was beginning to think that about the only thing left for him to do was to put a bullet through his head, much as he regretted to destroy so valuable a reptile, when Abdul volunteered a scheme. He would go up the opposite rigging, cross over and come down on Mr. Python from above, while the captain diverted his attention to form below. It was a dangerous thing to do, as the big snake was fast becoming more and more vitalized by the warm sun. Its bite alone might have meant the loss of an arm.

However, Abdul climbed bravely up on one side and came stealthily down on the other; the captain teasing the python cautiously the while with a stick. The ruse was successful. With a quick clutch Abdul got the snake behind the head, first with one hand, then with both, and held on. The captain came quickly to his rescue and the crew followed. It took eight men to drag the beast to the deck, so powerful was its purchase on the ratlines. He was returned to his crate without accident, but the whole crew, as well as the participants in his capture, breathed sighs of relief when at last the monster was under lock and key again.

The Indrasamha brought also thirty-nine monkeys, an orang-outang, a leopard and several other tropical animals.—N. Y. Sun.

African Dwarf Trees.

With dwarf trees in Japan the world is familiar. But they only illustrate how nature can be subordinated to the artificial under the human will. A vegetation dwarfed by nature was unknown until recently. A German explorer, however, is stated to have recently discovered, near the southwest coast of Africa, a forest of dwarf trees, about six miles in extent. The forest stands on a plateau about 500 feet above sea level, and is at all times exposed to the ocean winds. The trunks of these trees develop to a circumference of about four and one-half feet, but never to a greater height than twenty-four inches. They bear a tuft of long, horizontal leaves, and these give the impression, from a distance, of tables standing side by side as far as the eye can reach.—Exchange.

Drinking Among School Children.

Out of forty-nine school children in the lowest class at Nordhausen, Germany, the medical officer reports that thirty-eight had drunk wine; forty, spirits, and all more or less beer; while out of a class of twenty-eight girls sixteen confessed to having been drunk.

A Statue of the Sumerian King David.

found at Sismya, Babylonia, recently, is believed to date back to 4500 B. C.



LEWIS EDELMAN.

Lewis Edelman has been nominated by the Democrat and Independent Leagues as one of the candidates for city assessor. Mr. Edelman is one of the best known Democrats in the city and for six years served as alderman of the Seventh Ward, before he changed his residence to the Fifth Ward. He has been in business in this city since he was a young man and is known for his honesty, ability and industry. Mr. Edelman is of German extraction and he will be a popular candidate with the German-American citizens of Rochester.

He was born in Germany July 15, 1845, and came to this city with his parents when 6 years of age. He obtained his education in the public and parochial schools and when quite a young man entered into the coal business, in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Edelman was elected alderman of the Seventh Ward in 1894 and served six years in the Common Council. He has wide experience in municipal affairs, is a large property owner and would make an able member of the Board of City Assessors.

He has always been a Democrat and for many years has been an active worker in the interests of Democracy in this county. He has been one of the wheel horses of the Democratic party and has been an able adviser of the county committee in many campaigns.



George A. Schaefer

George A. Schaefer, Democratic and Independence League candidate for alderman of the Twenty-second ward, has lived in the district from which he is a candidate all his life. Mr. Schaefer was born in Rochester in 1869 in the old sixteenth ward, of which the present Twenty-second ward was a part until the twenty ward bill passed. He has always been a staunch Democrat and has been active in the Democratic politics of his ward for eighteen years.

Mr. Schaefer is known as a man of ability and is held in esteem by the people of his ward. He has been an industrious worker in the interests of his party for many years and will have the solid support of all Democrats and Independents in his district.

Mr. Schaefer is a member of Local Union, 156, United Brewery Workers of America, Court Geneesee, Foresters of America, White Cloud Tribe, Improved Order of Redmen, Branch No. 1, Liberal Knights of Rochester, and Glen Haven Sporting Club on Irondequoit bay.

7 1/2 Hours To New York

By the New York Central's "Empire State Express." Leave Rochester 2.24 P. M. No extra fare.

Eye Troubles

Sight thoroughly carefully and scientifically tested by our Expert Optometrist and glasses accurately fitted to the requirements of every case. The "SO-EAST" eyeglasses are the best and most comfortable to wear. Try Them.

GERMAN SILVER ARCHES

For flat feet, worn inside the shoe strengthens the feet and ankles. Cures 90 percent of rheumatism. Send for pamphlet free.

The Fuller Truss

is guaranteed to retain the most obstinate case of Hernia. Trusses made and fitted by experts. Send for catalogue free. Bring your truss troubles to

George R. Fuller Company
15 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Branches: Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia