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300 Rooms. All With Bath

Invites you to join with them after theatre in their beautiful dining room. Special service. Dancing for those who wish it and entrancing music for all.

GEO. W. SWEENEY, President. WM. D. HORSTMAN, Mgr.

OSBURN HOUSE

The only first class American Plan Hotel in the City
Rates, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50
Telephone and Running Water in every Room. 150 Rooms, 50 with Bath.
Noon Lunch 50c. Best in Town

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People from out of town have a standing invitation to visit our store, which is often referred to as one of the sights of Rochester. We believe that a trip to our building will be of exceptional interest to them—and of profit, too, if purchases are contemplated. Our eighteen furnished rooms are suggestive of modern methods of home furnishing, and every floor is an exposition of the latest and best from many of America's leading factories.

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PROTECTION



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TEETH. We make a specialty of protecting and saving teeth at the most reasonable cost.

We Do as We Advertise

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We will do \$1.00 worth of work FREE to demonstrate our painless method.

LADY ATTENDANTS. No Students—but highest paid skilled dentists
Best 21k Gold Crown \$3 Best Silver 50c Best Bridge work \$3
very heavy..... Filling per tooth.....
Rubber Plate \$5 Best White Crown, others \$3
best made. charge as high as \$16.... Plates.... \$8

EXTRACTIONS FREE WHEN PLATE IS ORDERED

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SNAPSHOTS AT NOTABLE PERSONS

Rear Admiral W. S. Benson,
New Naval Chief



Photo by American Press Association.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson, recently appointed chief of naval operations, is generally conceded to be one of the ablest officers in Uncle Sam's navy. The new office, which was created by the last congress, gives the rear admiral control of and makes him responsible for the preparation and maintenance of plans for the use and efficiency of the fleet in and for war, and in effect also makes him the active head of the navy.

The creation of the office of chief of naval operations does not disturb the general board of the navy, of which Admiral Dwyer is chairman.

Before his appointment Rear Admiral Benson was one of the senior captains and in the ordinary course of events would have been promoted to the rank he now holds by virtue of his office next November. Born in Georgia on Sept. 25, 1855, the new chief of operations is young enough to hold his present post for the full term of four years. He entered the Naval academy in 1872 and was graduated four years later, and during a sea service of twenty-two years since that time has cruised practically all over the world. Since 1906 Admiral Benson's duty included the command of several important ships and also service as chief of staff of the Pacific fleet. His most recent sea service was as captain of the super-Dreadnought Utah, and temporarily as commander of the first division of the Atlantic fleet. In July, 1918, he was detached from the Utah to become commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, where he has demonstrated exceptional executive ability.

Railroad Wage Arbitrator.
Charles Nagel of St. Louis, neutral member of the board of arbitration which settled the wage dispute of engineers, firemen and hostlers on ninety-eight western railroads, was formerly secretary of commerce and labor. Since the award the railroad brotherhoods have by resolution demanded a congressional investigation of the appointment of Mr. Nagel as arbitrator. The railroad workers claim that Mr. Nagel was not neutral, "inasmuch as it was clearly established that he is a co-



CHARLES NAGEL.
© by American Press Association.

executor and co-trustee of the estate of Adolphus Busch, which estate has large holdings in railroad securities."

A native of Texas, his parents moved to St. Louis during the civil war. Young Nagel was educated at St. Louis, where he took a course in law and subsequently studied law and political economy at the University of Berlin. Returning to St. Louis in 1878, he was admitted to the bar and soon took an active part in municipal affairs. He served four years as president of the city council and also served as a member of the Missouri legislature. He was a member of the Republican national committee from 1908 to 1912 and was secretary of commerce and labor during President Taft's administration.

HIDDEN WEALTH

Why It is Always Wise to Analyze the Earth When Digging

Materials thrown up by burrowing animals or exposed in digging or plowing, and, of course, railway cuttings or any excavations should be carefully examined for the presence of indications of useful minerals. Fossil stones, especially carried down by rivers, should be carefully inspected, and if any stones of a peculiar character such as vein rock, which are known as black stones, be found, the excavation should be continued up the river or the valley. The main may be many miles or only a few feet away from where the stones that belong to the vein now are.

A vein rock usually is of a different degree of hardness to the surrounding rock. It is harder than the surrounding materials. In weathering the outcrop is marked by projecting masses of rocks or depressions, which may be followed by the ore for some distance marking a vein.

These outcrops should be examined to see if they contain any useful mineral or indications of them. If the outcrop presents a spongy looking mass, stained with dark and other hues of brown, it gives a favorable indication. This material is called gossan and is a favorable indication of rich minerals lying underneath.—Chicago Herald.

HARVEY AND THE BLOOD

Harvey's Theory of Circulation Was Born and Demonstrated

It was while studying at Padua, under a professor who had discovered the valves in the veins that Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. He was curious to know what these valves were for, and, finding that they all pointed in the same direction, he could think of no reason for their existence unless it might be to prevent the blood from flowing backward.

Placing a ligature on his arm, he found that one set of vessels, the arteries, became distended with blood on the side nearest to the heart, while the veins became distended with blood on the side farthest from the heart. This to him meant only that the blood flowed from the heart through the arteries and back to the heart through the veins. It also explained the beating of the heart and the throbbing of the pulse.

But the medical and surgical world received this epoch making discovery with scorn. Harvey published a book on his discovery, and his practice fell off considerably. Doctors scoffed, and the public looked on him as a crank. It was a quarter of a century after the book appeared before the discovery was accepted by the learned men of the world.—New York World.

The Dumb Waiter

The value of the old-fashioned labor-saving device, the dumb waiter, cannot be exaggerated. Instead of carrying up the many, many things that daily have to come from the cellar they are placed on the dumb waiter. No energy is wasted, and one trip will save three. It serves the place also of the more modern linen chute. The linen chute is not to be taboored, for it has its uses, but it is practically wanting space to have both it and the dumb waiter. In many houses the dumb waiter steps short at the second floor—the reason why has never been discovered, or sometimes it starts at the first floor instead of in the cellar, another snag. This is an improvement as it would be to have the sidewalk end before it reaches the house. It simply doesn't answer the purpose for which it was intended.—Woman's Home Companion.

Buddha

The origin of Buddhism, which ranks in numbers among the great religions of the world, is wrapped in much uncertainty, and the personality of its founder is more or less obscure. It is generally believed that Buddha was a prince of a petty Indian nation and that he was born about the beginning of the fifth century before Christ. He was named Siddhartha and was also known as Sakya, his family name. The title of Buddha, which was given him, means "the enlightened." He spent many years in study and solitary meditation and finally evolved the philosophy which he preached for over forty years in northern India. He was about eighty when he died.—Youth's Companion.

Tuning Forks

The tuning fork was the invention of John Stone, royal trumpeter, in 1811. Though the pitch of forks varies slightly with changes of the temperature or by rust, they are, the most accurate means of determining pitch. Tuning forks are capable of being made of any pitch within certain limits, but those commonly used are the notes A and C, giving the sounds represented by the second and third spaces in the treble staff.

His Walking War Record

The Dundee Courier has this laconic war note:

"Soldiers can be as inconic as salmons. The late Sir George Groves used to tell of an old soldier who went about begging, bearing a placard: 'Actions, 7; wounds, 9; children, 8; total, 24.'"

Fixing the Break

"They were both broken up by their separation."
"But I understand they've effected a reconciliation and are now repaired."

The Similarity

"Jim says his wife's tongue goes as fast as an express."
"Yes, and it's always on the rail."
—Business American.



SUMMER DANCE FROCK

The summer dance frock is wide of skirt and abbreviated as to bodice. The frock is embroidered not over pale blue satin. The skirt is ornamented with bands of blue satin caught up on the side with tiny bouquets of apple blossoms. The bodice is in surplice effect.



ETON JACKET FEATURED

The Eton jacket is a feature of the summer frocks. As shown here, it is more simulated than real, however, as the Eton effect is secured by bands of trimming upon a foundation of blue. The navy skirt is cut not too wide and is trimmed with revers.



GIRL'S SUMMER FROCK

Long waisted and short skirted, is the girl's summer frock shown, made of sheer batiste and elaborately garnished with lace and hand embroidery. The skirt is plaited and insertion of tulle skirt and blouse to the back.

YOUNG FILLS

Some of the latest

The picture shown is a young girl in a long, dark dress with a high collar and long sleeves, identified as a 'Summer Dance Frock'.

"I want to buy a hat."
"What kind of a hat?"
"A hat that would go with the dress I bought."
"You can make your hat to go with the dress."
"You want a hat that will go with the dress?"
"I'll take a hat."
Of course, to wear a hat that would go with the dress she had bought, she would have to buy a hat that would go with the dress she had bought.

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