

HAD TO HAVE AN ARGUMENT

Old Yankee Was Slick to Death of Atmosphere of Peacefulness Which Surrounded Him.

An old Yankee was station master, telegraph operator, ticket agent and baggage man at a small town in Maine. A passenger bought a ticket to New York. Then he walked round to the baggage room to have his trunk checked. The whiskered little ticket agent met him in his new character as baggage man. "Wan't check it?" he said.

"Why not? That's a perfectly good ticket. You just sold it to me. The ticket permits me to check baggage on it."

"Said I wouldn't check it an' I wan't check it."

"But you have to check it. I—"

"Don't talk big to me, young man. I'm boss here. Said I wouldn't check it, an' I wan't."

Then followed 15 minutes of heated dispute. Then the distant whistle of the approaching train was heard. The old man peered down the track and then returned to the passenger. "Changed my mind," said he. "I'll check it."

"But why all this row? Why wouldn't you check it in the first place and save all this argument?"

"Young feller," responded the railroad functionary, without even a twinkle in his eye, "I'll tell you how 'tis. For a spell, nobody's been a-comin' down here like they used to. Hang 'round th' postoffice drivin' 'bout peace an' politics 'n' s'ch. Been lonesum. Hain't had enny argumint with nobody in three months, an' b'gum! I wuz goin' hev one or bust!"—New York correspondent in Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

FORCED REMOVAL OF EDICT

Londoners in Riotous Mood When Monarch Threatened to Close City's Coffee Houses.

All England was up in riotous defiance of the right to pursue happiness and coffee when, in 1674, Charles tried to close the coffee-houses as "the great resort of idle and dissipated persons," hot beds of political intrigue. So loud were the protests against the prohibition that the king was forced to revoke his proclamation. To save his dignity, he said that "out of his princely consideration and royal compassion all and every retailer of the liquor aforesaid shall be allowed to keep open until the four and twentieth day of June next." The arid date came and went—and the lid didn't go on. The London coffee houses still flourished, champions of free speech when the press was controlled and parliament unreliable.

Of all the literary and political meeting places, the most influential was one popularized by the patronage of the poet Dryden. Literary aspirants of the day paid dearly merely for the privilege of entering the room the great man usually occupied. There it was that Pepys saw him, center of an admiring throng, having "very witty and pleasant discourse." Dryden's chair always was placed by the fire in the winter and on the balcony in summer.

Lucky Even to Get That.

"The president of the stone bank was kidnapped by a robber," relates the landlord of Petunia tavern. "He was in his own yard, in his shirt sleeves, mowing the lawn, when the villain driv' up in a snorting car and compelled him, at the point of a pistol to get in, and then went roaring off with him in a southerly direction. The supposition was that the scoundrel expected to hold him for ransom. Just at dusk last night the bank president came back in the car. He was wearing a vest and a pensive smile, and also pants and coat. In a pocket of the coat was a pistol, and there was a bundle of clothes in the bottom of the car. When asked about the fate of the bandit he sorter yawned and said he presumed likely the villain found a barrel somewhere.—Kansas City Star.

Tying the Knot.

The performance of the marriage ceremony is often spoken of as "tying the knot." The expression may be of comparatively recent origin, a figurative phrase referring to the fact that the contracting parties are united or bound together in wedlock. Quite as reasonable a supposition is that it has come down from the ancient Babylonians.

At any rate it was the custom in old Babylonia for the priest who officiated at the wedding to take a thread from the garment of the bride and one from a garment of the groom. He would then knot the two together and present them to the bride, a symbol of the matrimonial tie joining her and her husband.

Weighing a Perfume.

It was the Italian physicist Salvioni who devised a microbalance of such extreme delicacy that it clearly demonstrates the loss of weight of must by volatilization. Thus the invisible perfume floating off in the air is, in directly weighed. The essential part of the apparatus is a very thin thread of glass fixed at one end and extended horizontally. The microscopic objects to be weighed are placed upon the glass thread near its free end and the amount of flexure produced is observed with a microscope magnifying 100 diameters. A mote weighing one thousandth of a milligram perceptibly bends the thread.

CHIC GOWNS FOR THE WARM DAYS

Taffeta Combined With Organdie Affords Most Charming and Winsome Outfit.

BATISTE ROBE AND RIBBONS

Dress Suitable for Late Afternoon or Informal Evening Wear is Interesting as Simple Adaptation of Egyptian Style.

The first warm days often find us quite unprepared in the matter of clothes. This is especially true after a cold, late spring such as the one just passed, which offered little incentive to buying thin frocks. So, if we have delayed in our shopping, writes a prominent fashion correspondent, it means that we confront a real problem—that of getting a suitable warm weather wardrobe together quickly. The difficulty is to get clothes that will give service for the greatest number of occasions. In the summer we frequently face the unpleasant fact that we have not the right dress for the occasion, and nothing is more discomforting than the feeling of being unsuitably dressed.

We are realizing more and more the need of the practical combined with beauty in our clothes. The sensible woman, however, never sacrifices beauty to the purely practical. In the dark georgette crepe frocks we have this combination. No fabric has yet been able to supplant the good, substantial navy blue georgette crepe for wear on hot days, offering as it does the advantages of coolness and lightness.

There are those who, in their desire to help reduce the high cost of living, talk of the economy of gingham, but a gingham dress is never an economy—rather it is a luxury to be enjoyed in the country. In the first place, ginghams are anything but inexpensive, and, furthermore, frocks made from them require frequent and careful laundering, which under existing conditions means constant additional expense. Even with the best of care they never look quite the same after a visit to the laundry.

Real Organdie Flowers. Although we have seen a great deal of taffeta during the last year, its glory has not yet been dimmed. We have had it combined with organdie in an infinite number of ways, but no lovelier union of these two has appeared than is seen in the models made entirely of silk and decked with huge white organdie flowers applied with long, loose stitches of dark thread. The flowers are not cut from flat pieces of the muslin, but are twisted deftly and shaped so that they are big and puffy. The pieces simulating leaves are veined with the dark thread. In a dress of this sort the white appears also in the bodice in the form of a front which extends over the skirt



Embroidered Batiste and Lace Robe to Wear in the Late Afternoon or as an Informal Summer Evening Dress.

and is bound with the dark blue taffeta. A white organdie bow at the back of the neck also is bound with blue. The short sleeves have a tiny turned-back cuff of organdie worked with blue in a loose long and short stitch.

To wear in the late afternoon or as an informal summer evening dress nothing could be more suitable than the embroidered batiste robes which have again come into fashion. We have on these both solid and eyelet embroidery. The frocks themselves are just little straightline affairs which tend to show off the beauty of the

needlework. A great deal of care is exercised in the selection of washes for such dresses. Wonderful ribbons are chosen.

The embroidered batiste robe is given further elaboration by the introduction of a lovely square mesh lace. A remarkable ribbon is used for the girdle. It is about an inch wide and of three shades of blue, and running into the other, giving the appearance of three separate ribbons stitched together.

Another method of introducing a bright-colored ribbon into an embroidered batiste robe is seen in a frock having cherry red satin ribbon with a rough surface starting at the neckline in the form of panels, slipping through medallions at the



Navy Blue Taffeta Dress With Puffy White Organdie Flowers Scattered Over Tunic; Leaves Veined With Dark Thread.

waistline and continuing down either side of the front until they are caught under the hem.

Another frock shows ribbon again (featuring as the distinctive note). This is interesting as a simple adaptation of the Egyptian style, which many people have been inclined to think of as representing elaboration only. Here a beautiful broadened ribbon—dull red and silver—is used to give an Egyptian effect to the simplest and most practical sort of chiffon frock.

Lace With Batiste or Organdie.

It is interesting to observe another way in which lace and batiste are combined. Brown lace is used for a chemise top cut just like a long smock reaching to a low neckline. A double piece of very batiste is attached to the bottom of the smock to make a straight skirt. Where the two are joined a garland of batiste flowers veined with brown is applied. A sash of narrow brown ribbon girdles the waistline.

The same idea might be carried out in lace and organdie. Brown lace with organdie of the same color but slightly lighter in shade is effective, or lace may be dyed any color and used with white organdie. With the wonderful choice of ribbons that we have now a very distinctive effect may be given by the sash.

Still another pleasing use of brown is seen in an evening frock. This is one of the dancing frocks, made with a somewhat high neck and cap sleeves, which are beginning to take the place of the extreme décolletage, another instance of the turning away from extravagance toward simpler things. The bodice and tunic of the skirt are composed of brown taffeta and the trimming is tiny bows of the silk. The taffeta petals have an inch-wide edging of lighter brown tulle. Beneath the tunic are three tulle skirts, also cut in the form of petals. The first is of a very dark shade of brown overlaid with dull orange. There is a narrow foundation skirt of silk, making in all four skirts, one above the other.

Evening Frock With Billowing Skirts

Black taffeta and black tulle are used in a similar way, the only difference being in the skirt, which consists of four tiers of black tulle petals, so that the idea of the four skirts is carried out, but entirely in the net. The bodice is plain almost to the point of severity. It is cut to fit the figure rather snugly and simple at the waistline. As in the black lace dresses brought out earlier in the season and which still enjoy considerable prestige, a bit of bright color is introduced by veiling scarlet flowers with net. The bodice boasts of no trimming other than a quaint little corsage bouquet, also bright red.

Only the slender woman may aspire to the Cheruit evening frock, with its billowing skirts composed of irregular loops of pink taffeta. These loop draperies, brought out by Cheruit earlier in the season, were looked upon by many as being exceedingly impractical. This, however, has not proved true. They have been eminently successful in evening things.

BIRDS HAVE VARIOUS NAMES

Set Cognomens From Habits or Plunge Though Not Infrequently From Song or Call.

Birds are given various names in various parts of the country; some get these names from their habits, others from their plumage, while the song, or call, in other cases is responsible for the nickname of the bird, according to London Answers.

The cuckoo has two mates. The meadow pipit is known as the cuckoo's mate in some parts of the country, because of its habit of always accompanying the cuckoo from place to place throughout its stay in this country. The wryneck gets the same name for a different reason. It arrives in the country about the same time, or a few days earlier than the cuckoo, and therefore the name has been given it.

Little "Bread-and-no-cheese" is perhaps rather a mouthful, but the name is given to the yellow hunting on account of the fact that its simple song resembles these words more than anything else in the world.

"Yaffi" is the name given to that laughing bird of the woods, the green woodpecker, also known by the less cheerful cognomen of rain bird, because whenever it laughs the glass goes back and the rain comes down. In other words, the laugh of the green woodpecker, like the "hee-haw" of the donkey, is considered by many to be a sure sign of wet weather.

The whitethroat has a habit of creeping along the lower parts of the hedges, where the nettles grow, and therefore it has acquired for itself the name of "nettle creeper."

TIRE KNOWN BY MANY NAMES

Not 'cluding What It Is Called by Impatient Autoist When It Punctures.

A thing which ties is a three-say makers of the dictionary. The first purpose of the tire was to tie or band the wheel together. As time passed, the original meaning of the word has been lost sight of and now the tire is the part of the wheel which touches the road and stands the wear and tear of travel.

England and her possessions, except Canada, spells the word "tyre." No less an authority than England's own Encyclopedia Britannica is in accord with the opinion that "ty's" spelling is not now accepted by the best English authorities, yet "tyre" persists.

In some of the Spanish-speaking countries, such as Chile and the Argentine, tires are known as "neumáticos." In Mexico they are "huanias." In other places where Spanish is the language, notably Cuba, the correct word is "gonnas." In Brazil, where Portuguese is spoken, the name is "pneumáticos."

The French have the short name "pneus" for tires. This is a contraction of pneumatiques. In practically all the Scandinavian countries the Danish word "gummiringler"—rubber ring—is used.

—Making a Citizen.

You make the citizen by giving him intelligence. He must learn to see things as they are. He must also learn to see the possibilities and rise in power to put them to the test. There is no place for the coward in the march of progress. We need men, brave men, who dare while others fly. And this means they must have brains and brawn with which to fight life's battles and hold their own in the world. And to intelligence we must add constancy. It avails little to be brilliant if you haven't the power to stick to your job until you make a success of it. Persistence will help you win, when you put your head to work. These are the first things in the making of citizens. The home and the school must work together to produce it.—Grit.

July.

July was originally the fifth month of the Roman year. In the Alban calendar it had a complement of 30 days, which was reduced to 31 and then to 30, and it stood thus for many centuries.

At length Julius Caesar restored it to 31. He felt a personal interest in July, as it was his natal month. After the death of this great law-giver and reformer Marc Antony changed the name from Quintilis to July, in honor of Caesar's family name, in order to note that as the sun was most potent at this time so was Caesar the most powerful potentate who had ever lived. Our Saxon ancestors called July "Elye Month" because they usually moved their hay at that period of the year.—Chicago Journal.

Black Hole of Calcutta.

This name was given to an apartment in Calcutta in which a party of English were confined on the night of June 20, 1756. The garrison of the fort connected with the English factory at Calcutta was captured by the Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula, who caused all the prisoners taken to be confined in a room 18 by 14 feet 10 inches. This cell had only two windows, obstructed by a veranda. Of the 150 people who spent the night in a horror of thirst, heat and agony from pressure, only 23 survived the experience.

Natural Explanation.

"Why is it that the dark horses in a political convention always keep so quiet?" "Because under the circumstances, the word with none of them can be say."

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