

YOUR HAND

How to read your characteristics and tendencies—the capabilities and weaknesses that make for success or failure as shown in your palm.

THE HAND OF A SUCCESSFUL ACTOR

NATURALLY, as in all other walks of life, it is well for the comedian to have a good line of fortune, starting from the end of the line of life or near it, and running up to or into the finger of Apollo, the ring finger. When there is a well-marked line of fate, it shows a man or woman who must depend for his or her success in life on winning and holding the fickle favor of the public. The line of fate has its rise in the mount of the moon, near the wrist, and runs to the finger of Saturn, the middle finger. Grati- fied ambition may be read in a star, well marked, on the mount of Jupiter, which is the mount at the base of the finger of Jupiter, the first or index finger.

In some hands, the line of the heart, which lies above the line of the head in the palm, ends at the percussion, or base of the finger, in many small branches. When these show a tendency toward running up to the finger of Mercury, it may read therein wit, humor, variety and versatility; qualities needed greatly by the successful comedian of either sex.

Misunderstanding goes on like a fall- ing stitch in a stocking, which in the beginning might have been taken up by a needle.

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DISCOVERS GOLD IN WISCONSIN

Prospector Finds Ore Worth \$10 a Ton in Bogus Cave Near Richland Center.

Richland Center, Wis.—Wisconsin is now among the gold-producing states of the Union. Ore, containing \$10 worth of gold and an ounce of silver in each ton, has been discovered by W. E. Warren, prospector, in Bogus cave on Bogus bluff, a mile and a half from Gotham, Richland county.

Assays have been returned to Mr. Warren with the ore he had tested, which will convince the most dubious. The ore was exhibited at the Richland county fair.

"I have known that there was gold there for a long time," said Mr. Warren. "I have received assays from other samples tested which proved them to contain between \$4 and \$8 worth of gold and a little silver."

Mr. Warren believes that this discovery will pay him to install machinery to remove the ore from the ground. Cave Famous Many Years.

"Ten dollars to the ton is a high percentage for low grade ore," he continued. "And then, too, the deeper I dig the better it gets."

Bogus cave has been famous for many years. Its history is a continuous story of mystery and adventure.

Between 1872 and 1875 it was connected with the operations of a daring gang of counterfeiters. Signals have been seen flashing from Bogus bluff, which were answered as far away as Blue Mound, more than 25 miles.

"I don't believe the counterfeiters ever made their money here," said Mr. Warren. "The rooms are too dark and too small. They may have used it for a storing place, however."

Before the days of the counterfeiters Bogus cave was a refuge for Indians. Many Indian relics have been unearthed by Mr. Warren in his excavations in the cave.

"In one room I found a white dome-like structure, which must have been used at one time for an altar," said Warren.

Yellow Stone Gave It Name.
The name Bogus bluff did not come from the counterfeit money believed to have been made there, Mr. Warren tells. In 1850 his father began digging around Bogus for gold, and as his efforts were rewarded with only a few yellow stones which looked like gold, but was valueless, the neighbors said he was digging "bogus" gold.

Mr. Warren's father was forced to give up his work because of his lack of money. He told his son that some day he must return and continue the enterprise. W. E. Warren was born in 1853, but it was not until thirty years ago that he could save enough money to return from the West.

The land around Bogus cave is owned by Wad Lambertson, Richland Center. The mine has been promised to give Mr. Lambertson one-fifth of what ever they find.

Mr. Warren's father furnished him with a detailed map of the cave which had been given him by an Indian of the Chippewa tribe. It is rather generally believed in Richland county that Mr. Warren is really digging for a buried treasure.

Auto Held Responsible for Lop-Footed Persons
New York—Observe, as you walk along the streets, the position of the feet of pedestrians. You will be surprised to see that in numerous instances while the left foot is turned outward the right travels in a straight line and often actually "toes in."

The right foot of the Manhattanite seems literally to be following in the footsteps of the moccasid-clad aborigines, from whom his ancestors wrested possession of the soil. They were "pigeon toed." This phenomenon, apparent in all large cities, is of comparatively recent appearance and has hitherto been unnoticed even by physiologists. But of late the tendency to "toe in" with the right foot has become so marked that search has been made for the cause.

This cause has been found to be the automobile. The motorcar accelerates in turning the walking right foot of booted modern man inward to the line of his barefoot primate ancestor.

Finds \$1,680 in Waste Paper.
New York—A man emptying waste paper on the pier at Old Orchard, Me., found a long, black pocketbook containing \$1,680 in checks, cash and notes, and bearing the name Edgar B. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes explained that he missed the pocketbook the day before. It is supposed that he laid it on a shelf in his studio and it was brushed into the waste paper basket.

Daughter for Adam and Eve.
London—Those familiar with the story of the Garden of Eden—and that everyone pricked up their ears figuratively, when it was announced that a daughter had been born to Eve, wife of A. D. Adam, at 28 Myddleton square. It wasn't announced whether the child will bear a biblical name.

"Old Curiosity Shop" is Sold.
London—"The Old Curiosity Shop" in Lincoln's Inn fields, familiar to all lovers of Dickens, has been sold for \$11,250. The purchaser, J. A. Phillips, said he bought the shop to preserve it as a curiosity.

PLAN TO OPERATE BARGE TRAINS ON MISSISSIPPI

Company Designs Transport on River Like Railways.

St. Louis.—A new system, expected to mark an era in inland waterway transportation, is planned by a group of prominent St. Louis business men who have incorporated the Standard Unit Navigation company. Under the plan, transportation on the Mississippi and other rivers would be handled in a manner similar to railroad transportation. New types of towboats and barges are to be used, extensive trials of which have proved successful, officials said.

Explaining the methods, Carl J. Baer, one of the directors, said that, instead of the huge barges in use on the lower Mississippi, the system provides for small barges, linked together like freight cars on a train.

The towboats, which will have a displacement of about one-third that of craft now in use for the purpose, will, nevertheless, develop as much power.

Propulsion of the boats will be paddles fixed on an endless chain on each side of the boat.

"The barges will be small, having a capacity of from one to three carloads," continued Mr. Baer. "Trains of barges would be made up in a fashion similar to freight car trains. A barge designed for a river port would be dropped at that port, and the train would proceed, picking up loaded barges at different points.

"Division of the rivers, like railroad divisions, would be established, the towboats hauling the barges through their divisions and delivering the tow to other boats at the division points.

"The design of the towboats and barges will be such that they can operate efficiently in three feet of water."

Mr. Baer pointed out that under the proposed method gulf-to-the-lakes service would immediately become feasible by using the present canal from Chicago to the Illinois river and then to the Mississippi. He added that towboats and barges of the new type had been constructed for, and that the service was expected to begin next summer.

Costly Yankee Baggage Tempts German Thieves

Cologne.—If Americans would carry less expensive looking baggage they would not have so much of it stolen, was the advice a Cologne baggage snatcher gave a New York woman who was bewailing the loss of a suitcase which contained her passport and travelers' checks.

"Leave all your high-priced bags and cases and boxes at home when you come to Europe," the baggage man advised. "Buy yourself cheap cases and bags. Get those which look as if they were made in Europe for the use of second or third-class passengers. Wash off them all the steamer pasters and high-priced hotel labels. You will never lose baggage of that sort. Furthermore, you will find your hotel bills are much less. Rates in many European hotels are fixed in accordance with the appearance of the travelers' baggage and attire."

Squaws in Alaska Want White Men as Husbands

Anchorage, Alaska.—Within a few decades, full-blooded natives along the southwestern coast of Alaska will be scarce, according to Charles Coach, who has spent much time in the lower Cook inlet country.

The squaws refuse to marry full-blooded men because the white men are better providers and offer better opportunities for social advancement, Mr. Coach explained.

Only the educated native who has some regular mode of earning a living has a chance to win a young squaw.

Suit of Armor to Shield Boy From Effects of Sun

New Orleans.—Allan Lindsay, three, still has a chance to live if experiments under the supervision of a New York scientist are successful. Allan's affliction is inability to withstand the effects of the sun's rays, the color cells of his skin being too near the surface. Allan will re-enter a local hospital to don a "suit of armor" to be furnished by an electrical engineer of New York and which, it is said, will shield him from the effects of the sun's rays.

Still Enjoys Pipe at 107.
Avon, Ont.—One of the oldest men in this district is Lawrence Johnson, one hundred and seven years old, and still going strong, producing his fruit and vegetables. He has smoked all his life and still enjoys his pipe.

Beggar Picks Up \$34,560 Each Year

New York.—Anthony Samaro, forty-two years old, made a howl when he was arrested for begging.

The judge confiscated Samaro's account book, did a little figuring, and then murmured: "It comes to \$2,900 a month, and \$34,560 a year. Why, it's more than the mayor makes. Such a salary!" Samaro went to jail for thirty days.

COMBS OF WOOD

Women of Ancient Egypt Used Boxwood Ornaments.

Prof. S. J. Record of Yale University Describes Various Kinds of Wood Used Centuries Ago.

The tresses of a pharaoh's daughter were dressed with combs of wood, says Prof. S. J. Record of Yale university, who recently made a study of the different kinds of woods used by the ancient Egyptians. These combs were made of boxwood, which was much used for carving by the early Egyptians, and they were not greatly dissimilar to some of the combs which adorn the women of the Twentieth century.

"As one wooden object after another from the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen has been described and pictured in the public press, many questions have arisen," writes Mr. Record. "What kinds of woods are these? Whence did they come? What preservatives have kept them sound for thousands of years? How can these woods be identified today?"

Professor Record's studies included the woods representative of the period from 2900 B. C. to 1200 B. C. Wood played an important part in the lives of these Egyptians and it had to be hauled very long distances. Cedar he found to be one of their most prized woods, the most famous species being the cedar of Lebanon, which is no myth, as some are inclined to believe.

The Egyptians used cedar extensively for coffins, boxes, large effigies and for such general purposes as we use white pine. They also used cypress, another wood of great durability. The gopher wood used in making the Ark of the Covenant was probably cypress, according to Professor Record.

The yew, a tree noted for its durability as the cedar and the cypress, was used by the Egyptians in the making of bows, carvings and small implements. Sycamore was used for mummy cases, but the sycamore of the ancients was a fig, an evergreen timber tree sometimes called a fig mulberry.

These species were employed where large sizes were demanded, while in the manufacture of smaller articles the Egyptians used such local growth as was available, which apparently was limited to tamarisk, alder and other minor species. The Egyptians were skilled woodworkers, cabinet makers and wood carvers.

Wood veneering is not an ultra-modern accomplishment, but it is, in fact, a practice of venerable antiquity. It was developed by the Egyptians several thousand years before the birth of Christ. Professor Record found an admirable example of this craftsmanship in the coffin of the monarch Nephthys from Meir, displayed in the Ninth Egyptian room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

That these woods used by the Egyptians have endured the centuries, Professor Record attributes to the dry climate of Egypt and not to any preservatives employed. Professor Record identified the different woods by subjecting them to intensive study under the microscope and comparing their cell structure with that of the species as found growing today.—American Forestry Magazine.

Across Empty Continent.

Two explorers, seventy-year-old twins, by the bye, have just crossed Australia from south coast to north coast and back, covering nearly 6,000 miles in 67 days with three motor cars. The explorers passed through vast stretches of country without sign of man or beast, an experience, Captain White considers, which most strikingly justifies the late Lord Northcliffe's lament over the folly and menace of the "Empty Continent."

Mr. McCallum, one of the two brothers, says he was amazed at the abundance of fertile country through which they passed in the interior, and mentions one plain, 150 miles long and extending east and west as far as the eye can see, consisting of splendid alluvial soil. They passed through superb pastoral areas with many rivers available for huge irrigation schemes, but the development of these lands would be absolutely dependent upon the building of a direct north-south transcontinental line.

The Fond Parent.

The boy who had scratched his name on the paint of the stationary motorcar had been soundly cuffed by the owner.

Attracted by the loud howling which resulted, a crowd soon gathered, through which the father of the boy pushed his way.

"Who struck my son?" he demanded furiously. "Show me the man!" The motorist stepped forward. He was 6 feet 2 inches in height, and 40 round the chest.

"I did," he said. "Served him right, sir," said the man, touching his cap. "I'll give him another hiding when I get him home."

On the Safe Side.
"I see you have put lightning rods on your new barn."
"Had to do it," answered Farmer Cornstassel.

"You said years ago that lightning rods were useless."
"Yep. Science has been mighty busy since then. If they kin prove that the old law of gravitation ain't workin' any more there's no tellin' but what they've given us a new kind of electricity."

ADVANCE IN TREE SURGERY

Millions of Dollars Being Spent Annually to Salvage Things of Beauty.

Tree surgery, as it is practiced today, is less than a quarter of a century old. It was, naturally, crude in its beginnings, and the past ten years have been the era of its greatest development. It may be said that this development has closely paralleled that of the automobile. In both cases the original principle was sound, but it had taken a good many years to bring about the refinements which constitute the efficient gas-driven car and perfected tree surgery of the present day.

Among Americans no line of commercial or professional endeavor can be expected to thrive or even endure for long unless it has a sound economic justification, says E. A. Quartes. We are a practical people and things impractical make a very limited appeal. American home owners spend yearly not less than \$5,000,000 in the care of their trees, exclusive of work done on them by labor in their own employ. Ten years ago it is doubtful if half that sum was spent. These figures speak forcefully in confirming the acceptance of tree surgery as an important and practical application of science to the preservation of a useful material possession of mankind.

Shade trees about the home have both an aesthetic and economic value. With many the first named would justify any reasonable care for their preservation. Louis Fyertes, the noted painter of birds, said in a recent address that he, for one, was tired of hearing people appealed to for the protection of birds because of their economic value, great as this is. Those of us whose lives are spent with the trees and whose daily endeavors have to do with their preservation sometimes have the same feeling if we must be brutally frank. "Only God can make a tree," in the words of Joyce Kilmer's immortal verse. Do not its majesty, grace, beauty and the suggestion it gives of a link between man and the Creator furnish all the urge that is necessary to give our trees the care they deserve? Short of man himself, few creations of the Almighty so completely fill the eye and satisfy the aesthetic sense as do the trees. In practically all landscaping of any scope trees are the dominating motif. Certainly they deserve better care from man than they receive.—Arts and Deco.

New Cadmium-Gallium Lamp.

The production of light sources from which "pure monochromatic" lights of various wave lengths and great intensity may be obtained is from a practical viewpoint of great importance in the field of optics.

During the past month, the bureau of standards has constructed an enclosed quartz vacuum lamp using an alloy of gallium and zinc, similar in many respects to the cadmium-gallium lamp previously designed. The design of the new lamp has been so perfected that the lamp operates quite satisfactorily with very little flickering, giving several intense lines, one red and several blue and green.

Preliminary experiments have been made in connection with the production of a thallium lamp, but the results so far have not been entirely satisfactory owing to the high temperature at which it is necessary to run the lamp to prevent the thallium from depositing on the walls of the light space, thus covering up the arc.—Scientific American.

Honor Among Chinese.

It appears that there is a very high sense of honor among Chinese. Writes Henry Crosby Emery, LL. D. So is there among the merchants of America, England, Germany and other countries. Again the differences between individuals are infinitely greater than those between nations. To all this must be added that, since China is an older country, her merchants developed a sense of honor long before western countries. At a time when European commerce was half trade and half piracy, China had developed this high commercial morality. It is probably the half-buccaneering traders who first brought news of this strange and honorable custom to lands who as yet knew it not. Today Chinese commercial honor and English or American commercial honor differ little except that China had developed it centuries before it was adopted in foreign lands.—Harper's Magazine.

Criminals Use Tear Gas.

Equipment of a first-class criminal now includes a gas mask and a supply of tear gas, the War department indicates in a report showing that the crooks have not been far behind the police in adapting this war material to the pursuit of "peace."

An example is quoted of a boot-licker who carried tear gas in his rum-laden car and when pursued loomed it through the exhaust pipe. Pursuit ended immediately.

Because the criminal has become a customer of the gas mask manufacturers, many police departments are now considering the use of other than tear gas—something that the ordinary mask will not stop. Such a gas would be far more dangerous and equally as effective.

Seat of Emotion, Indeed.

"In short, ladies and gentlemen," said the orator, "I only say—I beg to assure you—that I wish I had a window in my bosom, that you might see the emotions of my heart."

Volgar Boy—Wouldn't a pane in your tummy do?—London Tit-Bit

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