

THE POST EXPRESS ANNIVERSARY NUMBER



ROCHESTER, N.Y.
MAY 4TH. 1895.

HIGH QUALITY GREAT VARIETY LOW PRICES PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES HOMES FURNISHED COMPLETE

GOODS ILLUSTRATED.

- No. 1. Ansonia Alarm Clock, warranted; 145 clocks to select from. \$.68
No. 2. Ladies' Dressing Table, solid mahogany 29.50
No. 3. Chiffoniers, large assortment, ash, white and gold, \$5.50 to \$33.50.
No. 4. Oak Sideboards from \$8.25 to \$38.00.
No. 5. Box seats Dining Chair, quartered oak, polish finish. 1.85
No. 6. Chamber or Slipper Rocker, choice quartered oak or birch, high polish. 4.50
No. 7. Oak Cane Seat Dining Chair, brace arms (without brace arms 38 cents) .98
No. 8. Long Branch Rocker, reed seat and back, 20 inches high. 1.75
No. 9. Polished quartered oak saddle seat rocker 3.76
No. 10. Parlor Suites from \$15.75 to \$175.00. Cut shows but one of many new styles.
No. 11. Estey Chamber suite, antique finish, 24x30 heavy mirror, double tops, solid posts, moulded side rails. We invite comparison with white maple, birch, sycamore, mahogany, iron, brass, white and gold, \$9.50 to \$190.00.
No. 12. Antique oak finish Extension Table, giant frame construction. 6.50
No. 13. Onyx tables, 40 styles, Style shown in cut. 4.38
No. 14. Reed Rocker, full roll arm. \$ 8.75
No. 15. Step Saving Kitchen Cabinet, top 25x4, oak base, whitewood top. 9.75
No. 16. 112 piece dinner set, good ware, decorated. (Visit our Crockery Department) 7.50
No. 17. Quartered oak Sideboard, large French mirror, rich carving. 36.75
No. 18. Choice quartered oak or curly birch, cobbler seat rocker, high polish. 3.50
No. 19. Quartered oak, brace arm, cane seat dining chair. 1.25
No. 20. Ladies' desk, oak, fitted with mirror and pigeon holes. 3.88
No. 21. Giant frame construction used in extension tables illustrated.
No. 22. Parlor, library, and fancy tables, 10 styles, 50 cents to \$26.00.
No. 23. Antique oak Rocker, double cane seat. A neat, comfortable, durable sewing chair. .98
No. 24. Oak table, top quartered and highly polished, 22x22. 1.35
No. 25. Ladies' Desk, polished oak, French mirror, 22 inches wide, 38 inches high. 9.75
No. 26. Combination case, polished oak, 40 inches wide, 74 inches high, French mirror. 14.75
No. 27. Oak Table, quartered oak top, polished, 8 feet extension. 19.75
No. 28. Polished oak arm rocker, upholstered in silk tapestry. 3.68
No. 29. This rocker without arms. 2.68
No. 30. Banquet lamps, 10 styles, 36 cts. to \$18.00, shown in cut. 6.90 2.28

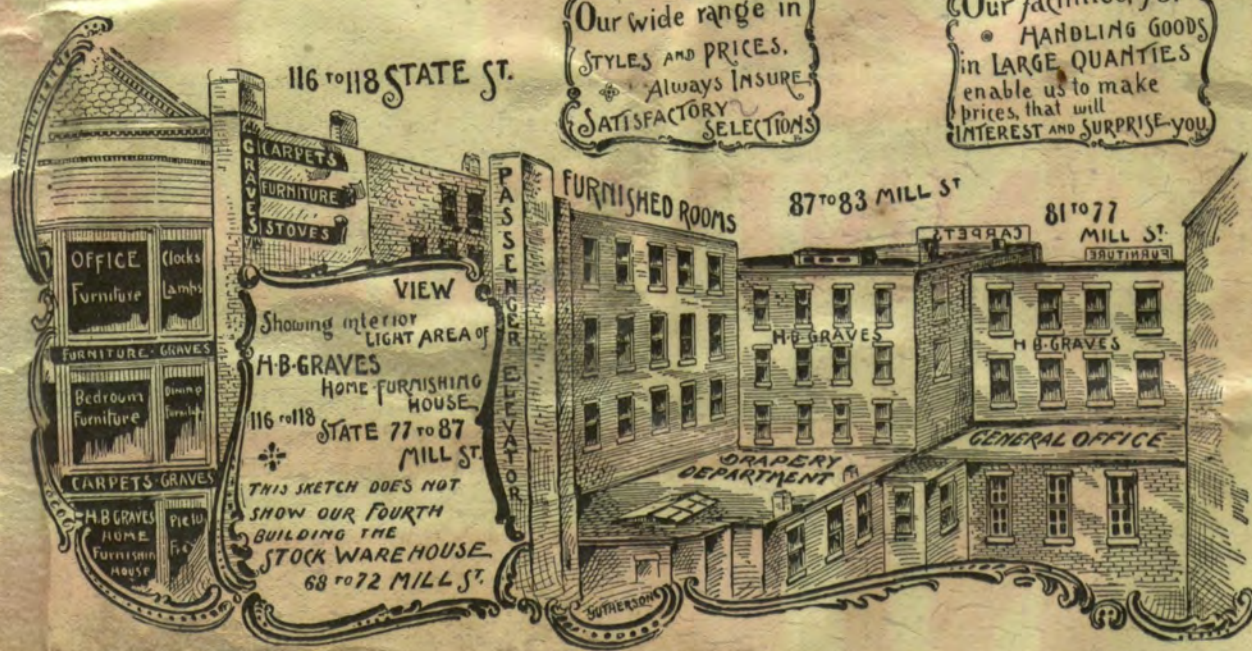


H.B. GRAVES

HOUSES FURNISHED COMPLETE.

FURNITURE CARPETS DRAPERIES STOVES

THE LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN WESTERN NEW YORK.



H. B. GRAVES' HOME FURNISHING HOUSE

116-118 STATE, 77 TO 87 MILL ST. ROCHESTER N.Y.



INTERIOR VIEWS H.B. GRAVES HOME-FURNISHING HOUSE

Reproduced from photographs ROCHESTER N.Y.



DINING FURNITURE, BOOK CASES, PICTURES AND FRAMES.

LAMPS, DINING FURNITURE, CHINA CLOSETS.



CARPET DEPARTMENT, NORTH STORE, MILL STREET.



OUR FURNISHED PARLOR.

Included in the forty floors and apartments of our three connected buildings are eleven rooms which are shown completely furnished. Aside from the cozy cottage suite, furnished with everything complete for housekeeping at an expense of \$243.75, there is a dining room richly furnished in oak, and bedrooms in oak, curly birch, white maple, and one with brass bed with white and gold accessories; a library in oak, and one in solid mahogany. The above cut is reproduced from a photograph of our furnished parlor which has recently been beautifully decorated in fresco by a New York artist who is one of the best in the City.



CHAMBER SUITES, Showing North Aisle of Third Floor, North Mill Street Building.

LAYING OUT AND FITTING CARPETS.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4, 1895.--NO. 106.

FIVE CENTS.

A HISTORY OF PROGRESS

For a Quarter of a Century The Post Express Has Advanced

UNTIL IT STANDS FOREMOST.

The Story of The Early Days and Present Prosperity of The Post Express Printing Company.

A REPRESENTATIVE PAPER OF THE AGE.

Its Founders and History--Comparison Between the Old Methods and the New--Rapid Advance of Influence in Western New York--Business and Editorial Management--Art and Engraving Departments.

If the value of a newspaper to the community can be ascertained by the frequency with which its editorials and news columns are quoted by its ablest contemporaries throughout the land, beyond question, the Post-Express holds the first place in Rochester journalism. The rank which the paper has won was not attained in a day, but is the outcome of hard and persistent work, continued through a series of years, within the last two years the paper has made a more rapid advance than during any previous period in its history, and it is now enjoying a high degree of prosperity. Charles W. Hebard laid the foundation on which his successors built the Post-Express. In 1859 he began the publication of a one-cent evening paper, the name of which was changed to the Evening Express; the price was advanced to 2 cents, and Clark D. Tracy became business manager. In 1860 Francis S. Row took editorial charge and had as associate editors William J. Fowler and St. Lawrence C. Daniels was city editor. In 1864 the paper passed into control of a stock company. George H. Ellwanger, Francis S. Row, George Ellwanger and William C. Crum were the founders. Mr. Tracy continued as business manager and Mr. Row as editor. George H. Ellwanger became the managing editor and William C. Crum associate editor. John M. Brooks was the city editor. On April 15, 1882, George Ellwanger and E. K. Hart bought the paper and organized the Post-Express Printing Company, the stockholders being E. K. Hart, George Ellwanger, William D. Ellwanger, Joseph M. Cornell and Daniel T. Hunt. George H. Ellwanger became editor-in-chief and D. T. Hunt business manager. The old name was dropped, and the first number of The Post-Express was issued May 4, 1882. Under the new control the paper began to improve and its circulation increased so much that a new press had to be put in—a four-cylinder Hoe replacing the old one which had done service so long. The new press began working December 9, 1882. On May 11, 1883, Mr. Ellwanger resigned as editor and was succeeded by George T. Lanigan, of the New York "World." The late Philip H. Welch, a famous American humorist, and Charles W. Balester, later known

October, 1891, E. K. Hart sold his stock to William S. Kimball, A. E. Perkins, J. Sherlock Andrews and others. The new stockholders elected the following officers: President, William S. Kimball; vice-president, William Ellwanger; treasurer, Daniel T. Hunt; secretary, George B. Martin. Increased prosperity followed the change of ownership, and as larger space was needed for both the newspaper and job printing departments than was available in the building on Mill street, the company purchased the site at the southwest corner of Main and South Water streets, where was established its present plant from which the first papers were issued April 21, 1892.

The new building was designed to contain the several departments in which the company's business is carried on. The structure is of brick, four stories in height, exclusive of the basement, and stands on rock foundation. Its frontage on Main street is thirty-six feet six inches, and depth on South Water street eighty-one feet six inches. The entrance on Main street opens on the ground floor, where the counting room and the offices of the secretary and treasurer and business manager are so situated. The front of the building is one of the most attractive on the street. Two lines of bay windows project on all floors and a spacious arched door opens on the ground floor in the middle of the building. An electric clock with an illuminated dial is set out between the third and fourth floors, and on top of the bracket which supports the clock is a bronze statue of Mercury stands in view. The manager's office and counting room are handsomely furnished in quarters oak and mahogany, and with admirable engravings illustrative of the advance in printing from the infancy of the art to the present time. The mosaic floor is of Italian marble. At the rear of the counting room, separated from it by a partition, and on the same floor with it, are the offices of the advertising agents. The second floor is occupied by the compositors in the job printing department, the presses of which are placed secure from vibration on the rock foundation in the basement. The editorial rooms are on the third floor, those of the editor-in-chief, associate editor, news editor and city editor facing on Main street, while that of the reporters takes its light from the Water street side. On the same floor the telegraph operator has a separate room where the click of the instrument that receives the news of the world may not be mingled with other sounds. A once library is also situated on this floor. The fourth floor is occupied by the compositors and stereotypers. Since February, 1894, the use of the linotype has been done with the aid of a Linotype machine, on which an operator can set more matter than six men could do by the ordinary hand process. Several machines are in constant use in the composing room. The man who operates the machine sits at the end of the line and has the light come from behind him, and from overhead, skylights in the roof adding to the abundant light from the windows. At the south end of the fourth floor the stereotyping is carried out. This consists in taking from the type the paper-made impression from which are cast the plates that are put on the press and finally the sheets of printed matter. The machinery is of the latest and most improved, aggregating one hundred and ten horse-power run the machinery, which includes two elevators that reach all floors.

Within a year from the date on which the company took possession of the new building its business had outgrown the enlarged quarters which it had had to be obtained. The company thereupon bought the seven-story fire proof building on Water street adjoining the one on Main street, and there it set apart ample room for the newspaper and job-press, mailing room and engraving and bindery departments. The new building was a perfect model of printing press, which reached its limit in printing an eight-page paper, would no longer answer, as it could not run off in time an edition large enough to supply the demand for the paper. The press was made to print a four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen or sixteen-page paper, and to cut, paste and fold it. In printing an eight-page edition the press printed twenty-four thousand copies an hour. All perfecting presses require in their operation the use of stereotype plates, but while such plates were used on the first perfecting press, the Post-Express, machinery of the latest and improved pattern for their production was introduced with the new press.

Louis Wiley is general manager; Joseph G. Connor, editor-in-chief; William H. Samson, associate editor; Charles M. Robinson, assistant editor; Jacob A. Hoekstra, city editor; George S. Crittenden, news editor. A large force of reporters, proof-readers, and assistants is employed.

When the newspaper was growing in size and influence, and while its advertising was increasing and its readers becoming more numerous, the other departments of the company's business were not neglected. Every effort was made to attain the highest degree of efficiency in the engraving and the Job Printing departments, and these are now as thoroughly equipped and as well organized and managed as similar departments in any newspaper establishment in the country. The Post-Express artists have done a large amount of creditable work, and stand second to none in ability, skill and good taste. Their studios are in the large brick building at the rear of the Post-Express establishment proper, and are fitted up with all the latest devices, so that work can be done rapidly and well. This printing company is the only one in the city that produces copper plates, which illustrate the capacity of the artist-printers' art in the highest degree. These plates are used in magazines, books, and pamphlets. There is a demand now for artistic printing. An artist understands that books must contain plenty of pictures if they are to be successful, and business men know that catalogues and various advertising devices are most remunerative when they are most artistic.

The Job Printing department of the Post-Express Printing Company is one of the largest to be found in any but the chief cities of the country. The number of artistic printers is not large, and while The Post-Express Printing Company may have secured more than its share, the advantage which the business men of Rochester and Western New York thoroughly appreciate. Job-printing type is very expensive and strikes constantly, but The Post-Express Printing Company is always abreast of the times and claims with confidence that there is no complete printing establishment in the city equipped or that produces so much artistic work at such low prices.

THE UNIVERSITY

An Institution of Which Rochester is Justly Proud.

ITS INTERESTING HISTORY TOLD.

How the Institution Was Founded After a Prolonged Struggle.

The Work Done by the Late President Martia B. Anderson in Uplifting the University Abovly Continued by His Successor—Present Faculty.

The recent resolutions adopted by the General Baptist Ministerial association with reference to the present policy of the University of Rochester, have opened again a field for much discussion concerning that institution. The university, as every one who has followed the discussion at all knows, was founded by the Baptists as an institution of learning in the year 1850. It was chartered as an outgrowth of the movement created by the question of the feasibility of removing the university at Hamilton to the city of Rochester. On September 12, 1847, a meeting of the friends of removal was held in the First Baptist church in Rochester and it was unanimously resolved to establish a university in Rochester and the resolution of the Baptist church meeting was emphatically endorsed and pecuniary assistance offered by men of all religious denominations.

On April 3, 1848, an act was passed by the legislature authorizing the removal of Madison university to some point in the line of western travel upon a vote of a majority of trustees provided that the residents of Hamilton did not by the second Tuesday in August of that year raise \$50,000 to endow it in its old location. The money was raised and on August 16th of that year the board of trustees voted to remove to Rochester provided there were no legal obstacles in the way and the institution was retained under Baptist control. Legal obstacles were to be encountered however. On August 28, 1849, an injunction was granted by Judge Allen of Oswego, forbidding the removal of the university. An educational convention was held in Albany October 10th and it was unanimously recommended as a means of settling the question that the university charter be surrendered to Rochester and that the project of a new department be abandoned by friends of Rochester. The charter was coupled with a proviso, which should the transfer of charter be refused or not recommended, a college with a theological department in the city of Rochester. The compromise was not accepted and at the suggestion of Governor William L. Marcy, application for a charter for the establishment of a university in Rochester was made to the board of regents and a provisional charter was granted on January 31, 1850. The provisions were that \$100,000 should be raised and \$20,000 of which should be invested in site and buildings and \$100,000 in permanent endowment. By the end of that calendar year the sum of \$100,000 had been raised and the fact was communicated to the regents by the petitioners. On February 11, 1851, the charter under which the university is at present organized was granted.

The charter invests the corporation with all the privileges and powers conceded to any college in the state and in the year 1851, the university was organized in the denomination. It was expressly intended that in the class room Protestant, Romanist, Jew, and Gentile should meet on an equal footing. Professor A. C. Kendrick, dear old Kai Gar, acted as first president. He has long been identified with the university and has been its president for many years. He has been identified with the university and has been its president for many years. He has been identified with the university and has been its president for many years.

The first catalogue of the university appeared in 1851. It showed an attendance of seventy-one students and eighty instructors. A class of ten was graduated in this year. It would be a useless task to sketch all the events in the history of the college, a few of the more important may be in place. That feature of American colleges was found at Rochester, the secret societies. The Alpha Delta Phi was established in 1851, Delta Upsilon in 1852, Delta Kappa Epsilon in 1856 and Psi Upsilon in 1858. Since it is to say that the faculty never opposed the organizations, it is a sufficient tribute to them to say that they have been tolerated. Another important feature of the establishment of students was the establishment of three free scholarships to be given to students of the Free Academy who should attain a sufficiently high standing at the entrance examinations held for that purpose. The first scholarships were won by Colonel Bourke, a Catholic, Simon Tuska, a Jew, and Thomas Dransfield, a Presbyterian. This was in the year 1851.

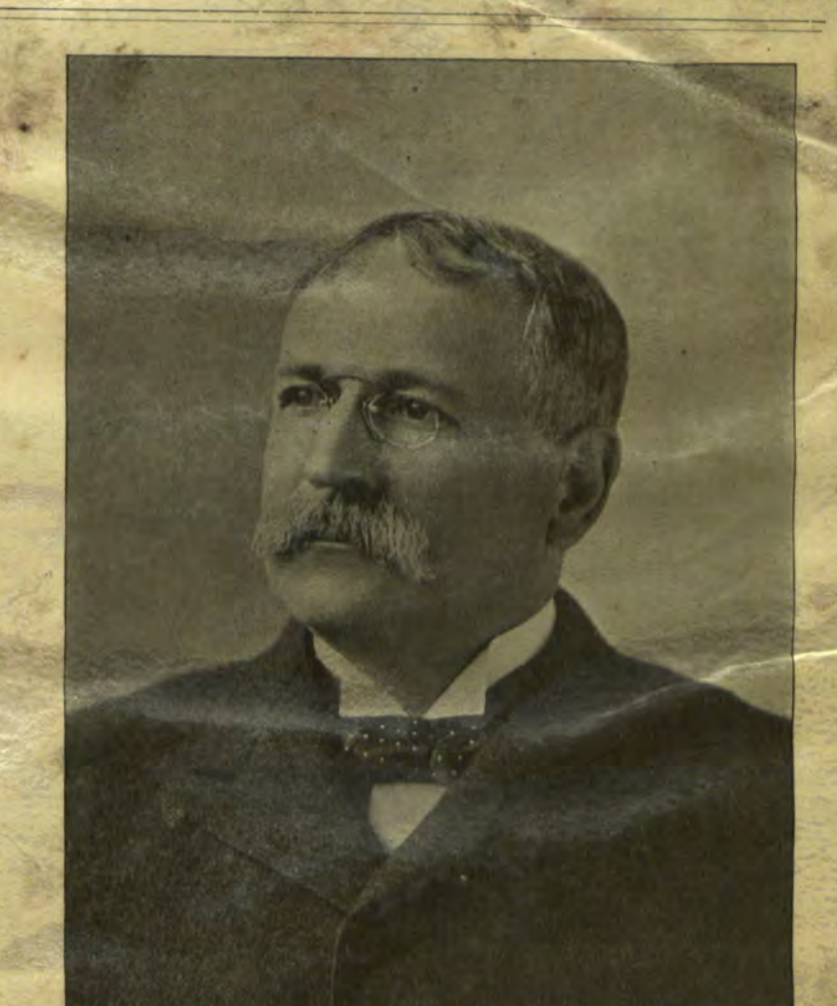
The great event in the early history of the university was the call by the trustees on April 1853, of Dr. Martia B. Anderson to the presidency. He accepted the call and the following fall entered upon the task of building up the University. It was in the summer of this same year that the trustees accepted and in other ways entered fully into the sad spirit of the occasion. The funeral was over and the remains of the doctor and his devoted wife had been consigned to their last resting place in the beautiful Mt. Hope, as the student body assembled in chapel for the usual devotional exercises. Dr. Lattimore advancing to the front of the pulpit, spoke substantially as follows: "As you know, our late lamented Dr. Anderson was often called the 'Prince of Presidents,' and I think he deserved and wore gracefully that title. But I can say this morning after the scenes of the past week that another title belonged to him. And I take

Their names are recorded in the annals of education in Rochester and in the country and their good work is a lasting heritage. It was in 1853 that the university may be said to have been launched full tide on its successful career. In the fall of that year, as we have said, Dr. Anderson saw the full strength of physical manhood, full energy and enthusiasm for the grand work entered upon his duties as president of the University of Rochester. To the upbuilding of that institution he devoted his life unselfishly. No man could have worked more devotedly in any cause than did this intellectual and physical giant for the welfare of an institution which was as dear to him as life itself. For over thirty years he continued to hold his proud position and won the grand title of the "Prince of Presidents." He carried the institution forward on its career as perhaps no other man, possessing different characteristics and with less capacity for work could have done. He took the helm when the very life of the university was at stake unless his career was frustrated by the untimely death. He let go when the University of Rochester held a proud position among American educational institutions. Only one could fail in the determination with which he had entered upon his work and that was when in the year 1889 he was offered the presidency of Brown University. Here he thought the field of operations would be enlarged along the same line of work and the facilities increased. But the people of this city would not let him go. They raised about \$20,000 for a home for the president and offered other inducements that Dr. Anderson finally concluded to remain. From that time until he resigned on account of failing health in 1889 he continued actively engaged in his grand work. It was only when he saw that his days were numbered and he would soon be gathered with his fathers that he laid down the task to which he had devoted his life. He named his own successor, and time has demonstrated how wisely and how well. Dr. Anderson laid down the reins in the fall of 1889 and shortly afterwards went South for his health. His death occurred February 15, 1890. The great heart was still full of love, the great lips uttered in death glowing eulogies appeared in the public press, glowing eulogies were delivered from the pulpit, in the hearts of every man whose character he had formed was felt the sense of great personal bereavement. All this testified to the public services of Martia B. Anderson. But long as the eulogies shall be forgotten, when the lips that spoke them and the hands that penned them shall have ceased to be, the memory of the great president of the University of Rochester will be lovingly cherished in the hearts of men. He has left his impress on every page of the city's history and his name is carved in the temple of undying fame.

Just what Dr. Anderson was to the University, just what he did for the city tongue cannot tell. Perhaps that can be best estimated by the names of some of the men he sent forth into the world. Among the better known of the alumni of the university may be mentioned men in medicine as Dr. John Mann and Dr. George H. Fox, of New York, and Dr. J. W. Whitbeck, of Rochester; in law as the late Francis Macomber, an honor member of the Supreme court; Hon. Albin W. Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand"; in journalism as Joseph O'Connor, of The Post-Express, Henry C. Davis, of the Chicago "Tribune"; in literature the name of Rossiter Johnson shines with conspicuous brightness. Galusha Anderson, formerly president of the University of Chicago; Merrill E. Gates, president of Amherst college; James M. Taylor, president of Vassar, are illustrious in the world of education. Hon. J. S. Dwight, Hon. J. H. Payne, a luster to the university by their political careers.

The administration of Dr. David J. Hill began in the year 1889 and has been marked by a series of events which have placed the university in a more prominent position before the nation, and Rochester understands as it never did before that this is a college town. Dr. Hill was born in Plainfield, N. J., June 10, 1830, the same year that the University of Rochester was founded. He received his education in his native state, and in the course of instruction at Bucknell college. On graduating from that institution he became at once a member of the faculty in a few years had risen to the presidency. He was holding that position when the trustees of the University of Rochester, acting on the suggestion and at the request of the late Dr. Anderson himself, elected him president of the institution. He accepted the call and after traveling for a year in Europe he returned to his duties which he has since performed with genuine satisfaction to all true friends of the university. All his plans have not been carried out and never will be, because he is a man of untiring energy, always looking for plans that will further the best interests of the institution and anxious to place it in the front rank of American educational institutions. He has secured the good will of the citizenship of Rochester, of the alumni and all true friends of higher education in the city, and it is held in the highest esteem. He has so much honor and adorns the future of the University of Rochester will indeed be bright. He has brought, and is bringing, the educational and commercial interests of this great city in closer touch than they have ever been and is recognized as a man who will advance high the fame of Rochester's university.

Dr. Hill's co-workers, on the faculty are men admirably qualified in every way to fill their positions. Dr. Samuel A. Lattimore the professor of chemistry is one of the best known chemists in the state. He is loved as few men ever are by all those who have been in his class room and listened to the kind and gentle words of wisdom flow from his lips. He is the perfect soul of courtliness and honor, and it is the wish of all his former students that he will long continue to preside over this department which he has made one of the most popular at the university. He is vice-president of the faculty and as such it is his privilege to preside over the mournful exercises attendant on the death and burial of the lamented Dr. Anderson. The students in that trying hour acted as if they were over the remains of Dr. and Mrs. Anderson as they lay in state in Anderson hall and in other ways entered fully into the sad spirit of the occasion. The funeral was over and the remains of the doctor and his devoted wife had been consigned to their last resting place in the beautiful Mt. Hope, as the student body assembled in chapel for the usual devotional exercises. Dr. Lattimore advancing to the front of the pulpit, spoke substantially as follows: "As you know, our late lamented Dr. Anderson was often called the 'Prince of Presidents,' and I think he deserved and wore gracefully that title. But I can say this morning after the scenes of the past week that another title belonged to him. And I take



Martia B. Anderson, President of the University of Rochester.

It is from your actions in the sad time of our grief and mourning. He can with truth be said to have been the 'President of Princes.' This little incident has never appeared in print but it was one of the most delicate and graceful things that have ever been uttered and shows as many another that might be quoted would show the kind heart and polished manners of him of whom it can be truthfully said, the bore without abuse the grand old name of gentleman."

Then there is Professor William C. Morey. Who has gone through the university does not hold him in loving and grateful remembrance. He is one of the most brilliant and learned men on the faculty and one of the most popular of the professors, as well as same qualities that he exhibited when a member of the student body he retains now in his official connection with the university. Professor Morey is another graduate of the university who now occupies a seat in the faculty. He is at present professor of philosophy and pedagogy though until recently he occupied the chair in Greek. He is an earnest, sincere, thoughtful Christian gentleman adding the polish and culture of the Athenian to the more manly virtues of the Spartan. There are no friends of the university who would like to see another in his place. Next we must mention Professor Albert H. Mixer. Dear old Mix, the faculty's grand old man, enshrined in the hearts of the students and alumni. He has been for many years the same beloved professor of modern languages and literature. It is hoped his life may be spared many more years and that as long as strength shall last he will continue to shed his kindly rays over the students. He is now in the twilight of a life well and unselfishly spent in a noble occupation. May his last days when evening's hours turn from gold to gray be free from care, calm, peaceful and serene. The scientific departments are in charge of Professors Horner L. Fairchild and Charles W. Dodge. Both are comparative newcomers but both are already held in high esteem by all who are acquainted with the good work they are doing for the university and the city. All the other professors are yearlings, graduates of the university in the last five years. They are young men whose careers give promise of great success in their chosen fields. Such is the faculty of the institution which crowns the educational system of the city of Rochester. There can be no doubt that while

DAVID J. HILL, LL. D., President of the University of Rochester.



THE POST-EXPRESS PRINTING CO.'S BUILDINGS.

as a novelist, were also on the editorial staff at this time. Mr. Lanigan resigned editorial charge in 1884, and Isaac H. Bromley, of the New York "Tribune," became the editor. When Mr. Bromley retired, to become assistant to the pres-

ident of the Union Pacific railroad, William Mill Butler succeeded to the editorial management. On January 4, 1886, Joseph O'Connor became editor-in-chief and The Post-Express, from being a partisan organ, became independent and free from party or factional control. The policy under which the paper has ever since been conducted was set forth by the editor in the following announcement: "The Post-Express will cease to be republican in so far as republicanism consists in expressing the will of a party organization or maintaining loyal subservience to it; but there exists no pledge, obligation, or intent to make it democratic in the sense in which it has ceased to be republican. It is the design to make the paper free and independent in so far as it is possible in the nature of things for any public journal to be so. The editor to whom the gentlemen who constitute The Post-Express Printing Company have entrusted the conduct of the paper is conscious of nothing that can affect his intention to discuss all public questions on their merits and judge of them with regard to the public good. It must not be inferred that The Post-Express will be opposed to parties within the sphere of state and national politics, or that it questions the right of individuals to act within party lines because it chooses to act outside of them; nor need it be assumed that because it will not take a partisan view of anything it will take neutral views of everything. It intends to speak out frankly and positively at all times, and to have plenty of opinions, right or wrong. It will invent no news, but give that which happens, clearly and simply."

This statement of purpose has met with public approval, and, as the lines marked out have been followed, confidence in and respect for the paper have been so firmly established at home and abroad that of late years the views published in no daily journal in America are received with more consideration. Immediately on the change in policy under its new management the circulation began to increase, for the people soon saw that a new power working for the public good was established among them, and, in consequence, the best class of citizens has ever since given it hearty support. By 1889 the circulation had increased so much that the new press put in a few

ship in this department, but those who are honored with his personal acquaintance outside of the class room bear willing tribute to his many admirable qualities of heart. He is an agreeable and companionable man, whose services

Its destiny is in his hands it will march grandly and proudly forward on its career, fulfilling magnificently its destiny and remaining a bright star in the firmament of American education. I. M. B.

ROCHESTER'S BUILDINGS

Structures and Institutions Which Make Her Name Famous.

NEW HOME OF COURTS OF JUSTICE

Chamber of Commerce Building, Whose Summit Overlooks the Surrounding Country.

ROCHESTER ATHENAEUM AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE

Powers Mammoth Commercial and Hotel Buildings—Twelve Story Granite Building—Ellwanger and Barry, Trust, German Insurance, Police Station, Livingston Hotel and Other Buildings of Imposing Appearance.

Rochester now possesses public buildings rivaled in architectural beauty and general convenience by those of few cities in the country, certainly by those of no other of its size. Fifteen years ago this could not have been said. The old court house occupied the site on West Main street, the police buildings were not then conceived of, even in the mind of the most enthusiastic, and the construction of the beautiful and luxuriously furnished home of Rochester's federal officers had but recently been undertaken.

homestead is an honor to the community; the Mechanics Institute this spring moved into new rooms. Rochester may, in fact, claim for herself many the public buildings. But the millennium is not yet at hand. Some buildings that should be seen within the city's precincts are nowhere in evidence, while one or two now standing are an eyesore to the community. The controversies and heated discussions that have recently taken place augur well for the erection in the immediate future of the much-needed public market. The building will undoubtedly be erected soon.

Rochester stands prominent from many points of view and has, by reason of the vast superiority of its floral products, won the name, "Flower City." But from another point of view has it gained distinction, and that is from the magnificence and corporeity of its buildings, which cover an immense amount of ground. In 1810 the site of Rochester was, in the main, covered with forest. When the traveler, who from some convenient spot looks over the city, as now is done, sees its tens of thousands of buildings surrounding him, reflects that the first white man born in the town was until recently an active business man in the city of his birth, no more need be said to prove the marvelous growth of the place or to make good its title to recognition as one of the most remarkable instances of urban prosperity in the history of the United States. But, although the transformation of the scene around the Falls of the Genesee has been so rapid as to seem almost the work of magic or the illusion of a dream, the substantial character of the business blocks, public institutions, manufactories, dwellings, and churches, which rise from the rock foundations of the city, testifies to the stability of their construction, and dispels any vague apprehension that a place which sprang into existence so quickly might be of mushroom growth. The prosperity of Rochester is due to causes which could not fail to give rise to a great city. A splendid river, falling over 200 feet in three cataracts within two miles of the center of the city furnishes a water power unsurpassed in its possibilities by any such place in



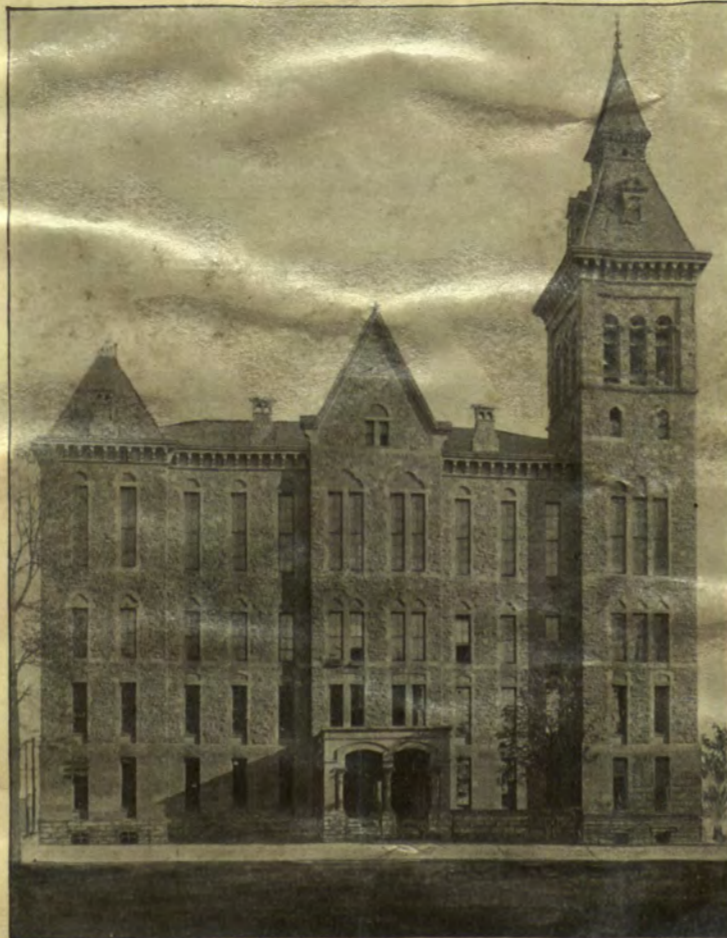
ELLWANGER & BARRY BUILDING.

The decade has, however, seen some marvelously rapid strides in advance taken. The Federal Building is in use; the new court house is being pushed to completion and in a few months will be ready for occupancy; the police headquarters will soon receive their willing and unwilling guests; the Chamber of Commerce awaits with impatience the fast approaching hour when it may move into its new quarters; the generosity of Mrs. Hiram Sibley, Mrs. Don Alonso Watson, Mrs. Granger Hollister and others have given the Flower City the Homeopathic hospital whose imposing appearance as it stands back among the shade trees of the old Freeman Clark

blocks on Main street, a Chicago architect visited this city and when informed the length of time it had been in building, he said, "Chicago is considered fast, but Rochester can give it aces and beat it hands down. Why, we would have required half as long again to do the same amount of work." Rochester surpasses many cities of twice the size in the way of tall buildings, and extent of business, and the time will come when she will out-distance her competitors. It is a fact that very tall buildings, in the midst of low structures, have a tendency to mar the artistic beauty of the city in which they are situated, but that cannot, in truth, be said of this city, because the tall buildings are distributed in such a manner as to do away with this feature. Hardly a business building is now erected in Rochester which does not contain from six to twelve stories. This revolution in city architecture is a comparatively modern one, and yet this city already boasts of numerous tall structures of graceful elevation and symmetry. Including the tower D. W. Powers' commercial building is thirteen stories high; Sibley, Lindsay & Cur's magnificent store and office block has ten stories; the Elwood structure is seven; H. H. Warner's commercial building has eight; the P. Cox, seven; the Ellwanger & Barry, eight; while the following come in the range of from six to twelve stories; with the exception of Burke, Fitzsimons, Home & Co.'s, which is four; Woodworth's, Powers hotel, Wisner's, Michaels, Stern & Co., Eastman Kodak Co., Bartholomay, Bausch & Lomb, Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co., R. M. Myers, Leary Dye Co., Y. M. C. A., Glenn's, Exchange Place, Goldberg Bros. & Aronson, and many others, including nearly all of the large wholesale establishments on North St. Paul street. These are all fire-proof structures, and of the most improved construction throughout, the interiors being finished with the in outward appearance. Indeed, in every part of the city splendid new business structures have risen within recent years and are still going up, and the outlook is for still greater expansion, outward in the corporate limits, and upward toward the regions of the unknown. A noticeable fact is that, although the amount of building going on has been unusually large for several years, it



GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



CITY HALL.

this fair nation. After the Genesee has exhausted 30,000 horse power in passing through the city, it falls to the level of Lake Ontario, where the city is provided a connecting link, for navigation, with the open waters of the globe. Rochester is also blessed with ample shipping facilities, inasmuch as the Erie canal passes through the center of the city, and seven railroads run into its corporate limits. No wonder, then, that Rochester now occupies so important a place in the history of the United States, and is making rapid strides toward the despatch, with which they erect gigantic monuments of steel and stone. During the erection of one of the tall

has not been confined to a single section of the city. New tracts are constantly being opened up in every direction. In area Rochester is large enough to admit of a garden with every home, and there is no more charming city than our own as a place of residence. Moreover, as a place of beautiful homes, clean streets and pure air, her fame is national. There are nearly 35,000 houses in this city, and the number is rapidly increasing. Architecturally, Rochester residences are at once handsome and striking, with picturesque grounds and driveways. Then the hotel buildings are extensive and luxuriously furnished and provided with the latest modern conveniences. The principal hotels are: Powers, Whitcomb, New Orleans, and Livingston. This general statement would not be complete without a word regarding the railroad stations, which are a matter of great pride to the Flower City. The Central, Erie, B., R. & P., R. W. & O., and W. N. Y. &

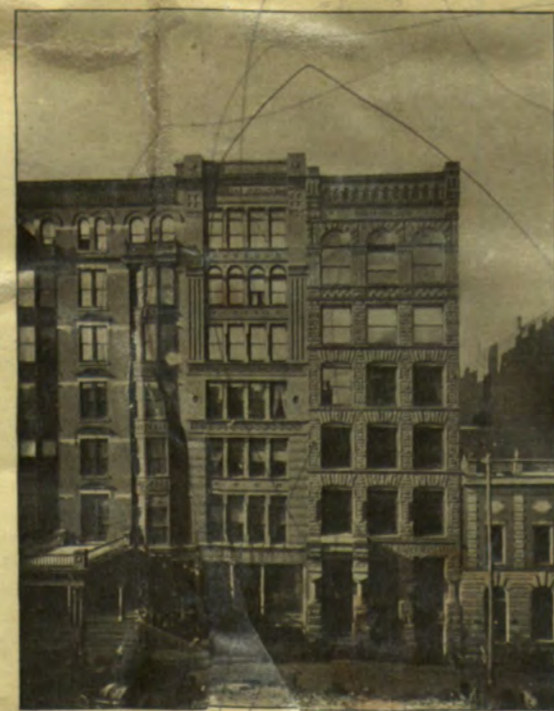


NEW COURT HOUSE.

P. stations are all brick structures, of neat appearance and substantial design, with interior decorations to correspond with their outward beauty.

The New Court House.

While not perhaps the most imposing from an architectural point of view, the new court house is undoubtedly the most noticeable because of its location in the center of the business portion of the city. The interior finish generally will be of marble, having the wallscotings, door and window casings and floors of foreign and domestic marbles. The ceilings throughout the halls and main rooms will be in heavy relief paper-mache. Where wood is used for inside finish, it is proposed to use hard mahogany. It is expected that the building will be occupied on April 1, 1896. The architect is J. Foster Warner and the general contractors for the work is the firm of A. Friedrich & Sons, all of this city.



HOTEL LIVINGSTON, MYERS AND TRUST BUILDINGS.

city. It is situated on the site on which the court house has been located since 1824, has a frontage of 140 feet on West Main street, from Irving place to South Fitzhugh street, and a depth of 160 feet. The familiar open space of 60 feet in depth in front of the old building has been reduced to six feet and the open

space or yard between the old court house and City hall has been reduced to 18 feet in locating the new building. The new structure is of white New Hampshire granite, smooth-dressed and has a total height on the Main street front of 87 feet, consisting of a high basement and four stories, with heavy granite cornice. The design is Romanesque in outline and masses with the detail selected from early Italian examples. The designs and finish of the building are the same on the four facades, and with the heavy reveals on all openings has a very solid, substantial appearance. The entrance on Main street opens into a vestibule 34 feet wide and 24 feet deep from which ten steps in the center, 20 feet wide, rise to the level of the first floor and eight steps 6 feet wide at either side descend to the basement floor. The interior of the building is framed somewhat after the manner of Italian buildings, with a central court covered at the top 92 feet above the level of the first floor with a skylight. The main hall on the first floor is 34x50 feet, from which extends a hall to the rear of City hall entrance. The building will have two elevators and will contain, in the basement, offices for the sheriff and superintendent of the building, and on the first floor offices of the county treasurer, county clerk, and surrogate, and on the second floor the four trial courts with judges' chambers, attorneys' room and jury room. On the third floor the general term and two special term court rooms with judges' rooms, law library and offices for court clerks, and on the fourth floor the supervisors' room, with rooms for clerk, committees, etc., district attorney and grand jury. There is also some room appropriated on the first floor and also on the third and fourth floors. The building is equipped with a system of hot-blast heating, whereby the air from outside is heated by passing through an immense steam coil in the sub-basement and forced by means of a steam engine through pipes built in the walls and opening in the rooms above 8 feet from the floor, thereby forcing out other air to the attic, where openings are provided for its escape. This apparatus is arranged to be operated in summer also, with the steam coils shut off. The building will



GRANITE BUILDING.

ants' room and a prisoners' room for use of detectives. The rear portion of this floor is devoted to the court room opening from which is a judge's chamber.

Third floor—Across the front the matron's quarters consisting of sitting room, parlor, chamber, lobby, bath room, dining room and kitchen. On north side rooms for children, each 7x16 feet, female prisoners' bath room and matron's main room opening upon and overlooking the large apartment in the rear devoted to the female prisoners' cells arranged on all the male prisoners' cells on the first floor with open court in center for exercise of prisoners. On the south side of central hall are rooms for the detention of witnesses, each 8x14 1-2 feet.

Mechanics Institute Building.

The Mechanics Institute and Athenaeum buildings occupy a site at the corner of South Washington and Spring streets. The tract contains over an acre of ground. The frontage on South Washington street is 346 feet on Spring street 100 feet and the depth is 165 feet. The long building erected is of brick, iron and terra cotta, and is thoroughly fireproof. The Sturtevant system of steam heating and ventilating, is used throughout the building and every sanitary precaution has been taken thus insuring the comfort and health of the pupils. All the rooms are well lighted; in the day time by numerous large windows and in the evening by incandescent electric lights.

The entrance is from South Washington street about half-way between the canal and Spring street. This building though ultimately to be used for manual training workshops, is no less suitable for classes in drawing, painting, etc., and until the erection of the main structure, which it is hoped will grace the front of the lot in the near future, it will be used for the department of industrial and fine arts.

The three floors, divided into nine rooms each, are more than double the former capacity, and provide ample accommodations for the present classes. The offices, library, and some of the class rooms are on the ground floor, the art rooms being on the second floor. Lockers and other conveniences are provided for the use of the students, and in every way the building is to be made as complete as possible. Alterations have been made in the Perkins house, and the domestic science department remains in that building.

Chamber of Commerce.

The new quarters into which the Chamber of Commerce is to move in a short time surpasses in almost every way the headquarters of the industrial and manufacturing directors of other cities. Along with the growth in influence and power of the chamber has come the need of larger and better quarters. It is to meet these demands that the magnificent new building at the corner of Main and St. Paul streets is being erected.

The materials used are pressed brick, terra cotta, stucco, and steel for the frame work. There are twelve stories not including a basement and sub-basement. The first floor, however, is finished on the outside with granite. In designing the steam power and heating and ventilating plant, the architects of the building have conferred with the well-known consulting engineer, Alfred R. Wolf, of New York city, and the work is being installed under the supervision of the architects by The Wells & Newton Company of New York city, Chicago and Baltimore. The main apartments of the plant

are placed in the sub-basement, which is reserved for this purpose. Here are installed the three Babcock & Wilcox water-tube boilers of a total capacity of about 350 H. P. large enough to furnish all steam necessary to run the plant and having, in addition, a reserve which will insure an uninterrupted operation of the plant under any circumstances. These boilers are

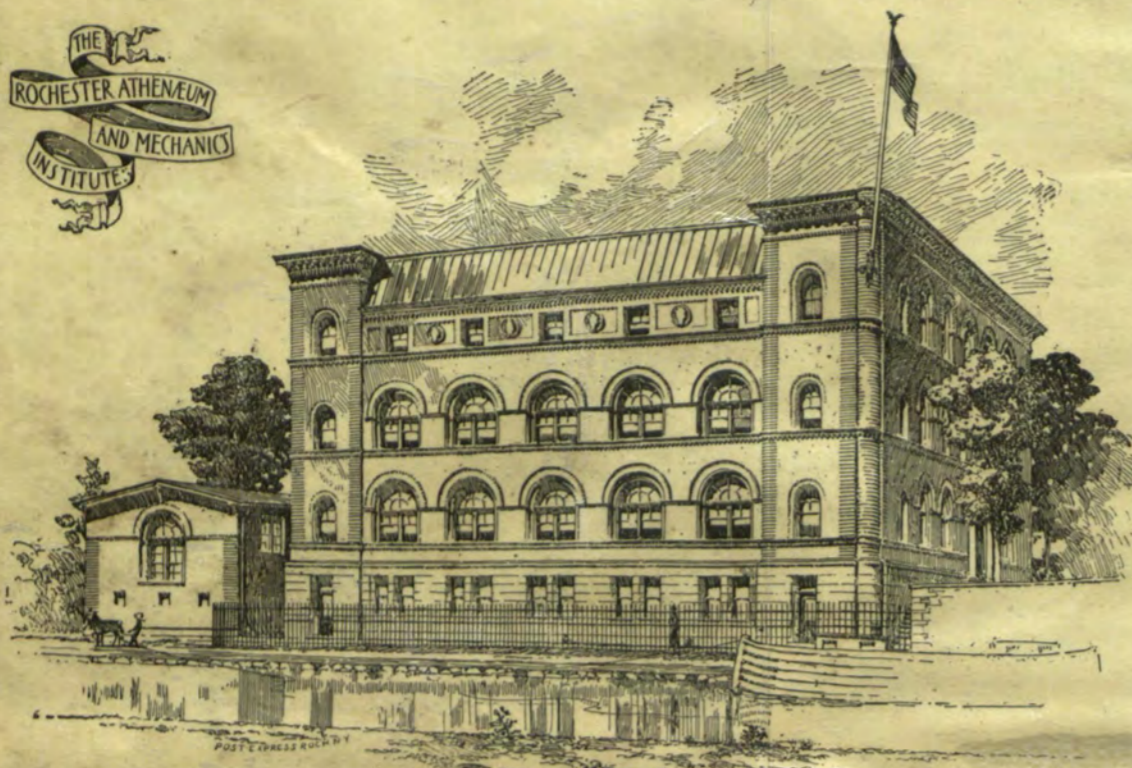


GERMAN INSURANCE BUILDING.

acknowledged as the best of the type known as safety boilers. They are constructed throughout of tubes of small diameter, and can accordingly, stand a very high steam pressure without any danger of bursting—a pressure many times in excess of what is ever used in the operation of the plant. These boilers were selected for the building on account of their superiority in safety and other desirable qualities above other makes, although their cost is much



WILDER BUILDING.



and while the air in the offices will be changed at least three times an hour, which is found a simple ventilation for such rooms, the air contained in the toilet rooms can be removed ten times an hour. This takes out every odor in the toilet and prevents the spreading of odor from the toilets to other portions of the building, inasmuch as here will always be a slow but positive current from the corridors to the toilets. The foul air of the toilets through large top registers enters a separate galvanized iron vent flue, which is carried up to the roof in one corner of the aforementioned main vent shaft but entirely separated from this vent shaft. Both vent shafts terminate in a fan chamber, from which the foul air is discharged to the atmosphere by a Blackman Exhaust Fan, five feet diameter of wheel, driven by a direct-connected Lundell motor. Another portion of the fan house is connected with the attic space over the assembly hall, the reading and the secretary's rooms, through which space the foul air from these rooms is drawn. This fan house also connects with the kitchen in the Mezzanine story. A separate direct-connected electric exhaust fan, three feet diameter of wheel, takes care of the Chamber of Commerce portion of the building.

It may be worth while mentioning also that the engineering department will be thoroughly ventilated. These rooms are practically shut off from the atmosphere and, therefore, liable to become overheated, even if, as in this case, all precautions are taken in regard to covering of cylinders of engines and pumps, steam pipes, etc. A separate distributing system of cold air ducts is therefore branched off from the large blower and a 3-foot exhaust fan provided for the exchange of air in sub-basement. Instead of rising up to 110 degrees to 120 degrees Fahr., as is so frequently ob-

higher. They are manufactured by the Babcock & Wilcox company, of New York city, whose name is the best guarantee of their excellent construction and their future satisfactory working. From these boilers, high pressure steam pipes are connected to all engines, pumps, and to the heating system, distributing the steam to all parts of the building. These steam pipes, as well as the pipes carrying the exhaust steam

time, with the result that whatever the climatic conditions, the fresh air can be heated to any desired temperature not exceeding about 110 degrees Fahr. From this stack the heated fresh air is carried through a system of galvanized iron ducts at ceiling of sub-basement to the different points of the basement and of the first story. A special arrangement is made to keep the show windows free from frost at all times. The

radiators correspond in height with that of the window sills. The two-pipe system has been adopted throughout, although more expensive than the single-pipe system, so current in western practice, because the two-



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

from the engines and pumps, are not suspended from the ceiling in the usual way, but are as far as possible supported by means of iron columns from the floor, to prevent the communication of any noise and vibration created in the machinery department to other portions of the building. With the same end in view, there is also inserted a sound muffer tank in the main exhaust pipe, which translates the puffing and interrupted motion of the exhaust steam as it comes from the engines, into an equable flow of steam to the heating system. As another precaution in the same direction, the heavy foundations of all engines and pumps are kept entirely separate from the foundations of the building, so that the machinery is in no way in contact with the walls or with the steel construction of the building. In this way a perfect separation is effected between the engine plant and the rest of the structure, in so complete a manner that the tenants will not be aware that there is any engine in the building. The importance of this fact will be fully appreciated by any one who has ever been compelled to work in a room disturbed by the monotonous, recurring and unceasing noises of engines, noises more troublesome and annoying than the tumult of a city thoroughfare.

The heating of the whole building is effected by the medium of steam. The upper floors are heated by direct radiators, erected in front of windows, while the store rooms on the first floor and basement are provided with a blower system for indirect heat. The fresh air for this system is taken from the court at the height of the second story; thence it is carried through a large vertical shaft down to the sub-basement, where a blower fan of 5-1/2 feet diameter of wheel forces it through a heating stack of 80 square feet surface. This heating surface is so subdivided, that more or less of it can be used at any given

main hall is provided with a number of direct radiators, distributed on first and second floors. The offices have direct radiators at the window sills in such number, that with few exceptions in the large offices, every window has its radiator. This location is the best on account of convenient occupation of the rooms and also the most desirable for proper heating, as the heat is provided exactly in that portion of the room which has the greatest loss of heat, viz: the window. Thus the cold draft from the window is checked. These

pipe system works noiselessly and makes a better looking job. Deviating from the usual practice in the construction of office buildings, a very complete plant is instituted for the ventilation of the whole building. The arrangement for basement and first floor has already been briefly described. The ventilation of the offices is secured in the following way: The sill of each window is provided with an opening, forming a fresh air inlet to the room. This opening is connected with a galvanized iron duct, which leads the fresh air to the radiator, whence it enters the room heated. The ducts are fitted with adjustable dampers, so that the occupants of the rooms can regulate the flow of the entering air as they wish. The foul air is removed from the room through registers over the doors, which can also be opened and closed at will. These exhaust registers are connected to the suspended ceilings of the corridors, through which the foul air passes to a large main vent shaft, extending from the second floor up to the roof. Provision is made for specially good ventilation of the toilet rooms

served in many similar plants, the air in the engine room will be maintained at a lower and more tolerable temperature, thus giving more comfort to the engineer force, a fact certain to enable these men to do better and more effective service and produce more desirable results, as far as the excellence of heating and ventilation of the stores and offices is concerned.

The Government Building.

The Federal building was several years in process of construction, ground having been broken in the early eighties while the finishing touches were not given until seven or eight years later. But as it now stands the citizens have no reason to complain; the delay is more than made up for by reason of the excellence of the finished product.

The building is four stories in height and contains thirty-nine offices exclusive of the rooms occupied by the postal service which uses all of the rooms on the first floor. The basement contains the bonded warehouse, the postal carriers' dressing room and the boiler, engine and store rooms. On the first floor are the quarters of the postal department, consisting of the private office of postmaster, assistant postmaster, and cashier, the large room in which the mails are received, sorted and distributed, and the small rooms which are more correctly speaking subdivisions of the large one. The small offices are occupied by the special delivery, stamp money orders and registered letter departments. The second floor has the following offices: Pension bureau, weather bureau, custom house, internal revenue department, superintendent of mails and carriers, railway mail rooms, civil service department, public waiting room, guagers room and janitor's room. The third floor is given over to the use of the chief deputy marshal, United States commissioners, United States attorney, assistant United States attorney, petit jury, grand jury, United States marshal, clerk of the District court, clerk of the Circuit court, judge of the Circuit court, the District court, Circuit court and the cells.

THREE ROCHESTER CLUB HOUSES.



WHIST CLUB.



ROCHESTER CLUB.

Red Medina sandstone is the building material used. The pillars, fireplaces, Tennessee marble. The hard wood used in finishing the first two floors is oak; that for the third and fourth, cherry. A lower surmounts the building which is also finished throughout. The furniture is of cherry; the partitions of oak; counters of oak; roofing, copper; window plate glass; elevator, cherry with stained glass lights.

The Granite Building.

The Granite building is one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful buildings which have been springing up in Rochester. There are few buildings in New York which can rival this triumph of architectural art.

The building is of the style known as the Italian Renaissance and is at once massive and elegant. The work was begun April 1, 1893. The excavation occupied eight weeks, as the work was in solid rock. The frontage of the building on Main street is seventy-six feet. The depth to Division street is 160 feet. The building is twelve stories high, the roof reaching an elevation of 158 feet. The building is absolutely fire proof. The walls of the first four stories are of granite, from which the building takes its name. The eight upper stories are of marble, and Perth-Amboy brick, the latter of light cream color. There is no laborious effort at ornamentation. But the effect of the whole situation is most satisfactory.

The front wall stands on five granite pillars, each 4 feet square. The side wall is sustained by eight granite pillars. The capitals are of the Corinthian order and the entablature corresponds. In the middle of the fourth story to the fifth, marble pillars sustain the superstructure and embellish the exterior, breaking what would be otherwise the too great uniformity of wall. The first row of pillars is capped by arches on which are borne groups of pillars, all of elegant design, and make a pleasing effect. Two groups of pillars of the same nature as those in front are situated on the side of the building near the north and the other near the south line, and are the same height as that in front. The cornice is supported by ornamental cantilevers and the frieze is festooned in terra cotta. Internally the building is not less solid than on the exterior. The halls are fire proof and the floors have steel beam girders with tile arches. The columns are steel protected from fire by the covering. There are 1,000 tons of steel beams, girders and columns in it, some of the columns weighing three tons. The frame is entirely of steel which supports the floors independently of the outer wall, which, are however, anchored to the frame. The flooring of the main apartment and halls is mosaic; that of the offices hard wood.

The grand entrance is on main street, the main entrance is on the east side, high opens into the store, the front of which is so amply provided with plate glass that the whole interior can be inspected as freely from the outside as from within. East of the main entrance is a fine arch way leading to the stair way and elevators, designed for the use of the occupants of the offices. Numidian marble is employed in the arch way and from the top of the arch to the impost it is sculptured in foliage. Below it is highly polished. The interior of the elevator hall way is wainscoted

The total weight of the building is 35,456,000 pounds. The weight of the material excavated for the foundation was 35,344,800 pounds. The weight of the old buildings taken down was 6,584,000 pounds, making the total weight of the material handled in the preparation of the construction of the building 77,384,000 pounds or enough to load a railroad train ten miles long, each car carrying 24,000 pounds. The architect of this magnificent building is J. Foster Warner.

Wilder Building.

Displaying an imposing presence in a foremost section of the city and towering above most of its associates, is the Wilder building, a pioneer among the tall and picturesque structures for which the Flower city is becoming noted. It is sit-

Powers Buildings.

The Powers Commercial building, and hotel which adjoins it, occupying the entire space on the Northwest point of



POWERS BUILDING AND POWERS HOTEL.

the Four Corners, from State to North Fitzhugh streets, were among the first of the massive modern structures to be erected in this city. The former is built of grey sandstone, marble and iron, while the latter is of brick, both being fire-proof. The combined property is nearly one and three quarter millions. The ground floor, with the exception of that portion devoted to the business office of the hotel, is used for store and banking purposes, while the upper floors are devoted to offices. A short time ago the hotel building was raised two stories, the floors being connected with the commercial building, and fitted up for office use. The two structures are eight stories high, and, with the tower, the main portion is thirteen stories high. They are pro-

uated on the Southeast corner of East Main and Exchange streets, being of a modern style of architecture, and built upon the latest improved styles, combining beauty and safety. It is erected on a solid rock foundation, which supports masonry and iron frame work. The building is fireproof throughout and is provided with air wells which assist materially in supplying good light and air. The building is heated by steam which is generated through the halls and rooms by means of a large engine and boiler located in the basement. Two fast running elevators take care of the immense business transacted in the numerous offices in the building, while the tower, surmounting the structure above the



ERIE CANAL AQUEDUCT.

eight feet high in marble. The floor is marble in mosaic. Four fast elevators accommodate the tenants on the upper stories. The elevators are of the highest finish, the ornamental wrought iron work on the casing being of the most artistic design manufactured.

The store proper has a floor surface of 18,841 square feet, nearly four acres and a half. Seven of the twelve elevators in the building are used exclusively for passengers and five for freight. The power for running dynamos, elevators, cash carrier system, etc., is supplied from seven steam boilers of eighty horse power each, making available 560 horse power for steam engines. Gas and electricity is provided for every room in the building, four arc dynamos and two Edison dynamos furnishing electricity. The electric plant, run by three engines, is capable of supplying two hundred arc lights and 400 incandescent variety, or more than is required to illuminate Brockport, Medina and Albion. Heat and ventilation is provided throughout the building by the Sturdevant system which changes the air every ten minutes. The Lamson cash carrier system has four thousand feet of line and is driven by two steam engines.

vided with all modern appliances, including fast and slow running elevators and unexcelled corridors. In these buildings are located the renowned art gallery of D. W. Powers. This gallery of fine arts is a prominent artistic feature of the city, attracting thousands of visitors. It is the private property of Mr. Powers, and occupies the greater part of two floors of the building. In it are invested a million of dollars, the rooms being luxuriously and artistically furnished. Canvases of the representative European and American artists are to be found therein, and additions are being constantly made. It is one of the largest and finest collections in America. This gallery was established, and has been maintained with the view to creating and fostering a love of art, in its higher degrees, among the inhabitants of Rochester.

German Insurance Building.

At the corner of West Main street and Irving place is the home office building of the Rochester German Insurance company, which is one of the most striking and valuable business blocks in Rochester, being in the business and geographical center of the city. It is

eleventh story gives the spectator a complete view of the vast expanse of buildings combining to form the Flower City. Towering one hundred and fifty feet above the ground, supplied with every appliance known to modern architecture, the Wilder building is without doubt a monument of the building industry which will stand for many years in memory of wise enterprise and money can accomplish.

Ellwanger & Barry Building.

A few years ago the nursery firm of Ellwanger & Barry added to the architectural beauty of the business section of the city by erecting a modern office building on State street. When the work was completed a structure of about sixty feet frontage extending to the alley in the rear and towering eight stories toward the clouds above, testified to the handiwork of the artisan. It is built on solid rock, the exterior is of brick with red sandstone trimmings, and the interior is of iron and other fireproof materials, with the exception of the flooring and casings. The elevators are of the latest improved style and all other accommodations are in keeping therewith.



GENESEE VALLEY CLUB.



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EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE AND EXCLUSIVELY MUSIC.

Hundreds of Fine Pianos from Famous Manufacturers Greet the Visitor to Rochester's Great Music House, Suitable for the Millionaire or Cottager.



H. S. MACKIE.



THIRD FLOOR.

Devoted to high-grade Upright and Grand Pianos—Wm. Knabe & Co., New York, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago; Hazelton Bros., New York City; Vose & Sons, Boston; Mackie & Co., Rochester, New York, and others; in fine Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Oak and other Rare and Fancy Wood Cases.

An even one hundred is the number State street of the Mammoth Music House of all Western New York. Five floors devoted exclusively to music. As you enter the retail department of the establishment with show cases filled with small instruments of every sound-producing variety. The next floor you will find the Only Knabe, the king of pianos. The best of work has been placed on the Knabe in mahogany, oak and ebonized, encased fit to decorate a palace. The Hazelton and the Vose & Sons'; each instruments of rare qualities and producing the sweet sound that the cultivated ear of the musician delights to hear. The Mackie Bell-Treble; this is a gem for all climates, and a lightning seller, costing a shade less than the giants above mentioned and suiting all purchasers. On the next floor a collection of uprights, for cottages and seashores, may be seen, and rented at very reasonable prices. Mackie is showing now the Ludwig & Co., New York, a splendid moderate-priced instrument. Almost every piano offered by this house now may be had in any wood to suit the purchaser. In every case the stools are made to match pianos and together with the beautiful covers provide an ornament that will add wonders to the most elegantly equipped drawing-room, light cases generally predominating, not so easily marred or scratched. A noticeable improvement on the better pianos is the American idea of regulating the touch for light or heavy fingers, and is a great benefit (also third or practice pedal) in preserving the instrument. Such a house as Mackie's of course caters to all classes, and to this end one may make the most favorable terms. Here you may buy on the easy-payment plan or you may rent. Catalogues of each kind sent free on application.

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WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT—Dealers in Musical Goods, Harmonicas, Strings, etc., will find it to their advantage to buy direct of our house. We are direct importers and furnish lowest prices consistent with first-class perfect goods. Any prices duplicated and all competition met. Send for our prices; we guarantee satisfaction.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT—Patrons of this department will find everything in the Music line offered at exceptionally low prices. All instruments, Books and Music are systematically and carefully arranged, and with a full corps of gentlemanly employees, who know the business, make selections satisfactory and easy. When in Rochester don't fail to visit our mammoth warehouses.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT—We make a specialty of repairing all kinds of Musical Instruments, Piano Fortes, Church, Pipe and Cabinet Organs, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Music Boxes, Accordeons, Drums, etc. We have competent workmen and guarantee reasonable prices and satisfaction. Piano and Organ tuning a specialty. Pianos and Organs boxed, stored, moved and shipped.

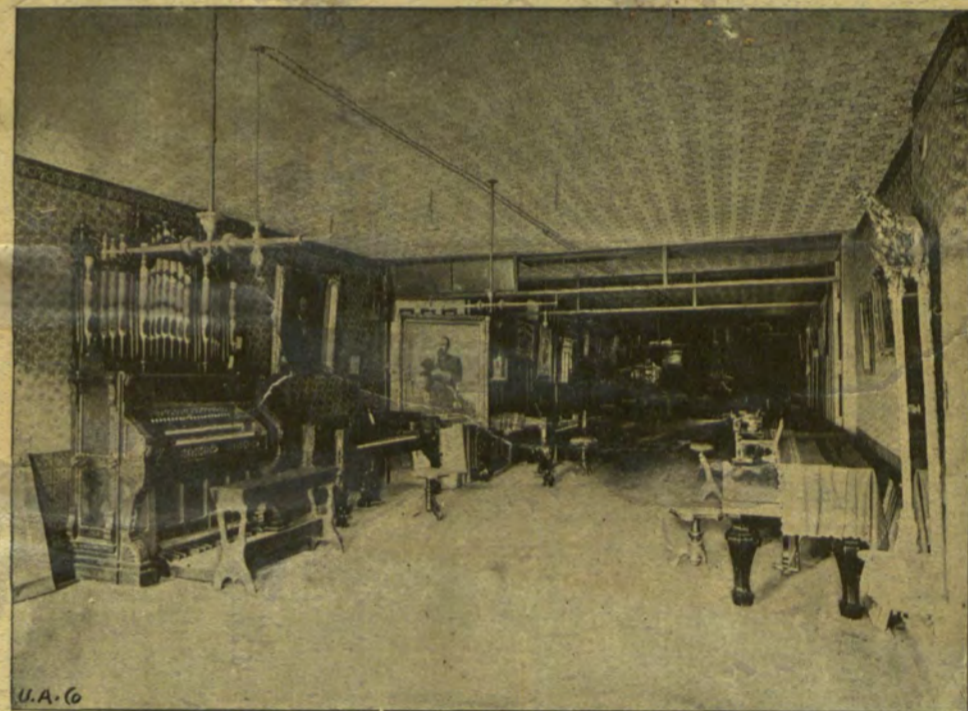


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FIVE FLOORS 20 x 110,
Each Devoted Exclusively to Music.



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Mackie Piano, Organ and Music Company, 100 State Street, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

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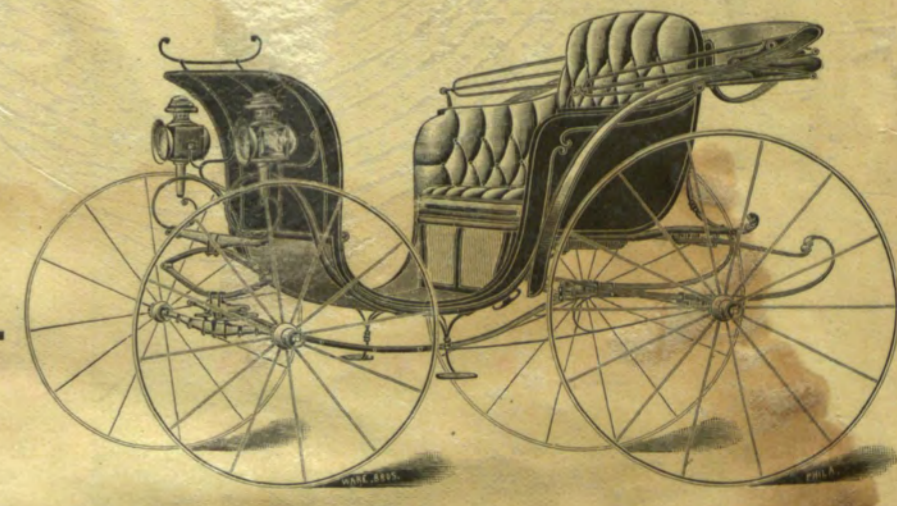
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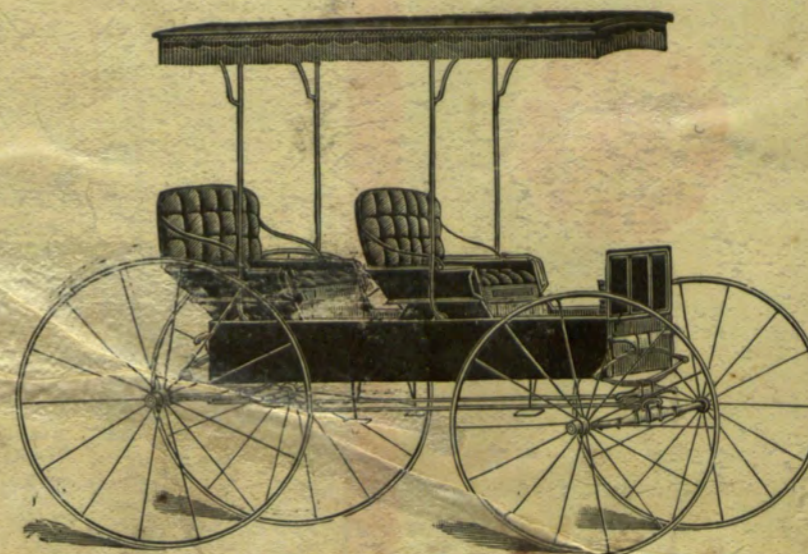
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