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HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW

— OF THE —

INDUSTRIES OF ROCHESTER.

1885.

TRADE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES,

MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES,

BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES,

— TOGETHER WITH —

SKETCHES OF THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS HOUSES,

— AND —

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

IN THE CITY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.:
COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & CO.,
1885.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

It is clearly evident from the wonderful development of the United States' resources, and the rapid increase of consumers in the country since the close of the civil war, that commerce and manufactures cannot longer be controlled in the interest of the few cities which have hitherto constituted the great centers and distributing points. The law of progression forbids the continuance of such monopolistic features, and the vastness of our territory, the immensity of our resources and their broadcast distribution, the remarkable enterprise of our people and the general development of the country at large, must naturally bring about the surrender of such unlimited power and the establishment of centers in every section having the facilities to sustain them. In no part of the country is there exhibited a more determined effort to develop the strength of local advantages and thus secure the early fruits of the equitable disposition of trade and manufacture, than in New York State, where this progressive spirit is particularly prominent. No State in the Union is possessed of more valuable resources and in more unlimited quantities. Recognizing their importance, commercial and manufacturing industries are rapidly establishing centers in the midst of this boundless wealth. Of the several points thus selected none possess more favorable advantages than Rochester—the Flour City—and none are striving more energetically to establish itself upon a scale commensurate with its magnificent wealth of resources; and it is for the purpose of disseminating more thoroughly the knowledge of the wonderful opportunities which here await new business capital, and also its rapid development as a great commercial and manufacturing center, that the compilation of this volume has been undertaken. If our labors succeed, even to a limited extent, in advancing the material interests of the public at large, and of this beautiful and well deserving city in particular, we will feel that our work has not been in vain.

We desire to return our grateful and heartfelt thanks to Wm. S. Kimball & Co., Alling & Cory, and C. R. Parsons, Mayor, for valuable assistance rendered, and to those business men who have so liberally patronized our work.

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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H. R. WESTERVELT,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

Adriance, Platt & Co.,

OF POUGHKEEPSIE & NEW YORK.

Wherever, in the civilized world, there is grass to mow, or grain to reap, the Adriance Reaper and the Adriance Buckeye Mower are known. From Russia to India, from France to Australia, their fame is spread, and the people of these countries unite with the inhabitants of the American Continent in proclaiming them first of their kind. This business was established about 1860, by Messrs. John P. Adriance and S. R. Platt, on a small scale, and has been built up by them to its present large proportions. At first they rented a building, and turned out only about five hundred mowers per annum, while now they manufacture from twelve to fifteen thousand mowers, besides three thousand reapers. Mr. Adriance attends to all the business of the factory, Mr. Platt having died last December. The present capital is \$600,000. The products of this firm are sold throughout the civilized world—America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The works of the Company are located at Poughkeepsie, New York, and cover about four acres of ground. Mr. H. R. Westervelt, the subject of this sketch, has been acting as general agent for the firm for the past fifteen years. His territory extends from Wayne county throughout the entire western portion of New York, besides three counties in Pennsylvania. He is a man of great experience in the business, and the trade of the firm has assumed large proportions under his skillful directions in his territory. This company manufacture mowers and reapers of the Buckeye pattern, all of which are known to be first-class in every particular. One of the most prominent among these many excellent machines is the "Adriance Reaper," a machine which combines all the excellent qualifications of its predecessors. In its construction special reference has been had to the views of practical operators and men of scientific attainments, and in it are successfully combined simplicity, durability, reliability, speed and strength, producing a machine unequalled for ease of management and capacity of wide range of work. We also notice the "Adriance Buckeye Mower." This is undoubtedly the lightest draft and most perfect mower manufactured—the perfection of mechanism, the mower *par excellence* of the universe; every machine sold by Mr. Westervelt is warranted to be perfect in every respect, all wearing parts made of steel, case-hardened and as free as possible from defects. Machines are also repaired at his depot, No. 25 Plymouth avenue. The machines he sells are sold at manufacturers prices, and purchasers from him enjoy all the advantages of those who deal with the works direct. Mr. Westervelt is an enterprising, energetic business man, and the manufacturers are fortunate in having such an able representative in this city.



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ROCHESTER.

ITS TRADE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

INTRODUCTORY

As a city advances in wealth and numbers, and as its commercial affairs multiply, and the arms of its trade are stretching, reaching in every direction, it becomes an anxious public to know the importance of its demands, as well as the causes that have given it such prominent claims upon their patronage and attention. Trade watches with lynx-eyed vigilance, and with the keenest and closest scrutiny, the manipulations of those who seek to secure its benefit, none the less than it does the points best benefited by natural means and artificial efforts, as the proper fountainhead of supplies, or the channel through which its commodities must flow, in the clearest, purest, least obstructed and least contaminated way.

Stimulated thus by a desire to present to the world a statistical work, condensed, systematically arranged and correctly reported, demonstrating the City of Rochester in its varied phases, its trade and commerce, its importance, advantages and resources, we have thrust ourselves upon the attention of the public. No such complete work has every before appeared; and modesty will not prevent us saying that, without a guide-star in our sea of explorations we have encountered many difficulties. Strange that a city of such propitious circumstances, pre-eminent in geographical and latitudinal location, should have consented so long to have had its light hid under a bushel! And yet such is the case. True, from time to time, various works have appeared, plethoric with scientific terms and technicalities, large and unwieldy and abundant in "glittering generalities" regarding our highly favored locality and its resources, yet none of the authors thereof have shown what is actually in existence, and that is the field now left for our operations. Therefore we present, in the following pages what we honestly believe to be a reliable and unbiased report of the City of Rochester as it really is. Our purpose has been not to advertise the parties whose names appear *individually*, but to advertise the city itself; the benefit, if any to result, to be general. With respect to the want of enterprise—a standing accusation which our fellow-citizens are accustomed to make against each other in tempestuous weather—we acknowledge the charge as seemingly reasonable and well founded, especially if it means a total inability to comprehend the morality, or realize the pecuniary value of clap-trap, slap-dash, or eclat. *Averse to puffing they have often*

refrained from scattering broad-cast, as they ought to have done, information relative to the mercantile and manufacturing advantages of our city; practical in their views, they sometimes forget that man does not live by bread alone; and straightforward in their own general dealings, and governed exclusively in their own transactions by economical and commercial reasons, they do not suppose it possible that such trifles as "ancient and fish-like smells" in market houses can keep one customer away from where he ought to go, or that such vanities as pageantry, puffery and matters of that ilk, can attract one tradesman where it is not his decided interest to buy. Enduring the trying ordeal of wars, fire, famine and pestilence, despite the ruinous prostration of trade and commerce, of financial shocks and failures, preserving their commercial honor and merchantile respect intact, they have brought their city to a dignified prominence in the world of trade, and commanded the respect and attention that such conditions have legitimately entitled her to.

The leading features of our city's wealth and prosperity we propose describing, embracing almost innumerable branches of commerce, of mechanical arts and sciences, manipulated and carried on by a live, progressive and go-aheadative class of merchants and manufacturers, who are aided in their transactions and labors by countless auxiliaries, such as ready capital, cheap transportation, steam, concentrated labor and the inexhaustible natural resources that a beneficent Heaven has placed in almost prodigal liberality at their disposal. These, guided by experience and a thorough knowledge of the wants of *their people*, and with indomitable foreign and domestic labor, energy, industry and skill, are fast transforming our city into a most formidable rival of any city in this section.

We do not propose, nor do we feel competent in the undertaking, to acquaint our readers with a minutely detailed account of all the commodities dealt in, their qualities and defects, the countries from which they are derived, and the many items regarding them that doubtless would prove interesting to the generality of persons. The excellence of a business publication, so we learn from political economy oftentimes depends as much upon what it *does not* as upon what it does contain; and so many details, although in themselves useful, unnecessarily encumber a work designed to unfold the information we contemplate disclosing in this. A seriatim report of all the multifarious branches follows, supported by such undisputable facts and figures that gainsaying the truth will be impossible, and which may convince the skeptical, if any such there be, as to the importance of the city of Rochester. Therefore, choosing rather to let the eloquence of arithmetical calculation speak for us what grandiloquent phraseology and fancifully wrought speculation might fail to accomplish, we are not fearful as to the result.

Months have been spent in this investigation, and the reports are submitted as illustrative of the present statue of commercial and manufacturing industry in Rochester. They are not exclusively of our own observation and knowledge, but that of others, and may be considered the opinions of two or

more of the leading men in each branch of industry; for large indebtedness is due to this source, both for original suggestions and confirmation of points otherwise doubtful. We do not claim for them exactness to the *cent*—to ascertain that would require the purse of Fortunatus, and inquisitorial powers far greater than any possessed by the Pope of Rome, the King of Naples, or the Emperor of all the Russias, or all of them combined—but simply to state facts that have come within the range of our observation, facts which might be noticed by almost any person of ordinary intelligence, meeting with them as they do on every thoroughfare of the city, with convincing proof that Rochester is already a great commercial city.

If the result of our labor demonstrates to the merchants and business men trading with Rochester, or trading elsewhere, that under a system of liberality and progression our people have stimulated industry by rewarding ingenuity, and by using most efficaciously the powers bestowed by nature upon them; that they have distributed their labors and capital most judiciously, diffusing general benefit to the country having intercourse with them, and built up for themselves a trade that is increasing and expanding, and is bound to result in a brilliant mercantile future for them, then indeed, we are satisfied with the work, and "love's labor has been rewarded."

But before passing to the present condition of our city's trade, we deem it appropriate to give some brief account of its past condition, the better to show her importance and the claims she has upon her sister States. All civilization grows up from small centers and humble resources. A man, a house, a village and a machine are often the starting points of new and grand developments of commercial success, social life and national history. The world is full of such record, that find illustration and culmination in the fame, and wealth, and power that gives success and triumph to personal enterprise, and stability and grandeur to a city's history. Rochester is rich in annals, rich in associations that makes her rocks historic, her hills remarkable, and her name beloved and honored in every clime. "These then are the treasured memorials of her people." These, whether they come down from the dim and shadowy past, or have their birth and fruition in the near future, are the antiquities of the place and of the citizens. In the usual acceptance of the term, our country has no antiquities. Art, science, literature, music, poetry, war, have left no records—given us no monuments. But its *physical condition*—glorious, comprehensive, phrase; taking in, as it were, in our own grand respiration, its unapproachable climate, its arable fields, its clear, swift-rolling rivers, its unhidden and exhaustless mineral wealth, its uncut fruits—these are the monuments; and monumental too, of the "Eternal Power and Godhead."

Aside from these, and with these, what do we lack for aught what wisdom can employ or skillful labor produce? Our only real antiquities are reminiscences of Indian life and warfare, and by a recital of the hardships endured, and of frontier struggles. The former, as to its origin and incidents, is involved

in mystery and mixed with fable, yet they are replete with interest to the curious, and gorgeous with thrilling tales of forest and flood to workers of fiction. The latter time blushes even yet in virgin loveliness and beauty, and yet lifts its maiden hands imploring Old Mortality to decipher its inscriptions, to freshen its facts, to revivify its memorials, and hand down to generations coming and to come "the short and simple annals" of a people who, believing with the poet, that "westward the star of the empire" would take its way, and coming from "a home beyond the mountains," settled on the banks of the great Father of Waters, whose fertile valleys their children have enriched as a garden, and made to "bloom and blossom as the rose."

Time, since then, has completed many cycles and brought many years of curious changes; years of history, civil and social, personal and domestic, unfold their pages of trial and triumph, progress and fame, toil and suffering, failure and success, virtue and vice, life and death. War, fire, famine and pestilence have held high carnival in her center; the march of youthful art, science, trade, commerce and literature approaches, anxious to be chronicled; while festivals and feasts, religion and licentiousness in glittering pageants or in tattered rags, each with their multitudes "come trooping up the bannered armies" with their contributions of glory or of shame, to fill the measure of the city's history. The leaves are brimming full; the acts and incidents are innumerable. Would that we could open the long closed volume and bring things long hidden out into the sunlight, make scenes long lying in obscurity, names long lost in the whirlpool of life, sweet voices long silent, address us from the past. But such is not our task. Therefore, we shall only garland a few of the reminiscences, skip lightly over the remainder and speak with words of soberness and practicability of the great and loving present.

EMBRYONIC ROCHESTER.

From the most authentic information relative to the condition of the country about Rochester at the time of its early settlement, we are led to believe that its hills were covered with cedar, its valleys and low places hid by a dense undergrowth of bushes, while the level country around was "peopled" by dense forests of hickory, oak, beech and such other lovely giants of the vegetable kingdom. Turning our imagination back to those early times, we cannot but feel an inward sublimity of its many charms. On the bosom of the beautiful river that courses the valley, we see the Indian's bark canoe; vast herds of buffalo, of elk and horse, "wild and untamed," roaming through its dusky wilds; the eagle swift on its prey and bold in its flight, "on cliffs and cedar-tops its eyries buildings;" the timid deer, basking at will in the genial sunbeams; or the winding smoke lazily ascending from the wigwam by the river's margin; warrior and maiden, chief and brave are here in glorious contentment, discussing in colloquial pleasure brave deeds or simple loves in this, their home, "shut out by Alpine hills from the rude world." Standing there, upon the hills opposite the city, what a grand and magnificent prospect would have unrolled itself before our vision; the far-off hills that now skirt the city's

suburbs blackened by dense foliage; the broad surface of the river stirred to gentle rolling by the evening breeze, and dashing its silvery spray against the rocks or its banks; the rolling, undulating surface of the soil; the tangled background of cliff and cloud empurpled by the brush of heaven; all would have made up a scene presenting a marvelous masterpiece of an omnipotent artist, a landscape as sublime and imposing in its grandeur as the Yosemite Valley, which distinguished the brush of Bierstadt, and gave his name to the roll of immortality. No churlish plowshare had ever marred the velvet of the old mossy green sward; no cultivator's fire had ever rioted in the wild luxuriant under-growth that waved its graceful plumage in every sheltered dingle, or in the tufted clumps of cedar that flaunted their verdant banners on every knoll and hillock; no axe had ever razed the gnarled and knotty barks of the huge oaks, time-honored and immortal Titans which, scattered far and near in their mighty grandeur, lifted their white thunderspirited heads, "staghorned and sear and blasted," above their less pretensions neighbors. Beneath this shadow the bow-string of the dusky hunter twanged terror to the antlered monarchs of the forest. Perhaps they stood here in their youth, when the boom of Columbus' gun announced to the whole world that a new land had been found. We know they were here, proud in meridian majesty, when America's unconquered legions swept on, like a moving wall of brass against the scarlet-coated mercenaries of the British lion. But, lo! a change has come over the tranquil scenes; the forest has disappeared, and up from the productive soil has vegetation sprung; the briar patch has been turned into a corn patch, deep into the hillside; the emblems of agriculture have fastened their roots, and no more will the startled stag bound from her lair when the crack of the rifle is heard in the valley, for some daring hunter has looked down upon it from the bordering hills and claimed it as the heritage of his children; the foot-prints of the Anglo-Saxon are made in its rich soil, and are impressed forever—the age of civilization has begun.

In the early part of the nineteenth century this locality, with the exception of such advantages as were apparent in connection with a magnificent water-power, must have been considered even by the hardest pioneers as a very undesirable locality. In fact, this is obvious, as the growth of Rochester seems to have been retarded, while other points developed with great promise, only after a time to sink into insignificance or pass out of existence all together, absorbed by the subsequent vitality of this community.

Formerly inhabited by the Senecas, who looked with jealousy upon the encroachments of our indefatigable forefathers, the first inroads upon the territory west of the Genesee River were made by Oliver Phelps, who secured from the aborigines by special treaty, a tract for a *mill yard* over twelve miles square, part of which was surveyed by Hugh Maxwell, who ran the western line of the purchase. This "*mill yard*," the modest and diminutively suggestive name by which the Phelps purchase was known, rather astonished the ingenious sons of the forest when they became aware of its real dimensions,

and excited their deep distrust even more, when they compared the size of the tract with the smallness of the mill which appeared about a year after the signature of the conveyance treaty, made July 8, 1788, at or near Canandaigua.

The title was unchallenged, however, but the faith hitherto held in the honesty of Mr. Phelps by the Senecas became somewhat impaired and they thereafter applied to him the rather ineuphonious name *Kane-kon-chi-cas*, which has been translated by some historians, "Waterfall," but which from internal evidence we are assured must have meant "Horsjostler," a word of great significance, and more appropriate, all things considered.

One hundred acres of the "*mill yard*" was shortly after the conclusion of the treaty given to Ebenezer Allen, (probably for a parsley bed,) who, however proceeded to erect a saw mill at the falls in 1789, which was the first structure planted upon the Genesee by our rapacious race.

Of all implements, the saw alone may be rightly called the Scepter of American civilization. The saw means comfortable habitation, convenient household furnishing, board walks, fences, etc.; in short, the advent of the saw is the signal for the exit of barbarism.

The first work of Allen's saw was to prepare lumber for the erection of a grist mill, and the mighty undertaking was completed in the spring of 1790, about ninety-five years ago. Round this period and about this mill the gushing and sentimental historian loves to linger, as in our youth we fain would tarry close to the apron-strings of our grandmother, God bless her, on bake days. We do not lack sentiment, yet our stock on hand is not sufficient for the public requirements, and is moreover entirely consumed by private contract. Then again, this is not a history but a sketch, true of course in such details as are given, but tolerably loose in texture; in brief our art friends will understand us if we compare our work to the Currier school, at least in this department. We shall therefore not gloat to any great extent over a description of the celebrated structure in which the first "miller of the Genesee" plied his useful and possibly innocent vocation. It cannot be considered as a success, for though at first visited by the settlers within range of a wide environment, it was found particularly difficult of access, and soon mills built at the more convenient localities, diverted its trade, and for years the "Miller of the Genesee" was left with but a casual customer upon whom to exercise his toll-taking propensities. It passed into other hands and finally into decay, along with the saw mill that preceded it, neither having fulfilled a proper measure of usefulness. Ten years after the erection of the mills they were neglected and in ruins; and though other similar enterprises were in contemplation, yet in 1789 this end of the clearing and the whole township was occupied by but twelve families; only one of which is chronicled as being respectable, however, (that of Mr. King), which provided repasts of wild pigeons for one grateful traveler who records his approval.

A magnificent climate and a vale of unexampled fertility began more and more to attract the attention of persons, who in spite of the obstacles presented by malignant malaria settled in considerable numbers, and though sixty members of the little colony was swept away in one year, by the ravages of fever, the community still continued to increase at a rapid ratio after the first proper impetus it received. This impetus was undoubtedly a tardy one, for in 1812 the population on the site of Rochester was but 15; though in 1820, eight years later, it had increased to fifteen hundred, a village of no mean pretensions.

In the early annals of this city the name of Nathaniel Rochester figures conspicuously, and after this doughty revolter from the supremacy of George III. Rex. the place was named, having been known as Falls Town, prior to this interference in its fortunes.

To him, conjointly with Col. W. Fitzhugh and Maj. Chas. Carroll, was conveyed in 1802, that insignificant corner of Phelps' "mill yard" originally bestowed upon Ebenezer Allen, containing one hundred acres. In 1811 some part of this tract was surveyed and apportioned in quarter-acre lots, some forty-three being sold to various settlers, and others at the aggregate price of four thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars (\$4,536), a sum for those days by no means inconsiderable. This sale was extremely useful in forming a nucleus for the embryo city, especially as purchasers were obliged under the terms of the transfer to erect buildings, of not less than given dimensions, upon the property sold previous to October 1, 1812.

About this time things looked more rosy for Rochester; rattlesnakes began to disappear and muskrats were at a premium. Under an act of Legislature the county was empowered to erect a bridge which was commenced in 1810 and was completed two years later. From some illustrations of the primitive structure, the first public work erected on this spot, which we examined with considerable veneration, we are led to remark that it resembles not at all the splendid iron viaduct built by Thomas Leighton, Esq., in 1875, over the same stream below the falls.

Without doubt this was a period pregnant with interest, for in 1811 (the precise day and hour are not given) occurred one of those terrific *rencontres* which has passed into history for all time to be known as the "Great Rochester Bear Fight," or the "Rochester Great Bear Fight," *n'importe*; take your choice reader, but believe that so far, no reliable historian has omitted to bear heavily upon the episode. In Vol. VII. Harpers' New Monthly Magazine, 1853, page 173, will be found striking portraits of Enos Stone, Enos Stone's dog, and as it finally proved, Enos Stone's bear. The party are comfortably represented *en tableau*. The bear reposing with dignity upon the crotch of a nondescript tree (you will find the species quite common in the engravings of that period), Enos in the very act of pulling the trigger of his old flint lock, while the dog awaits the anticipated fall of bruin with composure. Look, you! on this very spot now rises a colossal structure erected especially for brewin'.

No wonder the chroniclers that preceded us have paused, taken breath, supplied themselves with a new paragraph and a striking line of heavy caps before they began the recital of this dreadful fray.

The light of our calcium eye has therefore been directed to this matter more particularly, and as a consequence certain facts have come to the surface not otherwise generally known heretofore. By a carerul study of the illustration before referred to, it will appear that Enos Stone must have entered the conflict neatly arrayed in the conventional claw-hammer dress—coat of the period. Now this, if true, is a significant fact, and how can it be otherwise than a verity, bearing as it does the imprint of Harper Brothers, the only honest publishers in the world. It speaks volumes for the elegance and refinement of those early times, and explains the length of the fight upon the only feasible hypothesis, viz., that Enos was desirous of preserving his clothes from blemish, having an engagement to go to the opera that evening. The critic remarks, "There was no opera then." Sir, you are mistaken; if no opera, why then should Enos have sported his swallow-tail. Do not, rash iconoclast, dissipate the glamor with which we would robe the past.

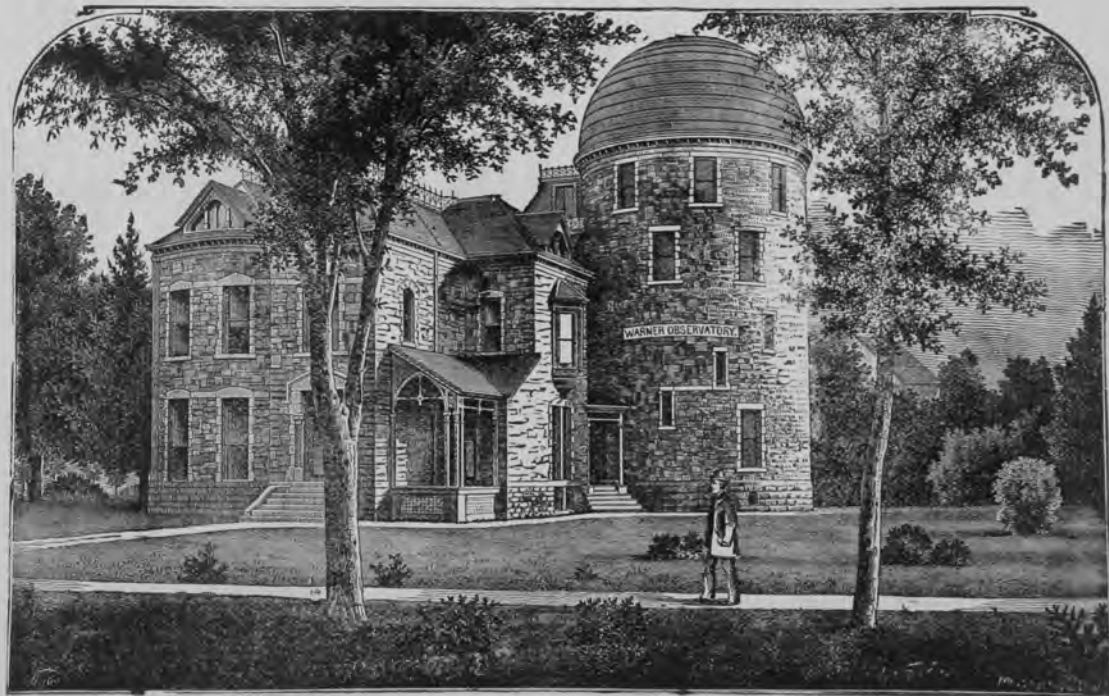
Several hours, from all accounts, must this fight have raged around the clearing, and we are enlightened greatly by being informed that this bear was mistress of the art of self-defense; in short, an accomplished pugilist. She boxed the dog and the dog's master about with great dexterity, keeping her "guard well up" and "landing" her "bunches of five" upon the "nobs" of her adversaries not unfrequently. How truly prognostic; at this very moment there are innumerable mills going on all around this classic locality, with a ring decidedly pleasing. Nay; even more significant, not far off rises the Warner Observatory from which the curious or the learned may shortly observe *Ursa Major* on any cloudless evening.

Let none wonder hereafter that the BEAR FIGHT had a potent influence in fostering the fortunes of Rochester, or that historians with unerring prescience should have marked it as a monumental incident.

A large amount of matter that has been collected and published with regard to the early history of this locality is doubtless highly interesting to those who by descent are naturally interested in the exploits of their forefathers. To the reader for whom this work is more especially intended such details would however prove of but little interest.

The primitive history of almost all communities in this country is marked by great similarity, and may be divided into regular, progressive stages, somewhat as follows:

First, a friendly treaty with the Indians, from which the noble red man retires very much the worse for liquor and very much poorer in real estate. Second, the erection of a saw mill or other primitive structure and the settlement of a few squatters. The start is now made, and by natural sequence the population grows, a school house and perhaps a church rises in the midst of



the clearing. A tavern affords equivocal repose for travelers, and on its generous porch the villagers gather to discuss the important themes of their little world in the evening. Then comes a postoffice, a newspaper, a court house, a charter and taxes, and finally water works, gas lights, good roads, paved streets, and in brief all the luxuries and privileges of civilization.

Notwithstanding the war of 1812, which disturbed the border greatly and was once the occasion of a panic that caused the denizens of Rochester to levant with undignified celerity, the community prospered and improvements were effected between 1812 and 1816 that transformed the public streets and highways from beastly quagmires into some semblance of decent utility. At the early part of the period mentioned a school was established, and as the parents of the attendant children were neither wealthy nor numerous enough to support it unaided, eight unmarried men with a just conception of their duties to society *volunteered* to contribute a certain sum annually to the educational enlightenment of the rising generation.*

The first mill and the first miller of the Genesee had both gone to decay when the "*Red Mill*" was built, probably in 1815. At the raising of this structure all the inhabitants of the village attended, male and female; the work occupied two days, and was followed, as was customary at that period, by what would be called now a "high old time," with unlimited rations of "grog" and another beverage of equal potency elegantly denominated "black strap."

The "*Red Mill*" was considered a prodigy of perfection, and its size colossal; it sported four pair of stones and when its primitive and ponderous machinery was in full operation the noise created was such that the miller and his men were obliged to walk three miles and a half into the woods before they were able to make themselves understood. This statement, however, the reader may take if he pleases, "*cum grano salis*." It is a matter of history, though, that the convulsive mechanism of this mill created an intolerable uproar.

In 1817 the village was incorporated by the Legislature of this State as Rochesterville, and on May 5th of that year took place the first election held in this community, trustees being chosen under the charter.

An organized fire department was established by the new board, for which an appropriation was made and tax levied for three hundred and fifty dollars. A Masonic Lodge was instituted during this year, viz.: Wells Lodge, No. 282, and numerous improvements about this time indicated a degree of thrift and energy quite remarkable. Numerous flour mills were erected, and such was the prolific character of the surrounding country that they were kept in operation day and night. Steam navigation was commenced on Lake Ontario in 1818; the canal project was actively canvassed, and an export trade to

*An incident particularly noteworthy, as we observe no record of a similar character again; it stands unique, and betrays a state of intelligence and liberality equally creditable.

Canada was transacted for the year just mentioned, in flour, pork, whisky, staves, &c., &c., to the amount of \$380,000. In 1819 the exports from Rochester, (which had now dropped the *vill*) amounted to \$400,000. In 1820, however, owing to a serious depression in prices, exports fell off to \$375,000. Flour was a drug in the market and slow at \$2.25 and \$2.50 per barrel, and the trade thereafter sought a direct eastern market with more promising results.

The citizens of that period were fully awake to the advantages which were devolved in the completion of the canal project and were extremely solicitous that Rochester should be traversed by it. The Canal Board were undecided in regard to the route, and public meetings were called and measures adopted for securing the passage of the canal through this section. These measures had much to do with settling the question and probably led to the election of De Witt Clinton as Governor of the State.

In 1821 a "boom" struck Rochester in a remarkable tide of immigration; improvement was the order of the day, the population increased with unprecedented rapidity and the value of property was greatly enhanced. Substantial buildings took the place of the old uncouth structures, the canal route was settled, and in 1822 the work of constructing an aqueduct was commenced the same being completed September 11, 1823. Much of the work on this aqueous viaduct was performed by convict labor, and cost the State eighty-three thousand dollars. It was regarded as a prodigy of engineering skill for those times, and after a useful existence for twenty-two or three years was replaced in 1845 by the solid and elegant aqueduct that now spans the river.

The opening of the grand canal (a title very suggestive of Venice) from tide-water to Lake Erie, in 1825, added immensely to the prosperity of Rochester, and necessitated the erection of numerous large ware-houses, promoted the industries contingent upon boat-building, and excited on all sides a remarkable degree of thrift. Flour mills became still more numerous and gained a high repute for the superior quality of the out-put, which, from seven mills for 1826, amounted to 150,169 barrels. A cotton factory, having 1,400 spindles was put in operation, and furnaces, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, &c., &c., sprang rapidly into existence. The town grew and flourished; it spread itself and began to be pretty well advertised. Sam patch made it the scene of his final and fatal jump in 1829. In 1832 the cholera threatened to decimate the population; in 1834 the State Legislature chartered Rochester as a city, and in 1835 a flood inundated a large part of the town and played general havoc along the banks of the Genesee, carrying off a new bridge and causing great damage to merchandise and other property.

"Taking one consideration with another," Rochester was not permitted to remain long in obscurity, and various incidents conspired to render the town tolerably conspicuous. That, however, which brought Rochester more prominently to the world—at least in name—than any other incident or

series of events on its history, was the breaking out in this community (1848-9) of a series of physical phenomena (known as the "Rochester Knockings") which staggered the credulity of mankind and absolutely set the philosophic world at logger heads.

These manifestations, assumed to be in defiance of all natural law, originated in the family of John D. Fox, whose youngest daughters, Catharine and Margaretta appeared to be in possession of certain powers which excited audible sounds without visible means, caused the seemingly causeless gyration of heavy furniture and other household implements or utensils, and in short played such incredible freaks with inanimate matter as to lead to the formulation of a new religion called *Spiritualism*.

It is a curious reflection that owing to a pair of very ordinary girls (aside from having a peculiar *penchant* for the removal of furniture by some undeveloped magnetic motor) Rochester became a place familiar by name at least to every civilized community in the world, and ere long a positive Mecca to which journeyed investigating pilgrims from all sections of this lunar lighted sphere.

Such is the fact, however, and, though the enthusiasm of that period has dwindled away, not a few still remain both in this and every other sections of the country who still maintain an undisturbed faith in the verity of spiritualistic theories and their accompanying phenomena. That the public mind was greatly exercised upon the subject may be readily inferred though it is almost impossible now to fairly estimate the influence of one of the most singular semi-religious experiences that ever visited any people, either in ancient or modern times.

In November, 1849, the alleged spirits through their chosen oracles, summoned the populace to convene at Corinthian Hall for the purpose of establishing the truth of supernatural communication, and the confusion and confutation of those hardy enough to deny the phenomena, and its assumed origin. The hall was packed in response to this unique call from immortals (as many believed), and an investigating committee was appointed, not to "call spirits from the vasty deep," but to ascertain that those who put in an appearance were *bona fide* in themselves, and especially that the physical revelations made by the celestial visitors were not attributable to mundane beings. The Fox sisters, assisted by others who had developed occult powers, appeared before the assembled multitude; and after a public exhibition, followed up by the committee in private for several days, a report was made to the effect that after every expedient had been used for the detection of fraud, none could be discovered, and the conference conveyed that the so-called manifestations were the outcome of superhuman agencies. This report, with all the accompanying proceedings found immediate publicity over the best part of two hemispheres, and occasioned a prodigious sensation. Half the tables in the land seemed to become at once intelligently animate, and mediums sprang up ready-made by thousands, like the crop that

grew from the sowing of the fabled dragon's teeth. Unheard-of properties were developed in unsuspecting articles of household use, a nimble chair was a prized possession, an acrobatic sofa was venerated as a fetish, while a vociferous bedstead was as much esteemed then as it would be execrated now.

The theories which grew out of these singular developments were an unequal mixture of German transcendentalism and Swedenborgian mysticism, so far as we can understand. They must have contained much that was true and good, otherwise they could not have found an abiding place in the hearts of thousands of honest men and women. We are not, however, writing on spiritualism, but in order to show the magnitude to which the movement grew, which is said to have originated here, we may say that ten years later, or in 1859, it was estimated by the "*Spiritual Register*," a somewhat attenuated authority, it is true, and not now extant, that there were not less than one million five hundred thousand professed spiritualists, four million who were imbued with a pretty strong tincture of faith, one thousand public advocates, besides forty thousand public and private mediums, one thousand meeting places, five hundred books and pamphlets and thirty periodicals.

The "Rochester Knockings," therefore, while probably insignificant in themselves, were made through the agency of human credulity (justified or otherwise) the basis for a fabric of belief which made more converts in a given time than did any religious creed now in existence. No traces are at present visible in Rochester that would mark it as the cradle of what is called the spiritualistic philosophy; the high tide of enthusiasm upon this theme has passed away, leaving probably, no more disciples of Andrew Jackson Davis in this community, than in any other of equal size and intelligence. Whatever its spiritual interest may have been, Rochester allowed nothing to interfere with its material advantages, and every year added something to its wealth and influence.

From having a population of fifteen hundred in 1820, it had increased so rapidly that in 1830 there was eleven thousand people within its corporate bounds; in 1840 twenty thousand, and in 1853 forty thousand was the estimated population, by a writer on Rochester in that year, who further states that twenty-two flour mills were then in operation, having an aggregate of one hundred runs of stone, with a grinding capacity of more than twenty thousand bushels of wheat per diem.

In 1860 nearly fifty thousand people belonged to this community; the water power had been improved and developed to such an extent that Rochester had become pre-eminently the "Flour City," having facilities, as asserted by credible authority, for making more flour in a given time than any other one place in the world. Numerous important industries (to be noted hereafter) had found special advantages here and flourished with great vitality. Eleven banks, with a total capital of nearly three million dollars, had



(JAMES VICK).

gradually come into useful existence. Ten years later, or in 1870, the census gives Rochester a population of 62,386, while in 1880 the people of this city numbered, according to the census returns, nearly 115,000.

At this juncture in our labor we may with propriety change the current of our remarks. We have brought the records of our city—in a rude and imperfect manner though it be, down to a period within the remembrance of almost even our youngest citizens. However, we by no means claim to be the historian of the city, and trenching in no part upon ground that properly belongs to the domain of biography, we have sought only to balance all drafts upon the past by the marvelously increased value of the present, demonstrating the philosophy of political economy in the presentation of *cause* by the grander illustration of *effect*. Therefore we may say, the past of this city has been well cared for and as a Neophyte in Archaeology, one may well then despair of success, and devote attention to the actual and *The Present* of our city, which sustained by energy, backed by capital, stimulated with fortitude, by virtue of success, presents with its material progress, its advances in

commerce and manufactures, its internal navigation by canal, river and rail, the industrial features, its telegraphy, telephones, electric lights, its enlightened press, its metropolitan advantages in every particular, themes sufficiently comprehensive and voluminous, and to which we invite the closest attention, and in which we promise faithful account of its magnitude and development. In connection we may say,

PROSPECTIVELY,

"Her destiny is fixed. Like a new-born empire, she is moving forward to conscious greatness. In her bosom all the extremes of the country are represented, and to her growth all parts of the country contribute. Mighty as are the possibilities of her people, still mightier are the hopes inspired. The city that she now is, is only the germ of the city that she will be, with her million souls occupying her vast domain. Her strength will be that of a nation, and as she grows toward maturity, her institutions of learning and philosophy will correspondingly advance. If we but look forward in imagination to her consummated destiny, how grand is the conception! We can realize that there will be reared great halls and edifices for art and learning; here will congregate the great men and women of future ages; here will be represented, in the future, some Solon and Hamilton, growing laws for the higher and better government of the people; here will be represented some future great teachers of religion, teaching the ideal and spiritual development of the race, and the higher allegiance of man to the angle-world. Here will live some future Plutarch, who will weigh the great men of his age; here some future Mozart will thrill the string of a more perfect lyre, and improvise grandest melodies for the congregated people; here some future Rembrandt, through his own ideal imagination, will picture for himself more perfect panoramic scenes of nature's lovely landscape. May we not justly rejoice in the anticipation of the future greatness of the civil, social, intellectual and moral element which are destined to form a part of the future great city? And may we not realize that the hundreds of thousands who are yet to be its inhabitants, will be a wiser and better people than those of this generation, and who, in more perfect life, will walk these streets of the city of the future with softer tread, and sing music with sweeter tones, be urged on by aspirations of higher aims, rejoice with fuller hearts, and adorn in beauty, with more tender hands, the final great city of this section."

ROCHESTER IN 1885.

From the more prominent points in the city a fine view is obtained of the country around, or let us for a moment ascend to the tower on the Powers' Block. Stretching away to the north, to the east, to the south and to the west, the thickly populated agricultural districts, made lovelier still by the soft gray veil of distance—handsomely diversified with highly cultivated vegetable, floral, horticultural, and extensive and valuable farms, intersected by numerous railways and gravel roads, present a most enraptured prospect. Now let me look down upon the busy haunts of man. What a panorama of mingled arts

and nature meets the eye ! Church-spires are marshaled in hosts, and warehouses stud every quarter ; the mansions of the opulent, half-hid by ancestral trees, and the cottages of the humble citizens are seen in every direction ; the smoke-stacks of industry rising at countless points, form a forest of progress, while clouds of smoke vomited from their untiring throats, bathe the city in vapory folds, and seem climbing one on top the other to kiss the " God of Day." Lastly, the river, winding like a silver snake—not by bold and sky-kissing peaks, but past the scenes of honest toil and thrift, lending the force of its waters to turn the ponderous wheels of its factories, and to add to the comfort of the people who inhabit its banks. There are no red gashes on the fair bosom of the Mother Earth ; swords have, in this quarter of the " universal vineyard," been turned into plough-shares, spears into pruning hooks—it remains only for the iron-tongued eloquence of the pen, more powerful than the gleam of falchion or the scepter of kings, to proclaim its glittering excellencies, and to assert its proud position. To witness these charms and to feel the sublimity of the cause, there seems within the heart such a flood of melody, seeking voice, that sometimes, for very ecstasy, one is half-tempted to give language to all the pent-up joy that other men have frittered away, and that we have gathered up for a sight so rare and exquisite. The poet Cowper had in his " mind's eye " a scene of comports grandeur :

" 'Tis pleasant, through the loop-holes of Retreat
To peep at such a world ;
To see the stir of the Great Babel, and not feel the crowd ;
To hear the roar she sends through all her gates
At a safe distance, when the dying sound
Falls a soft murmur on the uninjured ear."

So, whether we take it in the glarish light of day, or under moonlight or starlight vision, no city in the world presented a fairer view than Rochester.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Viewing Rochester with respect to situation, we may truthfully remark that she possesses unrivaled means of communication with the East, South and Northwest, and directly or indirectly with all points of prominence in the United States. These facilities, which we group together here for the purpose of preserving systematic arrangement, embrace Railroads, River Facilities, and Canal Facilities. We are quite certain that there are many points connected with these subjects of great importance, which we shall in such limited space, be unable to discuss at length, yet we will undertake to give the leading features, since they are subjects that cannot be ignored.

RAILROADS.

The means by which a community secures an intimate connection with its contiguous or remote surroundings are of the highest importance ; convenient railway communication is a modern essential for the prosperous development of traffic. If the State Commissioners in 1818 or '20 had decided to divert the route of the Erie Canal from Rochester, there is no shadow of a doubt but that

"Falls Town" would have remained "Falls Town" perpetually. Conjoined to the advantages afforded by the Erie Canal, Rochester enjoys such as are conferred by the following railways which connect with a net-work of lines, by which all points in the United States and Canadas are reached with the least possible delay and expense. Of these roads we propose to say something in detail, and shall commence with the

NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

In 1874, the affairs of this railroad came under the charge of Hugh J. Jewett, Esq., who, aided by a most efficient staff of officers, has managed them with unparalleled skill since that time, and placed the corporation upon a footing that reflects the highest credit upon the executive ability of all who have contributed to the gratifying results laid bare in the last annual report of the company to the State Engineer and Surveyor at Albany.

The name by which the road is most popularly known throughout the civilized world is "The Erie Railway," but the title did not adequately express the scope of the undertaking. In 1878 the name was accordingly changed to New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, a title more in keeping with the comprehensiveness of one of the trunk lines of the United States. With western termini at Buffalo, Dunkirk and Suspension Bridge, the main line trends from Buffalo to the southeast, and traverses in a very direct line to New York some of the most delightful and romantic scenery in the world. From Rochester the road runs to Corning, where the main line is joined, and through connection obtained with New York as well as Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The third rail was completed to Jersey City, December 24, 1878, thus giving a continuous standard gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches from Jersey City to Buffalo, International and Suspension Bridges. The extent to which improvements have been carried on, must result in a large increase of business, not less than two million two hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars being applied to the purchase of property in Buffalo, the erection of a new engine house and machine shops, passenger depot and sheds, grain elevator with a capacity of seven hundred thousand bushels, besides the purchase and completion of a basin, wharves, sheds, and a grain elevator of one million three hundred thousand bushels capacity in Jersey City, thirty-eight locomotives, the laying of the third rail, second track, side and third tracks, bridge superstructure, etc.

In this city, also, the company has made a purchase of additional land, involving the outlay of sixty thousand dollars, and, although we do not know what its ultimate disposition may be, we are confident that its acquisition will accrue to the benefit of Rochester and add to the convenience of the traveling and commercial public.

Some time ago the road still further increased its mileage and facilities by leasing the Buffalo & Southwestern Railroad, from Buffalo to Jamestown,

which gives close connection with the Oil Country, as well as the iron industries of Pennsylvania. By this arrangement they connect with their main line, at Dayton, for Bradford and all points in the Upper Oil Country, connect at the D., A. V. & P. junction with the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh Railway for Pittsburgh and all points in the Lower Oil Country and the coal fields of Pennsylvania. At Jamestown they connect with the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, now the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, for all points in the South, Southwest, West and Northwest, and are thus enabled to present the most available outlet to southwestern Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and the Ohio River Valley Country. This part of the country is exceedingly picturesque as well as agriculturally productive, and as Jamestown is a highly popular summer resort, the traffic under this new management must of necessity be marked by an annual increase.

Speaking of this railroad in its entirety, we observe that a large amount of money has been spent on improving the main track and branches, and general repairs, and the equipment put upon a footing unrivalled by any of its contemporaries. Indeed the management seems to have been actuated by a single idea, viz., to secure to their railroad a name for keeping good time, for being careful, to a degree of the comfort and safety of their patrons, for possessing elegant coaches, and, above all, for having obliging and civil officials; and in this they have been eminently successful. With reference to the safety of the road, we find that the chance of any passenger being fatally injured while traveling by it, is as one in five and a half millions, and of being injured, ten in six millions. If, however, the passenger's own carelessness was not counted against him in this calculation, the chance of being fatally or otherwise injured would not reach even the risk we have stated, and this record is unequalled by any road of a like extent in the United States. The advantages which Rochester derives from such a connection are incalculable, and this railroad deserves well at the hands of travelers and shippers generally, securing as it does to this city a freedom from charges which otherwise would be made to discriminate against its trade. By it the city is secured an outlet to every part of the country, east, west, northwest, south and southwest; and it is to be hoped that nothing will arise to impair the future usefulness and prosperity of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad. In New York, John N. Abbott is the General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the company, and has done no little to secure to the road that pronouncedly favorable position which it has attained in the eyes of the traveling public. Messrs. J. E. Butterfield and B. F. Harris act as Station Agent and Contracting Agent respectively, for the road in this city, and have offices at No. 3 Exchange street, both being actively engaged in promoting the objects of the company, and from them all information relative to passenger, freight and other business may be promptly secured. The following are the officers: H. J. Jewett, President; Vice-Presidents, G. R. Blanchard and E. S. Bowen; General Superintendent, B. Thomas, Jersey City. Freight Traffic, Manager, R. C. Vilas, of New York; General Passenger Agent, J. N. Abbott; General Freight Agent, Edward Foley, New

York; Superintendent Rochester & Buffalo division, C. Neilson, Buffalo; Contracting Agent, B. F. Harris, Rochester; State Agent, J. E. Butterfield, No. 4 Exchange St., Rochester.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad was the result of the consolidation of the Tonawanda road, the Auburn & Rochester road, the Niagara Falls, Lockport and Rochester road, the Rochester and Charlotte road and the Rochester and Syracuse road, effected May, 17th, 1853, with a united capital stock of \$23,085,600 and debts assumed to the amount of \$1,947,815.72. The depot in this city occupied the former site of the Auburn & Rochester depot and was built by C. A. Jones in 1851, and torn down in 1883.

In 1882 the business of the Central Railroad had increased in so large a degree that the passing of trains became a continued source of annoyance and danger to the citizens of Rochester. So many accidents had occurred and so many lives had been lost that it became necessary to provide some means whereby the street crossings might be rendered safe. A committee was appointed by the city consisting of Patrick Barry, Geo. C. Buell, Emory B. Chace, Frederick Cook, Henry H. Craig, Frederick Goetzmann, James H. Kelly, William Purcell, Jas. E. Booth, Martin Briggs, Freeman Clark and Chas. J. Hayden, who were to confer with the railroad authorities and endeavor to come to some understanding regarding the matter. After some consideration it was resolved to elevate the track above the street crossings. Accordingly ground was broken for this great work, March 18th, 1882, and it was prosecuted with great energy until September, 1883, when it was virtually completed. Although the undertaking was of great magnitude it was successfully carried on without hindrance to a single train or an accident of any importance. Huge retaining walls were built, the river, the mill race and the streets were spanned with durable iron bridges, millions of yards of earth were filled in between the walls, and the tracks were changed and thrown over, all in less than a year. As a matter of information we give the various amounts of material used in the work up to the last of September, 1883: Earth excavated, 54,898 yards; loose rock excavated, 3,793 yards; solid rock excavated, 375 yards; earth filling, exclusive of excavation, 379,820 yards; masonry, 39,812 yards; timber and plank, 11,670 feet; wrought iron, 61,323 pounds; cast iron, 31,307 pounds; spikes and nails, 12,977 pounds; brick, nearly 2,000,000. The contractor for most of the work was Mr. James Smith, of Easton, Pa. The new train house which is imposing in appearance and finely finished throughout was built by Mr. Geo. W. Thompson. It extends from Clinton to St. Paul streets, is 682 feet in length, 130 feet in width and contains seven tracks, four tracks being outside of it. The work of erecting this building began June 29th, 1882, and was finished in the summer of 1883, at the cost of \$150,000. The amounts paid to contractors to October 15th, 1883 was as follows: James Smith, \$377,910.49; Cragie, Rafferty & Yeoman,

\$195,952.51; Alden & Lassig, \$125,001.12; George H. Thompson, \$180,731.73; Cheney & Marcellus, \$45,706.10; total \$925,301.95. The officers of the company are as follows: Charles C. Clark, President; 1st Vice-President, Chauncey M. Depew; 2d Vice-President, Horace J. Hayden.

THE ROCHESTER & GENESEE VALLEY R. R.

The above road extends southward from Rochester to Avon, a distance of eighteen and a quarter miles. The movement to construct a road was made at a meeting held December 27th, 1850. John Vernon was chosen President; Wm. Cuyler, Vice-President, and B. T. Howard and J. R. Bond were chosen Secretaries. On January 15th, 1851, an adjourned meeting was held in the village of Mount Morris, and articles of association were drawn and adopted and a board of thirteen directors appointed. On March 19th, 1851, the following directors were chosen: Jas. Faulkner, Chas. H. Carroll, Jas. S. Wadsworth, John Vernon, Daniel Fitzhugh, Allen Ayrault, Elijah, F. Smith, William Pitkin, Azariah Boody, Amon Bronson, Levi A. Ward and Freeman Clark. The directors elected Jas. S. Wadsworth president of the board and Freeman Clark treasurer and secretary. It was agreed by articles of association that the capital stock should be \$800,000, and the title the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad Company. Work was begun September 30th 1852, and the road opened to Avon in 1854. Some time later it was leased by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad for a term of ninety-nine years. We annex below a list of the directors: James Brackett, President; D. W. Powers, Vice-President; J. B. Perkins, Secretary and Treasurer; John Lutes, Amon Bronson, J. H. Foley, H. C. Brewster, G. H. Perkins, Frank S. Upton, J. E. Butterfield, H. C. Roberts, W. N. Cogswell, and Charles G. Miller.

THE ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH R. R.

This road was incorporated in 1869 and extends from the city of Rochester to the village of Salamanca, in Cattaraugus County, a distance of one hundred and eight miles. The work of construction was begun in 1872, and on the fifteenth day of September, 1874, the road was opened for traffic to the village of Leroy, twenty-five miles from Rochester. August 6th, 1877, it was completed to Warsaw, forty-four miles, and on September 18th of the same year, to Gainesville, fifty-four miles from Rochester. The road was finally completed to Salamanca and opened for regular through freight and passenger business on the 16th of May, 1878. In July, 1879, the majority of the stock was owned by William H. Vanderbilt, and the road was practically owned and controlled by him until that year. At that time suits were brought against the railroad company by the city of Rochester to recover \$600,000 which had been contributed toward the construction of the road. The suits were decided against the city and in favor of the company. Mr. Vanderbilt dropped out of the management and the road was unable to pay the interest of the first mortgage bonds, which fell due on the first of January, 1880, when the road was sold and purchased by Walston H. Brown and others. A company was organized under the name of The Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company, and

the line extended to Pittsburgh, Pa. A large and handsome depot was erected on the corner of West Avenue and Ford street, and the terminal facilities were largely increased. Walston H. Brown, Esq., is President; George F. Stone, Vice-President; Thomas F. Wentworth, Secretary; and Frederick A. Brown, Treasurer. The Directors are: George F. Stone, Henry Day, Andrew Peirce, A. L. Hopkins, Augustus Konatze, George W. Parsons, Fred D. Tappen, Adrian Iseling, Jr., Walston H. Brown, John H. Hall, George D. Morgan, Wheeler H. Peckham, Fred A. Brown, Thomas F. Wentworth, George E. Muchant, General Manager; J. T. Gardner, General Superintendent; J. F. Dinkey, Auditor and Assistant Treasurer; J. M. Sawyer, General Freight Agent; I. S. Emery, General Passenger Agent, and William E. Hoyt, Chief Engineer.

BAY RAILROAD.

The Bay Railroad was completed in the year 1879, from Rochester to the junction of Irondequoit Bay with Lake Ontario, a distance of six miles. The terminus of the line is in the north-eastern part of the city. This is a very popular road, as it affords an opportunity for cheap and rapid transit to one of the most delightful regions in the country. The main office is in Powers' Block. E. R. Thompson is President; Herman Glass, Vice-President; and S. E. Doran, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ROCHESTER & ONTARIO BELT R. R.

The Rochester & Ontario Belt Railroad was begun in the year 1882 and completed as surveyed by Mr. R. J. Smith in 1883. It passes through one of the most picturesque sections of the country and is destined to become a very important road both for pleasure and freight traffic. The portion now finished extends from the northern part of Rochester to Lake Ontario, a distance of about six miles and is generally known as the Windsor Beach Railroad. In the latter part of 1883 the road was purchased by the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and has since then been operated as a pleasure road in connection with the latter. The officers are as follows: President, Michael Fillon; Vice-President, N. H. Galusha; Secretary and Treasurer, Nathaniel B. Ellison.

THE GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD.

This road was commenced in the latter part of 1881, and was in use in the spring of 1883. It runs through the bed of the abandoned Genesee Valley canal and traverses a delightful and fertile section. The building of this road brings into closer communication the thrifty farming communities along its line, and as Rochester is the natural metropolis of the Genesee river, it cannot fail to be greatly benefited by any new development of enterprise in any part of the territory. Business relations that have heretofore been confined to Buffalo and Elmira will now in most cases be transferred to Rochester, as easier of access and affording in some respects better chances for good

bargains. The road for its entire length from Rochester to Olean, extends through a rich and productive agricultural district, and where were only dullness and inactivity a year or so ago, we now find active business. New buildings are being erected, farms improved and all the signs of a prosperous community are to be seen. The road is yet in its infancy and it will take time to show all that the Genesee Valley is capable of receiving in the way of improvement. The road enters the city from the south and has its terminus upon West avenue, at the corner of Trowbridge street. It is controlled by the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Company.

ERIE CANAL.

Work was begun on the Erie Canal July 4th, 1817, on the middle section, from Utica to the Seneca River, and on the 24th of October, 1825, the *grandest* work in America, up to that time was finished. We will say a few words with regard to the importance of keeping this canal in operation, as a means of transportation from the West to the Atlantic seaboard. It has frequently been stated that the expense of preserving this great waterway was greater than any income which could be derived from it, and that true policy, therefore, dictated its abandonment. No conclusion could be more fallacious. The object in the minds of the creators was not to put money into the treasury, but to benefit the people, and this it has ever done, never more so than in those years when the aggregate of tolls was rapidly decreasing, never more so than at this present time, when the canal is free and the State derives no income at all from the commerce between its banks. If no moving craft were henceforth to disturb the tranquility of its waters and every boat were to be rotted at the dock, the necessity of its retention would still be paramount, and our legislators should turn a deaf ear to every proposition for its close. As long as it is in existence the farmer can get his produce to the great mart of this hemisphere at a living rate of transportation, or sell it here at a price that will enable him to support his family in comfort; let the Erie Canal become a thing of the past, competition dies, and the rates of transportation are at the merciless whim of the railroad corporations, which would crush out all incentive to agricultural production and paralyze half the industries of our city. We annex below some figures which will be of interest to our many thousand readers: The cost of the first construction was \$7,143,789, of the enlargement \$44,465,414, making a total of \$51,609,203. When it was enlarged the line was straightened somewhat, shortening the length by twelve miles, so that it is now three hundred and fifty and a half miles long with seventy-two locks, whose total lockage is nearly six hundred and fifty-five feet. The maximum burden of boats is two-hundred and forty tons. Of what was done on the canal fifty years ago the following comparative table will convey some impression: Total tolls for 1833, \$1,290,136.20; for 1834, \$1,179,744.97; for 1835, \$1,375,821.26; for 1836, \$1,440,539.87; of these the amount collected in Rochester was in 1833, \$168,452.37; in 1834, \$164,247.28; in 1835, \$176,170.33; in 1836, \$190,036.59.

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain shipped from Buffalo by canal from the opening of navigation to July 31st for the last two years:

ARTICLE.	1885.	1884.
	CANAL OPENED MAY 11.	CANAL OPENED MAY 7.
Flour	832 bbls	1,423 bbls
Wheat	6,143,122 bush	7,201,766 bush
Corn	6,140,681 bush	3,334,251 bush
Oats	67,550 bush	1,705,854 bush
Rye	64,954 bush	798,926 bush
Barley	120,706 bush	97,654 bush

Number of boats cleared since the opening: 1885, 2,171; do 1884, 2,370.

The people of New York, as all the world knows, are proverbially a *business* people, all striving with energy, and untiringly, to better their condition in life. Yet, amid their apparently increasing struggle, the higher and more vital interests of society are not neglected—the cultivation of the mind and the elevation of public and private morals, are not overlooked. Indeed the people of this section are not less distinguished for their devotion to the cause of popular education and general enlightenment and refinement, than they are for thrift, enterprise and industry. Evidences of this fact may be seen on every hand—in our excellent school system and our numerous colleges, in the number, strength and character of our church denominations, in our many charitable and benevolent institutions, in short, in the high standard of intelligence and refinement prevailing among the masses of the people. Although the country has been settled only a short time, society is as good here as in the older communities. In Rochester this is especially the case. The public school system of this place is unsurpassed; our libraries are large and well selected; all the church denominations have strong and intelligent followings; our theatre buildings and attractions are surpassed by few; our newspapers are numerous, varied and eminently metropolitan in both enterprise and editorial ability, while the city itself is well built, the streets well paved, and sidewalks well made, in fact, all the advantages and conveniences of a progressive city are provided. The character of the architecture is of the highest standard both for durability and attractiveness. Recognizing that a work of the nature of the present publication would be incomplete without a descriptive sketch of Rochester, giving the architecture, city government and other institutions, municipal, charitable and benevolent, etc., etc., such a sketch will be found at the conclusion of the business review.

From what has been said, it will be seen that the plan of this work embraces three divisions: the resources of Rochester—agricultural, manufacturing and commercial; its trade and industries—wholesale and retail, and manufactures; and a descriptive sketch of the city. In addition to the above follows a series of special notices of individual firms and establishments, giving



a history of each house and the most prominent features and particulars of its business. These notices, it is believed, will furnish the most accurate account of the details and particulars of the business of all kinds of this city yet attempted, while they will be of great advantage to the parties interested, and hence to the business interest of the place, in making known the facilities and means to be found here of supplying the retail dealers and others of the country tributary to Rochester, with their stocks, and also of handling their products. It being the intention of the work to be circulated through the mails and otherwise all over the country, the pamphlet form has been adopted and its volume has been limited to a comparatively small number of pages, in order that such circulation might be less expensive, and therefore more general and widespread. In the limits of such a publication of course, no effort is made to consider every interest in all its bearings, the purpose being to discuss each matter as briefly as a proper regard to the facts involved and their importance would justify.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

Considering the remarkable growth of Rochester, considering the natural advantages of its geographical position, and withal, considering its boundless and diversified resources—agricultural and arboraeal—together with the extent and character of its transportation facilities, it is but reasonable to expect that in this review of its business transactions, its trade and industries, mercantile, and manufacturing of every description, we should be able to present a very flattering showing, not only of the present volume of business in all and in the several lines of trade and other industrial pursuits, but of the past growth and development, and there is no room to disappoint the just expectation; in fact the results, as we shall hereafter attempt to outline them, will even more than justify the expectation.

WHOLESALE AND JOBBING TRADE.

The history of the wholesale trade of Rochester dates one-half a century back, when several houses entered upon this line of business, and, as the result soon showed, it was not an unwise or *unprofitable* venture. In fact, the sales of more than one firm that year footed up over *one hundred thousand dollars*, and, by their experience it was demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt, that this city presented the most decided advantages as a wholesale point. Since then, its progress in this department of business, has been a perfect series of triumphs, until now its trade extends into Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, all the New England States, Canada, and throughout the Northwest. Such is the advantage of our position with respect to all the vast empire of country "beyond the lakes," as it is called, and such our transportation facilities throughout this section, already a plexus of railroads and still being multiplied at the rate of thousands of miles every year, that we have a ready and constantly increasing demand, with the rapid increase of population in this region, for all and many times of the wholesale stocks, enormous as they are, that our merchants carry, and hence the phenomenal and unparalleled increase here

in late years in the wholesale trade. To supply this trans-lake north-western region and the Pennsylvania mining region with goods requires hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars in stocks, and the day is not far distant when it will require thousands of millions where it now requires hundreds of millions, so that we have a great ocean of demand stretching out before us, into which the rivers of supply may flow forever. Thus far Rochester has furnished but a comparatively small part of the goods required by these vast regions, for the simple reason that we furnished all we had and could furnish no more, but the very fact that we have such an immense demand that knocks at our door is having the effect to stimulate our merchants to extraordinary efforts to meet it and to attract others here to join them in the work of making this city, what every economical condition goes to prove, that it is destined to be *one of the great commercial centers of the continent*. If there be a demand in the Pennsylvania mining regions for ten dollars worth of goods, where we only sell the people of this section one dollar's worth now, while if we can sell them that one dollar's worth to better advantage to both sellers and buyers than would result from the transaction if had elsewhere, why can we not sell them the other nine dollars worth with equally superior advantage to all parties concerned. In other words, if the advantage of our position, etc., be such as to enable us to control part of this business, the same advantages will enable us to control practically all of it. There must be some reason why we have been enabled to successfully compete with New York, and other strong and long established wholesale points, and from nothing to build up an immense business, which has grown and increased in importance almost like the work of magic. The same conditions that have enabled us to do this, will, inevitably must, enable us to go still further and to virtually monopolize this trade. Either we have advantages which will enable us to practically control the entire wholesale business of this section, and by which we have already been able to command a considerable share of it, or we have no such advantages at all, in which case our success heretofore would have been impossible. But this very success is the most conclusive proof that we have such advantages that we can and will get control of the larger part of this trade—in fact we are now becoming the chief center of the wholesale business of this section as fast as our merchants can get supplies and distribute them. The demand, as we have remarked, is unlimited; and all that is wanted here are adequate supplies in quantity and variety for meeting it. Both in the increase of stocks and in the addition of new houses or firms their supplies are being rapidly augmented, so that the wholesale business of Rochester is growing with unprecedented rapidity. Most of our dealers import their commodities of foreign manufacture directly themselves, thus making themselves independent of the sea-board cities, and, at the same time, saving the cost of breaking, bulk, reshipping, etc., at those points, as well as the profits of the Eastern importers. Rochester being a port of entry, our merchants are thus enabled to import their goods directly to this city, and hence, to put them on the market at the minimum of prices. We shall now call attention to several lines of trade, noting

the fact, however, in passing, that there have been few failures worth mentioning in the history of the city.

THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The trade in dry goods, considered as a branch of commerce, is the most important of any now existing in this country. It controls a greater amount of capital, employs a larger number of persons, and contributes a greater value of commodities, than any other branch of mercantile pursuit. The wholesale dry goods trade of Rochester is for the most part confined to that part of the city bounded by Main, State, St. Paul and Central Avenue, and the colossal brick and stone warehouses, rising in their grandeur to an attitude of five and six stories, are filled and teeming with all classes of goods applicable to the trade, and selected particularly for the Western and Southern trade. A cursory glance through the various departments is hardly sufficient to give a correct idea of the vast stocks, and seemingly exhaustless variety there displayed. Here one sees articles composed of cotton, of wool, of flax and of silk; foreign and domestic goods—some bulky, others compressed and tiny in their manufactured state. Here we meet with innumerable samples, variformed and variegated: silks, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, kerseys, jeans, tweeds, linseys, flannels, tickings, checks, plaids, alpacas, dress goods, gingham, prints, muslins and drills, together with immense cargoes of ladies' dress and bonnet trimmings, carriage laces, curtain trimmings and numerous manufactures assimilating in character. Here are goods, the product of the four quarters of the globe. Goods from England, from Ireland, from France and from Germany; costly cashmere shawls, and domestic Osnaburgs from our neighboring mills. In short, what one can see in our dry goods houses would fill an interesting volume, for, of themselves alone, they present to the eye a busy map of life to be met with nowhere else in this section of the country.

WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

It would be impossible to give correct statistics of this trade, as many of the houses included are also heavy dealers in dry goods, jewelry, etc., and could not separate the statistics of one branch from the other. We find quite a number of houses engaged in the wholesaling of fancy goods and notions; these houses make direct importations and have men employed for the selection and purchase of foreign goods, only such as are superior in quality and design to those manufactured in our own country being offered to the trade. The firms are composed of gentlemen thoroughly posted in the details and requirements of this interesting business; and controlling ample capital, they invite competition, not doubting their ability to sell as cheaply as any jobbing market in America. In addition to the above there are many wholesale and retail firms in the same business, whose sales amount to many thousands of dollars.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

Indicative of the advance of trade in our city, and illustrative, too, of the continual subdivision it is making in its progress, we record with pleasure the

existence of several extensive concerns engaged in the above business. Most of these houses are importers and their stocks are fresh and desirable. Rochester has long been considered one of the best markets for this class of goods in the country, therefor the trade of this city is large. In addition to the above there are many millinery firms, who do a large business, besides numerous small shops of milliners and dressmakers; of the latter, however, we have no reliable data.

WHOLESALE HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

Virtually, the same rules governing the wholesale departments in the way of dry goods, notions, etc., will apply to those houses engaged in the sale of hats, caps and furs. The same care in the selection of goods for this locality, and the same arguments that may be advanced concerning the advantageous conditions may be applied. Enterprise and business sagacity and ability will win, and in these our wholesale hat and cap dealers stand in the fore-front of the trade.

WHOLESALE BOOTS, SHOES AND CLOTHING.

In following pages will be found sketches of the wholesale boot, shoe and clothing trade of the city, in connection with the manufactures, for as a matter of course, our manufacturers control the larger part of this special branch.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE.

The wholesale grocery houses of Rochester are not as numerous as in most cities of this size, yet any one of them would be a credit to any of the leading trade centers of the North. No branch of business is subjected to severer tests of financial capacity, executive ability, commercial prudence and foresight, enterprise, push, and pluck, owing to the extremely narrow margins worked upon and the vigorous competition in the trade annually becoming more intense. And yet, the Rochester dealers are not only holding their own against all competitors, but are reaching out with a bold determination in every direction, encroaching upon territory far beyond the confines of New York. We have in our midst at the present writing six wholesale houses, besides about 380 retail houses.

THE WHOLESALE LIQUOR TRADE.

There are about twelve firms engaged in the above branch of business. Many of these firms deal in foreign and domestic wines and American liquors, and quite a number confine themselves exclusively to this branch. Indeed, the consumption of spirituous liquors, both as a luxury and for medicinal purposes, is so great and widespread, that the traffic in our city involves consideration of very significant commercial importance. Large capital is invested in the business. There are also nine retailers.

THE WHOLESALE HARDWARE TRADE.

This is one of the most difficult branches of trade we have to handle, as we find it very hard to separate one class of goods from another. In Rochester

we have fourteen wholesale and wholesale and retail hardware dealers. The stocks of these concerns embrace not only the miscellaneous hardware stocks usually found in similar houses, and including all the many articles coming under the head of edge and hand tools, house-trimming goods, mechanic's drawing and measuring implements and general hardware, but is comprehensive and collective enough to include machinists' tools, mill work, iron water-wheels,—in a word, all the tools, etc., of the mechanical arts, from a "rat-tail file" to a huge circular mill saw—articles as various in appearance, size and uses as can well be conceived. Also, full lines of agricultural implements and house furnishing goods, railroad supplies, and so many other different features, it is difficult and useless to attempt further description. Some of the houses engaged in the business are mammoth concerns, and do a large importing business, and being fully conversant with the trade, offer purchasers all the facilities and advantages in bargains that they could possibly meet elsewhere.

THE FURNITURE TRADE.

There are a number of substantial firms engaged in the above business in Rochester, and many of the wholesale dealers are also manufacturers, so that we are unable to separate the statistics of the one from the other. In no branch of her business is she wider celebrated, not only for the enterprise and push of her manufacturers and dealers, but for that distinguishing probity and reliability and fair dealing that has made Rochester furniture a synonym for first-class work in nearly every city, town and hamlet of the great Western and South-Western country.

WALL PAPER, CARPETS, ETC.

The sale of carpets, oil cloths, matting, window shades, wall papers and goods of similar character, has grown so largely, it deserves special and separate notice. While it is true that some of the dealers in furniture, in paper and in dry goods, sell considerable quantities of the goods, still the business has its distinct houses. The foreign importations are quite large, French, English and German goods being a most important branch. The stocks are large and varied, and include carpeting of all kinds, velvets, Brussels, Axminsters, three-plys, ex superfines, fines and Venetian goods, besides the cheapest kinds; oil cloths of every pattern; cocoa matting, etc. In window shades and wall paper, there is simply no end to classes, qualities and designs, from the finer grades of velvet, velvet and gold, satin-surfaced, French, English and German papers, elegant, costly, and beautiful, down to the lowest priced productions of American manufactures, and to suit all shades, colors, and conditions. The miscellaneous branch of the trade, camp stools, hassocks, rugs, carriage robes, etc., all receive a large share of attention.

STOVES, TINWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

To have the least possible idea, or to rightly determine the magnitude of this trade in Rochester, the curious should some fine day take a stroll through the numerous and extensive establishments of the city and observe the energy

there displayed and the heavy transactions going on. Industrious and enterprising, our merchants have established a flourishing trade and obtained a prominence that it would indeed be difficult to deprive them of. There are thirty-six firms engaged in this business, both wholesale and retail.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

The character and standing of those houses engaged in this business is well and favorably known throughout this section, and their enterprise and liberality to the trade has kept abreast of our great advancement. There are about ten wholesale book-sellers and stationers in Rochester, besides a large number of retail dealers.

NEWS, BOOK PAPER, ETC.

There are four wholesale paper dealers in Rochester, who carry a general stock of printers' news, book and flat papers, envelopes, wrapping paper, paper bags, etc.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

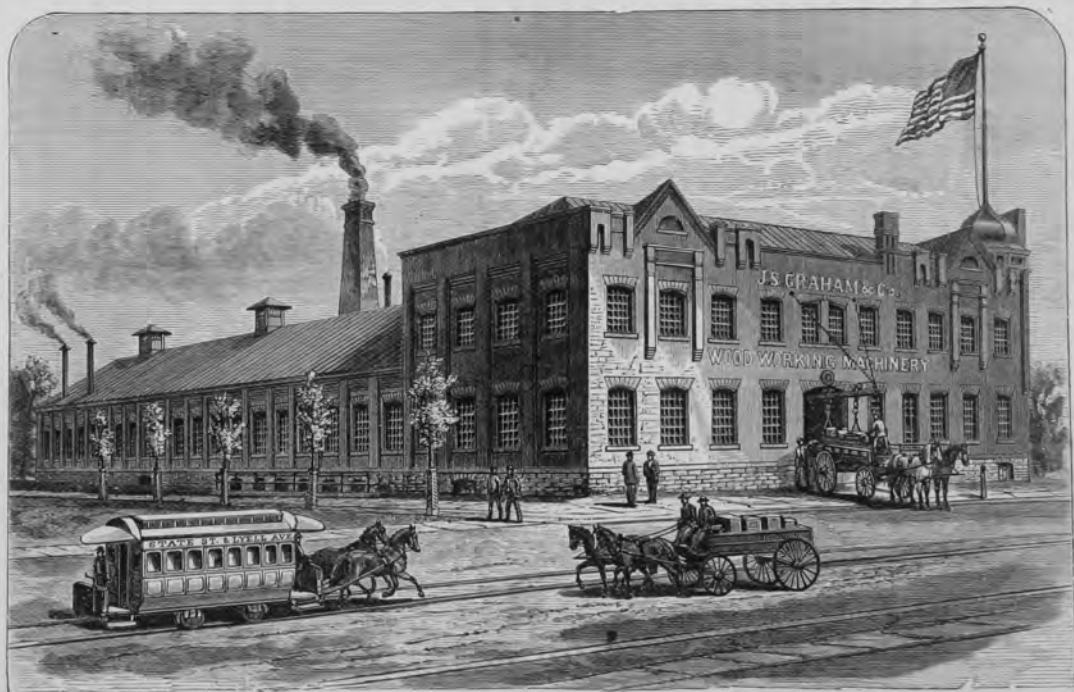
Rochester has eight houses engaged in the sale of music and musical instruments. Stocks are not only extensive, but represent the best quality of goods, rare collections of sheet music adapted to all manner of instruments, with immense stocks of pianos, organs, melodeons, violins, flutes, guitars, banjos, accordeons, German silver, brass and field band instruments, strings, musical goods of every variety, from a reed fife to the most elaborate finished and finely cased rosewood piano, representing all the most popular and celebrated manufactories in Europe and America and brought in this city in all forms—grand, square and upright, bichord and semi-grand, boudoir and cottage grand, even to the piccolo form—a small upright piano, not more than three and a half feet high. The importation of the best class of French and German instruments is largely on the increase.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, ETC.

In this branch Rochester ranks high. Some of our houses are mammoth concerns and carry extensive stocks of the finest qualities of goods and all the different styles of jewelry known to the trade are manufactured or imported, and our jewelers have been quite successful in meeting popular taste in a business that is excessively variable in this regard. The very precious stones, of which large and costly stocks are always on hand, are set in Rochester with an elegance and finish that cannot be surpassed. Silverware is manufactured here to a considerable extent. Watches of all kinds, both of American and foreign manufacture, from the most expensive to the least costly, are sold by the trade as low as can be obtained from the manufacturer.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

There are eight manufacturing and jobbing houses in the line of paints, oils and glass in Rochester. Pure white lead and pure lead in oil are dealt with in large quantities; also white zinc and colors; paints of all kinds—chrome



yellow, green, American vermillion, Spanish brown, Venetian red, etc.; putty, varnishes—furniture, coach, Japan, leather and dormer varnishes; raw and double boiled linseed oils, brushes, flint, sand and emery papers, artists', gilders', painters' and lithographers' supplies, etc., etc. The trade in imported French and crystal plate window glass is quite extensive, while immense stocks of American plate and window glass, colored, enameled and fancy glass, glaziers' diamonds, druggists and perfumers' flint and green glassware, demijohns, wine bottles, flasks, etc., are to be found here at all times.

THE CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

The wholesale importing and jobbing of china, glass and queensware is a business which, of all others, absolutely necessitates foresight and preparation, demands experience and artistic judgment, requires capital and involves risk. In order to be successful, the queensware jobber must also be an importer, consequently most of the houses in the Rochester wholesale china, glass and queensware trade are importers direct. Many articles are manufactured on their special order billed in foreign markets, and received here in their original packages.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, ETC.

The sale of these goods engages the attention of about twelve firms, most of whom are manufacturers. The stocks carried in the warehouse and repositories to supply this immense trade are large and varied, offering every advantage in selection and every inducement in price. There is no point in the country with which the dealers here cannot compete successfully, and that they do so is evidenced by the amount of their transactions.

HIDES AND LEATHER.

The volume of business done in these staples by the five houses regularly engaged in this trade is of no inconsiderable amount, but it is not readily separable in statistics.

The above departments, we believe, include all that may be classified as the leading commercial, importing and jobbing branches of industry in our midst. Aware, however, that omission is made of quite a number of pursuits whose transactions were not obtainable without most laborious and minute investigation, we shall next pass to the consideration of Rochester as a manufacturing point. In these latter examinations, although the diligence and experience of a large corps of canvassers were employed, the same difficulty encountered before has beset our labors—that is, to separate manufactures proper, from commerce, and after all our tribulation the arrangement has not been thoroughly accomplished, though the departments are more fully reported than ever before, and as clearly as circumstances would admit.

THE RETAIL TRADE.

From the character of the circumstances under which the retail trade, as a general rule, is conducted in Rochester—and which has been duly explained—a detailed statement or analysis of its various lines and divisions will not be

expected by the readers of this work, nor is there any necessity for it. Any business man of ordinary intelligence can, with the general mass of information contained in these pages spread before him, readily estimate with tolerable accuracy the value of the retail trade, and perceive the important inducements held out by the city to those desirous of establishing a retail business of any description. Every line of business, common to a live, progressive, manufacturing point, is represented here, and represented in a manner eminently worthy of the magnificent attractions which have drawn them hither. Whether in the amount of stock carried, the character of goods, or the variety constantly kept on hand, no city in the Union, of equal population, surpasses Rochester. As a class, the retail merchants are distinguished as live, energetic business men, courteous and accommodating, and thoroughly reliable in all dealings with the public. And they are not less worthy of special mention for their enterprise in keeping in the very front rank of trade in their own lines, than for the public spirit they always manifest in warmly and earnestly seconding every movement designed to advance the general business and material interests of the city at large. To the progressive retail merchants, as much as to any other class of its citizens, does Rochester owe, not only the many public improvements that now honor and adorn the city, but many of the most important public enterprises that had the effect to draw trade here from a distance, such as railroads, etc., to which, public spirited works the distinction of the Flour City is in the main largely to be ascribed.

Inasmuch, however, as Rochester is rapidly increasing in population and wealth, and developing its magnificent advantages for commerce and manufactures, there is perhaps no point in the entire North where real live business men can find better openings in either wholesale or retail trade lines than here. No branch of business seems overdone, from the fact that *all* are found to be in an eminently prosperous condition. Merchants abroad, contemplating a change of location, will certainly consult their own interest by inspecting the field here, and seeing for themselves the advantages it possesses, and availing themselves of the general invitation thus extended; they may rest assured of being cordially received by the business men of every class and the entire public, for no other city in the country more fully appreciates the truth conveyed in these words. "There is room enough for all."

THE MANUFACTURES OF ROCHESTER.

That Rochester is a great manufacturing center has been clearly demonstrated by the review of the advantages it possesses in raw materials—the abundance, the variety and the contiguity of supply. With unsurpassed railroad facilities, the iron and coal of Pennsylvania lying at our very doors, and keen, wide-awake business men always seeking to advance the interests of the city, it is not to be wondered that our products find ready sale throughout the civilized world. In order to gain some idea of the immensity of our manufacturing interests, a glance at the various tables appended below is only necessary.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The manufacture of agricultural implements, we are astonished to learn, is exceedingly small in Rochester. It seems almost incredible that her citizens, ever foremost, as we have shown them to have been, in enterprises designed to promote agricultural improvements, should have been content so long to let the farmers of New York and adjoining States go to other markets for their improved implements to till the soil.

ARCHITECTURAL WORKS.

This business is of great importance to any city and is represented by four extensive establishments in Rochester. Their work compares favorably with that of the largest cities. A large amount of capital is invested and they transact a business of many thousands of dollars annually.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

There are four firms engaged in this branch of manufacture in Rochester. The goods turned out in this city will compare favorably with those of any similar concern in the Union.

AWNINGS AND TENTS.

This important industry is carried on by two firms in our city. Their trade is spread all over the country and they employ about fifty hands.

BAKING POWDER.

Two firms are engaged in the manufacture of baking powder in Rochester. Their products have a national reputation. This business gives employment to a large number of hands.

BASKET MANUFACTURERS.

This business is carried on by nineteen firms in Rochester. It is annually increasing.

BITTERS MANUFACTURERS.

Rochester has in her midst several bitters manufacturers, two of which are known in every section of the civilized world.

BOILER MANUFACTURERS.

Three boiler manufacturers enjoy a large and growing trade. The quality of their products is too well known to make comments necessary.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In following pages we have noted the manufacture of boots and shoes, which is one of the industries for which Rochester is noted.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

Few, perhaps, are aware of the magnitude of this branch of manufacture in Rochester, yet there are fourteen firms engaged in making boxes of paper and wood.

BRASS FOUNDRIES.

There are three firms in this city who are engaged in the above business. In the production of brass work, the Rochester manufacturers are declared by the best judges to have no superiors anywhere.

BRICK AND TILE.

In the manufacture of brick, both fire and building, and tile, Rochester has two establishments, which are mammoth concerns. The quality of Rochester brick is too well known abroad to need any commendation at our hands, and it is an undisputed fact that the tile manufactured here will compare favorably with that of any city in the country.

BREWERIES.

The reputation of Rochester beer and ale has but strengthened with the lapse of years; and to-day the malt liquors made in Rochester take precedence in every market in this section. If this industry should increase in the next decade as it has during the past, the beer brewing interest will be the important feature of Rochester's manufacturers in 1895.

BURIAL CASKETS.

Rochester caskets are everywhere acknowledged to be the finest in the Union, and in corroboration of this statement we will mention that the magnificent casket in which the remains of General Grant were deposited, was made by the Stein Manufacturing Company; the gorgeous catafalque by Chappell, Chase, Maxwell & Company; and the pedestals by Jeffreys—all of this city.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

The manufacture of carriages and wagons is extensively carried on in this city, there being no less than twelve firms engaged exclusively in their manufacture. Several of them are exceedingly large, and the work turned out is first-class. They give employment to several hundred men and boys.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

The cigars manufactured in Rochester are very popular brands in all the markets. In fact they compete successfully with any of the Northern manufacturers, as the rapidly growing demand satisfactorily demonstrates. The adaptability of this climate to the handling of cigar leaf is an immense advantage to Rochester as a manufacturing point. This peculiarity of climate however, is especially favorable to manufacturers and handlers of tobacco in every department of the industry. Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Havana leaf are used in the cigars made at this point.

Cigarette manufacturing, which now ranks as one of our most important industries, is simply astonishing and without parallel. In the factory process the very small percentage of nicotine and nitrates the tobacco contains are totally extracted. Owing to the high grade of tobacco used, the superior

process of manipulation and the great care observed in manufacturing, the Rochester brands of cigarettes have become noted in all parts of the world and rank higher than any other in the markets of America or Europe. The brands of our leading firm, W. S. Kimball & Co., have taken premiums at all the great expositions, among which we may mention Paris 1878, Melbourne, Vienna, Atlanta and New Orleans, in each instance receiving the highest award. The industry gives remunerative employment to immense numbers of females, who are better adapted to this light work than male operatives, as the process of rolling requires dexterity and great delicacy of touch. Girls are employed exclusively for rolling, labeling and packaging, and so favorably is the industry regarded, (owing to the prudence exercised by the employers), that the class engaged in it represent the highest order of respectability and refined intelligence. As many as eleven hundred hands are employed in our largest factory, which does an annual business of over \$1,000,000.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Rochester is the fourth city in the United States in rank for bulk of business, following New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, while for quality and make of goods it stands *decidedly* first. The investment is over \$3,000,000, with nearly three times that amount in buildings. The annual sales are \$9,000,000 and \$1,500,000 is paid for labor, feeding 15,000 mouths. It is a great interest and brings considerable and increasing revenue to the city.

DRAIN PIPES.

The manufacture of drain pipes is carried on to a considerable extent. There are in different sections of the city seven drain pipe manufactories. Some of these are mammoth concerns and employ a large amount of capital, as well as labor.

FLOURING MILLS.

For the milling interests, which have bestowed on Rochester the title of "Flour City," we can more readily account; as stated before, this was the first industry planted here; and the fertility of a wheat-growing country and the superb water power at hand, conspired to make it the standard staple enterprise of this city.

It is a fact, easily accounted for, that wherever a large number are engaged in the same occupation, improvements are most rapid and effective, and inventions bearing upon the object desired, most numerous.

Rochester has been no exception to this rule, as evidenced by the perfection to which the manufacture of flour or the grinding of wheat has been brought by the repeated efforts of a long line of experimenters.

Though the valley of the Genesee is at present devoted less exclusively than formerly to the production of wheat, more profitable crops demanding attention, Rochester is, by lakes and Erie canal, in direct communication with the great grain-growing regions of the Northwest. To this fact is owing the perpetuity of her milling interests, which would otherwise have lapsed into

comparative obscurity and insignificance. As it is, however, this industry maintains its importance, as shown by the fact that not less than eight hundred thousand barrels of flour are produced here annually, and that, too, of a quality which gives it a favorite position in the general markets. The mills, of which there are sixteen, are operated almost without exception by water power, and as before intimated, the most improved modern systems are in use.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

The firms engaged in this branch of Rochester manufactures are shrewd, energetic and reliable, and in the prosecutions of their vocations have many advantages and facilities. We have twenty-nine firms engaged in the manufacture of furniture. Among these are, of course, included a number of small concerns, but again, some of them are exceedingly large establishments, whose trade extends throughout the entire Union.

GALVANIZED IRON WORKS.

In this important branch of industry there are three large concerns engaged. They employ numerous hands and do a very large annual business.

HATS AND CAPS.

"Any cap, whate'er it may be,
Is still the sign of some degree."

The rank of persons being determined by the shape of the hat, we find that the king donned the crown as a badge of his royalty; the cardinal wore a red hat, indicative of his willingness to shed his blood for Jesus Christ; and the court jester adorned his conical-shaped head covering with a diminutive tinnabulating bell. So, too, even at this date, we frequently measure a man's importance by the appearance of his *chapeau*, and there are "none so poor to do him reverence," who persists in wearing "a shocking bad hat," or a miserable "little old hat." There are five firms engaged in this line in Rochester. Their products will compare favorably with those of any similar house in the country.

IRON FOUNDRIES.

There are nine extensive iron foundries in the city, which will compare favorably with any in this section. They stand, especially in the public esteem throughout the entire territory tributary to the railway system of Rochester, both on account of the excellent reputation of the men who are at their head, and the superior work turned out.

Castings of every kind and size, no matter for what use or special purpose, are made by our foundries, and cannot be excelled in quality or finish. Engine building is conducted upon an extensive scale. Every description of stationary and portable engines, and boiler work, are turned out and will compete in any market with the product of any of our northern manufactures. Also, machinery for all purposes, saw mills, pumps, shafting and pulleys, in fact everything

that can be turned out of a machine shop. These manufactures are in a highly prosperous condition and the trade thus drawn to Rochester is annually augmenting and materially advancing the general welfare of the city.

LANTERN MANUFACTURERS.

Three firms are engaged in the manufacture of lanterns in Rochester. They are all large establishments and are well known throughout the country.

LAST MANUFACTURERS.

This peculiar branch of manufacture is represented by five establishments in our city. Their products have won a wide reputation.

LEATHER AND ITS MANUFACTURERS.

Under this head we will include tanneries, saddlery and harness manufacturers and trunk makers. We find after a careful canvas of the city that there are engaged in the above branches thirty-five firms.

MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Marble and stone are so extensively used as building materials in Rochester, that to supply the local demand would constitute in itself an important trade. The city is, however, also a principal depot for the supply of the adjacent country, while the skill of her artists and sculptors in monuments and mantels is known and acknowledged throughout the whole country. There are now in Rochester fifteen firms engaged in this branch of manufacture.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

This branch of manufacture is not very extensive in Rochester, and there is no reason why it should not be made one of the largest manufacturing industries in the city. Wood is abundant, while we have skilled workmen seeking employment. The standard of excellence attained by our manufacturers ought surely to encourage them to push the business to larger proportions.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have four firms in our city engaged in the manufacture of optical instruments. This is an important industry and we are glad to see it so well represented in Rochester.

ROOFING AND ROOFING MATERIALS.

This business is carried on by five establishments. They give employment to a large number of hands, and their work will compare favorably with that of any similar establishment in this section.

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

It is safe to say that the safes manufactured in Rochester are excelled by few. Five firms are engaged in this important branch of manufacture.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact reason for the establishment in Rochester of an interest so extensive, yet our city is the fourth greatest shoe manufacturing city in the United States.

Of course, the application of water power to the operation of machinery, by which shoes are now made, had much to do with encouraging and promoting the growth of this useful outlet for labor and capital.

It is favorable to the Rochester manufacturer, also, that he is nearer the western consumer than his competitor in New England and New Jersey ; and that his products are fully equal, if not superior, in style and quality, is also admitted.

These reasons account in great measure for the fact above mentioned, but, be this as it may, the truth remains that Rochester has within a comparatively short time become one of the most important centers in the country for the manufacture of shoes.

It is estimated that not less than between five and six thousand operatives are employed in this industry, which engages the attention and capital of from forty to fifty firms and individuals. The majority of these enterprises are conducted upon a limited scale ; of several, however, the annual output is valued at half a million dollars, and the total estimated yearly product of the Rochester shoe trade is placed by those familiar with its details, at about six million five hundred thousand dollars.

There is no reason to believe that the causes which have originated, perpetuated and increased this industry, will be less active in the future than in the past ; and with the assured development and prosperity of the shoe trade the fortunes of Rochester are closely linked.

SHOW CASES.

The show cases of Rochester manufacturers are noted for their durability, elegance of finish and design. Two firms devote their attention to the manufacture of the above.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

Another evidence of the broad-gauge character of Rochester as a manufacturing center, is seen in our extensive soap works. They rank with the largest in this portion of the country, and among the most thoroughly in improved facilities for manufacturing first class goods in the country. The manufactures embrace every grade of soap, from standard laundry to the most superior quality for toilet use, and the assertion that our goods can compete with and even discount most manufacturers is certainly well sustained by their popularity among the consumers, as shown by the rapid increasing demands of the trade.

SPICES.

We find in taking data that there are four houses engaged in the manufacture of spices. Their goods are of the very best quality and their trade extends throughout the entire Union.

STOVE WORKS.

We have but three firms engaged in this line of manufacture, yet any one of these will compete favorably with those of our larger cities.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

In this branch is found four extensive manufactories. Plug and smoking tobacco, from the poor grades to the very finest, is here produced. In the manufacture of the highest grades of both chewing and smoking the finest leaf grown is used exclusively. The brands manufactured here are known and used in every section of the country, and have gained a high reputation.

WIRE WORK MANUFACTURERS.

Wire work of all kinds, plain and fancy, particularly sieves, wire cloth and screens, is made by three firms on a very extensive scale. The Rochester goods are of a most substantial character, the average quality being acknowledged by all to be superior to New England make, and command readily a higher price.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE

for manufactures in Rochester are indeed eminently grand. Every class can and will be made to flourish. The advantages are not for the few, but for the *many*, without distinction of kind. The opportunities are unsurpassed, and capital seeking investment can find no point that will guarantee a higher percentage of dividends than the Flour City of New York. We will enumerate just a few manufacturing lines in which capital could be safely and profitably employed in Rochester to-day, upon an extensive scale.

Wood-working concerns of every description—box factories, carriage and wagon manufactories; wood novelty works, sash, blind and door factories, and many others that would readily suggest themselves to a person conversant with the resources of wood as a material of manufacture. In miscellaneous manufacture, the host is innumerable, for instance, tannery, bagging factory, bag factory, paper box factory, paper mill, pottery and porcelain ware making—but enough. The opportunities are here. The resources are here. The capital is *wanted* here. There is a broad and open spirit controlling the city, which has opened wide its portals to the progressive capitalists and the skilled mechanics of all climes, cordially inviting them to come and partake of Rochester's storehouse of riches. This generous bidding has not been made for an especial occasion. It is a *carte-blanche* that may be taken advantage of at any time, with an assurance of meeting a hearty welcome. And it is pleasing to note that its liberal tone has inspired so many with confidence, but what is still more satisfying is the fact that every new factor which becomes incorporated with the local autonomy, zealously enters into the work of advancing Rochester's interests. The effect of this is so positively beneficial to the city, that none would dare question the wisdom of the methods employed to bring it about. Every new shop or factory brings new people, who are tenants for new houses and customers of new merchants, who in turn demand new stores. Are there any who would have it otherwise? On manufactories alone depends everything, and to properly and fully develop them more new men are wanted, new capital must be enlisted, and new energy be gathered within the city's gates. This cannot be more effectually accomplished than by going to the outside world, and showing what *has* been done and what *can* be done.



H. H. WARNER.

THE trite old saying, "*Quisque suae fortunae faber*"—every man is the architect of his own fortune—never had more fitting illustration of its truth than in the career of him who forms the subject of our sketch. Hulbert Harrington Warner is a descendant of that grand old race of Puritans, who founded the greatest republic the world ever saw and the sound of whose axes has, for two hundred and sixty-five years, rung around the habitable globe. His ancestors emigrated from England in 1650 and settled in Ipswich, Mass., Woodbury, Conn., and New Hampshire. Mr. Warner traces his lineage from the Woodbury branch, being the ninth generation from John Warner. He was born in VanBuren, Onondaga County, New York, November 19th, 1842. He received his early training in its common schools and spent several years at the renowned academy of Dr. T. K. Wright, at Elbridge, New York. But the limited world of a country town was too small for his ambitious projects, and in 1865 he went to Michigan, conducting the stove business there until 1870, returning in that year to New York. "Roughing it" had enlarged his ideas

and laid the foundation of the indomitable will and business energy which has supported him throughout business reverses, under which ordinary men would have sunk. In 1870, foreseeing the immense possibilities of the safe business, he obtained management of Mosler, Bahmann & Co's fire and burglar proof safes, manufactured at Cincinnati, Ohio, and immediately commenced pushing their sale in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Within two or three weeks he had sold several hundred safes, a feat never before or since accomplished by any salesman. The prestige this gave him enabled him to establish branches all over the country, and soon more than one hundred men were traveling in his interest. The terrible panic of 1873 found him prepared to meet it. While other houses, some established for a century, were sinking among the waves, Mr. Warner determined to hold his own under any auspices. This determination upheld him until brighter days dawned in 1876. All other safe men had abandoned the territory in hopeless despair, and he now found himself in a position to reap the reward of his long waiting. Within eighteen months he had sold two million five hundred thousand dollars worth of safes, had fully made up the reverses of the past three years, and had realized a large profit. Up to 1884 he had sold 70,000 safes, valued at \$15,000,000.

And now we come to a period of his life, which, while apparently one of greatest trial, was destined in the end to prove a blessing. The tremendous strain—mental and physical—under which he had for years past labored, proved too much finally and his physicians announced to him that he could not possibly live more than a year. Though resigned, he was not discouraged and resolved to try a simple remedy which was mentioned to him. Its effects exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and in a few months he was a well man. He now determined to devote himself to the preparation of the compound which had cured him, in order that those who suffered as he had done might once more receive the blessing of health. How he has succeeded is now known throughout the civilized world. In every land and clime Warner's Safe Remedies are a household word, and to-day thousands live and enjoy life, who, but for these remedies, would have long since passed away in misery and pain. A business such as his, reaching nearly \$3,000,000 annually, requires necessarily a large building, and he has therefore erected the finest medical laboratory in the world, a description of which is given elsewhere. Mr. Warner's name is connected with almost every enterprise, both scientific and philanthropic. In 1883 he erected at a cost of \$100,000 the magnificent Warner Astronomical Observatory, the finest private institution of the kind in the world, and placed it under the directorship of Professor Swift, the renowned astronomer. In order to further stimulate astronomical research, he offers \$200 in gold to any astronomer discovering a telescopic unexpected comet. As some token of appreciation of his efforts in behalf of science at the Montreal session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he was elected a member of that distinguished body.

Few men of any age have ever accomplished an equal amount of work. Before attaining middle life, he has built up a business which is bounded only

by the globe, and has made the name of our city, in connection with his remedies, more widely known and talked of than any other city in the country—New York alone excepted. His life is an eloquent lesson to all who would falter and pause in the work before them, for never did man struggle against and overcome greater difficulties than those which beset him at the outset of his career. It is to be hoped that he may long live to enjoy his well earned reward, and that his magnificent establishment may continue what it is to-day: the representative and most renowned in Rochester, or for that matter, in the world.



POWERS BLOCK.

Prof. J. H. McCartney,
THERAPEUTIC ELECTRICIAN,

ROOMS 16 & 17 MARBLE BUILDING,
Second Floor, over Sibley, Lindsay & Curr,
EAST MAIN STREET.

DR. ♦ H. ♦ BELDING,
+++++
DENTIST
+++++

110 East Main Street.

— ♦ —
ESTABLISHED, 1857.

Henry Schloerb & Co.,
DESIGNERS, CABINET MAKERS

Manufacturers and Builders of

Interior * Wood * Work

— OF ALL KINDS. —

NO. 9 SARATOGA AVE.

CHAS. H. CHASE,
— ♦ —
NURSERYMAN
— ♦ —

— 2 East Park. —

— ♦ —
C. S. & F. J. Ellis,
— ♦ —
ARCHITECTS
— ♦ —
140 & 141 POWERS' BLOCK.
— ♦ —

OFFICE, 2 EAST PARK. RESIDENCE, 507 PLYMOUTH AVE.

J. AUSTIN SHAW,
— ♦ —
NURSERYMAN
— ♦ —
BEST TERMS TO RELIABLE AGENTS.

OUR MOTTO:
"Square dealing, and the best stock in the market for
our customers."

OUR SPECIALTIES: Shaw's Mammoth Peach, Jes-
sica Grape, and many other choice Novelties.

Salesmen Wanted!

— ♦ —
GOOD ++ SALARIES
or Commission to Men and Women to
act as local or traveling Agents. No
experience needed. Steady Work.
JAMES E. WHITNEY,
Nurseryman, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
(Mention this book.)

— ♦ —
NATIONAL
DINING HALL,
56 West Main St.,
Miss R. L. Bowman

— PROPRIETRESS. —

REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS.

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO., Peerless Tobacco Works.



In every manufacturing community there are one or more firms, which, both by long identification and the world-wide reputation of their products, are fitly termed "representative." Such a position is occupied by the firm whose name heads our article. Its inception dates back to 1846, when Rochester was a comparatively small town. To-day the tobacco works of Wm. S. Kimball & Co. are probably the most complete on the continent, not excepting even the great works at Richmond, Va., and New York. Situated on Court street, on the western bank of the Genesee River, the works cover a space of two acres, with a frontage of two hundred and twenty-eight feet and breadth of four hundred feet. The entire building is crowned by an immense tower, on which is a magnificent copper bronze figure of Mercury, twenty-one feet high, at once the handsomest and most noticeable landmark of the city. The outfit of the works is as complete as money and a thorough knowledge of the business can make them; every convenience and modern appliance being used both for the rapid and systematic conduct of the business and the comfort of the 1,100 operatives, who comprise its working force. The brands manufactured by this firm are too well known to require any extended notice at our hands;

it will suffice to say that the "Peerless" fine cut, and "Vanity Fair," "Three Kings," "Old Gold" and "Nigger Head," are used by smokers throughout the civilized world. They have taken premiums at all the great expositions, among which we may mention Paris, 1878, Melbourne, Vienna, Atlanta and New Orleans, in each instance receiving the highest award. Messrs. Wm. S. Kimball and J. C. Hart, who compose the firm, are both gentlemen, well known in and out of business circles. It is to such firms as this that the prosperity of our city is due, and it is to be hoped that they may long continue in their present prosperous course.

S. S. EDDY, Manufacturer of Morocco, Roans, Linings, Skivers, Alum Tan White, Sheep and Calf Kid; 51 North Water Street.

In 1869 Mr. Eddy established his present business, having succeeded Mr. W. A. Loder, and has built up a trade which extends throughout the city and Western New York. His buildings are ample and well fitted out with every appliance for the rapid and systematic conduct of the business, and he employs only skilled hands, thus being enabled to guarantee all goods sent out by him. Mr. Eddy has facilities which enable him to compete with any similar firm in the country, and the superior quality of his goods insures them favor wherever introduced. But it is of a recent invention by him that we desire particularly to speak. On the 17th of June, 1884, after a long series of experiments, Mr. Eddy patented a process, which is destined to revolutionize at least one branch of the trade. Everyone knows that sheep skin, even when prepared by the ordinary processes, is comparatively weak and unable to resist a great or continued strain. This is due, not to the skin, but to the mode of treatment, for sheep skin contains elements, which, if properly treated, will render it stronger than goat skin. How to develop these qualities, is a question which has long puzzled the trade, and which has now been satisfactorily solved by Mr. Eddy. By his process sheep skin is rendered more pliable, stronger and more durable than the best goat skin. The value of sheep skin, thus treated, for flylinings and uppers, is apparent, for it is not only very much stronger than ordinary linings, but it will not crack or tear. It is already extensively used, and the demand for it is increasing every day. Parties here and elsewhere will do well to call on or correspond with Mr. Eddy, as all communications are promptly answered and information given.

THE FLOUR CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Contingent upon and identified with the industries and commerce of the city, the Flour City National Bank is justly regarded as one of the most substantial and conservative financial institutions of Rochester. It was established April 5th, 1856. Mr. H. B. Hathaway is President, C. B. Woodworth, Esq., Vice-President, and Wm. Aug. Waters, Esq., Cashier. The Board of Directors, as at present organized, consists of the following named representative business men: Patrick Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; C. B. Woodworth, Rochester, N. Y.; A. S. Mann, Rochester, N. Y.; Oliver Allen, Mumford,

N. Y.; Geo. Ellwanger, Rochester, N. Y.; H. B. Hathaway, Rochester, N. Y.; Joseph Wile, Rochester, N. Y.; Jno. H. Brewster, Rochester, N. Y.; A. J. Johnson, Rochester, N. Y. The official statement of the condition of the bank, which we annex below, shows a most gratifying exhibit of its prosperity and financial standing as one of the most substantial and reliable of Rochester's fiduciary institutions.

This report was made at the close of business on the sixth of May, 1885 :

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$1,244,090 68	Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 300,000 00
Overdrafts.....	1,112 91	Surplus Fund.....	200,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation..	210,000 00	Undivided Profits.....	74,169 23
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits....	65,000 00	National Bank Notes outstanding..	189,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand.....	1,350 00	Individual Deposits	
Other Stocks.....	1,000 00	subject to check..	\$1,052,485 81
Due from Approved Reserve Agt.	256,939 39	Demand Certificates	
Due from other National Banks..	92,157 24	of Deposit.....	84,460 71
Due from State Bnks and Bankers	11,653 84	Certified Checks....	5,636 67
Real Estate, Banking House.....	64,672 00	Cashier's checks out-	
Checks on other Banks in Roches-		standing.....	6,500 00
ter, (paid next day).....	12,099 99		1,149,083 19
Bills of other Banks.....	31,110 00	United States Deposits.....	71,234 12
Fractional Paper Currency, Nick-		Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Offi-	
els and Pennies.....	1,412 70	cers.....	9,727 90
Gold Coin.....	\$43,362 00	Due to other National Banks.....	118,719 69
Gold Treas. Certificates	11,000 00	Due to State Banks and Bankers..	27,146 62
Silver Coin.....	12,670 00		
Silver Treas Certificates	1,000 00		
	68,032 00		
Legal Tender Notes.....	39,000 00		
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for			
Legal Tenders.....	30,000 00		
Redemption Fund with U. S.			
Treasurer, (5 per cent. of cir-			
culation).....	9,450 00		
Total.....	\$2,139,080 75	Total.....	\$2,139,080 75

Having given a brief account of this institution, it may with safety be asserted, that it has exercised an active influence in conducing to the general well-being of the business men of this city.

J. H. KENT, Ex-President Photographic Association of America.

In no trade or profession is there required a nicer perception of the properties, a finer artistic training, or a more accurate knowledge of the laws perspective in light or shade, than in photography, and the tendency of an occupation of this nature is to develop in the artist the most critical and analytical distinction of lights and shades; but only the native genius which belongs to the true artist can properly comprehend the true effect of each in its exact relation to the subject. Indeed, the practical business photographer can only secure the highest results from the possession of those normal qualities which comprehend the adaption of science to art. These reflections are the result of a brief consideration of the work exhibited by an artist and photographer who is entitled to first rank in his profession, Mr. J. H. Kent, whose art studio is located in the most central portion of the city. Here is clearly manifest to the connoisseur a natural gift, conjoined with a scientific

knowledge of chemical adaption in the production of the desired light and shade, especially in his success in securing correct lines and the skill and taste necessary to produce the strongest and most subtle life-like effects. With these qualities in his favor, the natural result must be, (as has always been), a gradually increasing public patronage and popularity. Mr. Kent established himself in business here in 1868. The rooms of the gallery are nicely furnished and the walls are adorned with a very extensive array of elegant pictures, specimens of his own work. The operating room is well lighted and arranged and fitted up with all the necessary appliances and paraphernalia required to successfully carry on a business of this character. He does a large amount of fine work and gives special attention to painting in oil, crayon and India ink work, and taking large photographs. Groups and life size photographs are taken at the most reasonable rates. Mr. Kent was awarded the first three prizes by the juries of the Centennial Exhibition, appointed to decide upon the merits of the photographic exhibits. Strangers visiting the city should not fail to visit this gallery, where they will receive courteous and polite attention.

FRENCH, PALMER & FRENCH, Office and Mills, foot Furnace Street.

In a detailed review of the principal establishments of Rochester, we should be very remiss not to include a sketch of the well known house whose name heads our article. The firm is one of the oldest in the country, having been in business in New York for thirty-five years prior to their removal to Fairport some three years ago, where their main building was recently destroyed by fire, and in looking for a location to again start their mills, the firm selected our city, where they now occupy the immense building on Brown's Race, seven stories high, and containing 32,000 square feet of flooring. The building is thoroughly fitted out with every convenience for the prompt and systematic conduct of the business and the comfort of their numerous employees. The firm are the only manufacturers of mustard in the State, outside of New York city, and have a reputation for fine mustards, second to none. Their trade extends all over the United States, and in the Southern and Western market their goods are specially well known. Some idea of the business of the firm may be gained, when we say that on our last visit to the house we were shown an order for a solid car load of baking powder in pound cans of one of their well known brands, from a house doing business in the Northwest territories, and side by side we were shown mail orders from houses in Texas, Colorado and Manitoba. French, Palmer & French import direct from London and the spice islands their finest line of spices and coffees, and it is an interesting sight to see the bales of East Indian, Chinese and other odd packages containing the fragrant barks and seeds just as they were packed by the coolie or slave on the plantations. The specialties of this house are extracts, baking powder, spices and mustards, indigo, soda, saleratus and their famous "Pure

Gold " and "Imperial" Java coffees, which have reached a sale almost unprecedented in the short time they have been produced. The firm employ none but the most experienced help, and buying in the largest markets of the world, with their many years of experience in catering in this class of trade, it would be indeed strange if their business had not grown to fill their present mammoth establishment. By right of purchase of succession the firm are now the proprietors of the well known Pure Gold Mfg. Co. and Jackson Spice Co's branches of goods, the latter company being originally of London. A visit to this establishment will well repay the time spent in going through its various departments, and parties here and elsewhere will find it to their advantage to call on or correspond with them.

THE ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.



OFFICERS, 1885.

Mortimer F. Reynolds, *President*; Jas. Brackett, *First Vice-President*; Silvanus J. Macy, *Second Vice-President*; Chas. F. Pond, *Secretary*.

Derived from the Latin word "*salvo*"—to keep safe—the savings bank is an institution of very modern date, established for the purpose of encouraging provident habits among the poorer class, by enabling them to deposit small sums of money at liberal interest and returnable, unless otherwise specified, on demand. The value of such institutions can scarcely be over-estimated.

They enable those who have anything to spare, not only to deposit it safely, but also to receive interest on it, while the sum itself can be received back at any time it may be required. By this means provident habits are fostered, and in general such habits require only a beginning, an encouragement, and a sum is thus secured against a time of distress or old age. They

first came into existence in Germany, about 1778; the first in this country, about 1816, in Philadelphia. Since that time they have been greatly multiplied; in each State there are laws for their regulation. That they are a positive benefit is freely conceded; the main desideratum is to have their control and management in the hands of capable business men, whose character for integrity is above suspicion; such men as it has been the good fortune of the Rochester Savings Bank to select. This bank is officered by men of well known ability and integrity, and conducted in a manner entirely satisfactory to the general public. It is the pride of the city and has done much to promote the welfare of the city.

We append below the fifty-fourth annual statement of the condition of the Rochester Savings Bank, January 1st, 1885:

RESOURCES.	
Bonds and Mortgages, - - - - -	\$ 4,653,964.58
Loans on Bonds, - - - - -	500.00
United States Bonds, (market value) - - - - -	4,122,950.00
Missouri State Bonds, " " - - - - -	117,700.00
Bonds of Cities, this State, " " - - - - -	1,315,470.00
Bonds of Counties, " " - - - - -	10,500.00
Bonds of Towns, " " - - - - -	60,000.00
Banking House and Lot, - - - - -	350,000.00
Interest accrued and uncollected, - - - - -	123,740.56
Cash on hand, - - - - -	196,613.50
Cash deposited in Banks, - - - - -	125,521.11
	<u>\$11,076,959.75</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Due Depositors, - - - - -	\$9,907,544.46
Interest acc'd on Deposits, - - - - -	30,428.13
	<u>\$ 9,937,972.59</u>
Surplus, - - - - -	\$ 1,138,987.16

We also add a list of the Trustees:

James Brackett,	Charles F. Smith,	Mortimer F. Reynolds,	Edward Harris,
Hobart F. Atkinson,	George E. Mumford,	Charles C. Morse,	Gilman H. Perkins,
William S. Kimball,	Frederick Cook,	Silvanus J. Macy,	Seth J. Arnold,
James W. Whitney,	William C. Rowley,	Rufus A. Sibley,	

JAS. G. CUTLER, Architect, Room 34 Rochester Savings Bank Building.

Among the architects of Rochester, whose taste and skill have added so much to the architectural beauty of the city, the gentleman whose name heads this article holds a conspicuous place. Mr. Cutler is a man who is thoroughly learned in his profession, having practiced it for years, and those who contemplate building will do well to obtain the benefit of his skill and judgment. He furnishes designs, plans and specifications for business houses, blocks, public buildings and private dwellings, giving his personal supervision, when desired, to the construction. He has acquired a high reputation throughout the city and surrounding country, and many of the handsomest buildings in

and around Rochester have been designed and constructed by him, and silently attest his skill and proficiency Among these are the following: Elwood Building, William S. Kimball & Co's factory, and the residences of Wm. S. Kimball, G. E. Mumford, A. M. Lindsay, A. G. Yates, R. A. Sibley, East avenue Baptist church, and others. Of the numerous buildings designed and constructed by Mr. Cutler out of Rochester, may be mentioned the Fitch Institute, and the residences of Jno. C. Glenney, A. Langdon, G. H. Lewis, E. C. Walker, D. A. Tomlinson, H. W. Gorton and J. G. Munro, of Buffalo; Theo. Haviland's residence, Limoges, France; Sigma Phi Chapter house, Williamstown, Mass., and B. B. Mitchell's residence, Detroit, Mich. The drawings shown by this gentleman at his office, of dwellings, business houses, churches, blocks, etc., are as fine as any we have seen, and are sufficient evidence of his capacity in all branches of architecture. All information is cheerfully furnished, and he invites correspondence, or a call from those contemplating building.

NEW OSBURN HOUSE, Elmer E. Almy, Proprietor, South St. Paul Street; Rates, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.



This now famous hostelry opened its doors to the public about three years ago; Mr. Almy became proprietor in 1882, and has since conducted it with marked success. He is at present building a new wing to the building, which will be completed sometime in September. When this wing is completed there will be 200 rooms connected with the house, all well lighted, elegantly furnished, and provided with all the modern appliances for the comfort of the patrons. The dining room is supplied at all times with the choicest viands and delicacies which the market affords, served by polite attendants in the most attractive and elegant style. The *cuisine* is under the immediate supervision of competent and accomplished caterers, cooks, and assistants, whose efforts in the culinary line cannot be surpassed in any of the metropolitan houses of the Union. There is also in connection with the house an elegant billiard parlor and barber shop. The house is furnished throughout in the most elegant manner, and the public and private rooms are furnished in the most exquisite taste, with costly upholstered and luxurious furniture. Taken for all in all, the New Osburn has no superior, as a desirable resort for the traveling public, or as a quiet and attractive home for families, many of whom are permanent guests. Employment is given to about forty hands. Mr. Elmer E. Almy, the sole proprietor, is a genial and attentive gentleman, and the "New Osburn House" has been made by him one of the most pleasant and homelike places of entertainment in the city.

STANDARD NAIL AND TACK CO., 170 Orchard Street.



Hob nails, grooved, square and smooth head, polished or blued, in all sizes, made from Sweed's iron and steel; ornamental furniture, lining, gimp and Hungarian nails, in all styles; together with lumbermen's nails, furnish some of the specialties manufactured by the Standard Nail and Tack Company.

It is an entirely new department in these particular lines. Some of the largest consumers, both of America and Europe, have placed the seal of their heartiest approval on the manufactures enumerated above, and testified to their superior merit. The object of the manufacturer is, of course, to produce an article which will enable the user thereof to furnish the best and most durable articles at the least cost, in the least time. With this end in view, various machines have been devised, some better than others, but it is to the company whose name heads our article, that the honor of producing nails and tacks which will reach all the requirements of the trade, is due, and a sketch of whose establishment we append. After more than a year of active preparation, the Standard Company has just commenced operations. The machinery in use embraces the latest triumph of the mechanical arts in this line of business. Their factory is a large and spacious one and is constructed of brick. It is well lighted and ventilated, and provided with every appliance for the rapid and systematic conduct of the business and the comfort of the numerous operatives. The motive power is furnished by a splendid sixty horse-power engine, built at Worcester, Mass. As this factory is the only one of the kind in the Union, the machinery in use is necessarily unique. It is the result of years of patient study and experiment on the part of the inventors, and many of the machines seem as if endowed with almost human intelligence. One noticeably performs seven-two different motions at once. Of the goods manufactured by this company it is necessary to speak somewhat in detail and reference to the cuts will aid in

explaining our meaning. We will notice first, the tacks used in the mining districts. The ordinary hob and Hungarian nails have small heads and immensely thick and heavy shanks, which in order to be driven in, require a preliminary awl-hole, and when driven in, their size causes them to split the soles of the boots or shoes and in a short time causes them to drop out, leaving a hole which cannot be properly filled. Let us now look at the advantages of the Standard hob nails. They are made with thin, corrugated shanks, of perfect symmetry to a sharp point, with large heads. To even the unpracticed eye the qualities above enumerated will illustrate their immense superiority. Being thin, with corrugated shanks, they require no awl hole and can be driven in in exactly half the time required for the old hob nail. When driven in they occupy far less space, and their corrugated sides take a grip in the leather, which it is impossible to loosen; the heads being made at the same operation, with the shanks, they will not break off. Secondly: being smaller in shank, they cover one half the space occupied by the old hob nails; further, their heads being larger, cover more space on the outside of the sole, hence; a pound of them will go as far as two pounds of the old hob nails, will make the sole lighter, last longer, and cost less. Next come the ornamental nails. Hitherto the nails used by the trade have been imported from England and France, but the Standard Nail and Tack Company now turn out a superior nail. Its points are as markedly superior as those of the tacks above mentioned. The foreign nails are made in two pieces, that is, the heads are capped on the shanks, and their heads are hollow and cannot stand to be driven without a die. The Standard Nail Co's nails are made of one piece, with solid heads, which will not fly off or break; being made at the same time with the shank and can be driven in hard wood easily, without injury. Next come the lumbermen's nails. The old nail is simply an iron wedge, thick and shapeless and when driven in, splits the leather and soon falls out. The Standard nail, as will be seen by glancing at the cut, has a small shank, while the upper nail rests on a broad base, beneath which, on either side, are two prongs, curving inward. These, when driven in, rest on the sole of the boot, the prong gripping firmly the leather, and preventing any possible wobbling or coming out. The clinker nails next demand our attention. They are so shaped that when driven sideways over the toe of the boot or shoe, they fit it like a cap, preventing wearing both above and beneath. In the above enumeration no attempt has been made to go into every detail; indeed, nothing was intended but to give a



very general outline of the Standard Company's scope of production. It will suffice to say that the latter will embrace every variety of nails and tacks now known to the trade, and all such new designs as the exigencies of the business may demand in the future. We have above endeavored to give some idea of an establishment which is effecting a complete revolution in its peculiar line of manufacture. It is but a question of time when their goods shall have superseded all others, American and foreign, *resting solely on their merits*. The proprietors are gentlemen of long experience and are practical inventors, all the machinery being their own patent. It is to such an enterprise that the fame of Rochester as a manufacturing center is due, and it is to be hoped that it may long continue in its present position of one of our representative establishments. All communications meet prompt attention and information cheerfully given.

J. E. WHITNEY, Nurseryman, 9 East Park.

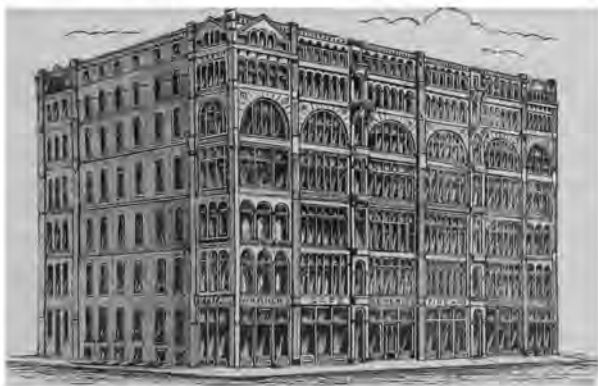
Though thousands upon thousands of trees are sold and planted each year, there is no perceptible diminution to the demand for first class nursery stock. Among the many houses devoted to the distribution of trees throughout the country, that of Mr. J. E. Whitney occupies an honorable position. Mr. Whitney handles a full stock of nursery goods, including fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, etc. None but first class stock is furnished and this at fair prices. He keeps constantly on the road a large number of traveling salesmen. All communications are promptly answered and information cheerfully given. His goods in every case will be found to be just as represented. In conclusion it is but just to remark that this house has done and is doing much to promote the already high reputation of Rochester as a nursery stock producing center, and consumers throughout the country will always find it one of the most desirable with which to establish business relations of a pleasant, reliable and enduring character. Active and energetic men and ladies who wish to become agents, will find steady employment with Mr. Whitney the year around on application to him.

A. L. LEHNKERING, Photographer, 208 East Main Street, Opposite Whitcomb House.

This ranks among the first art galleries in the city. Mr. Lehnkering, the proprietor, is a careful business man, always having in his employ, when needed, none but thorough and practical artists. He is a careful observer, watching closely every new invention placed before the public pertaining to photography, and which, if it proves to be of any benefit to the art, is adopted. His gallery is very conveniently located, being right in the heart of the city and on the principal thoroughfare, opposite the Whitcomb House. The rooms are well lighted and arranged in a neat and attractive manner. This gallery is replete with all the modern appliances, and in appearance is surpassed by few. The visitor never tires examining the fine work exhibited at

this emporium, and the passer-by is always attracted to the finely arranged show-window, where many photographs and portraits are displayed. Special attention is given to copying and enlarging old pictures and finishing in India ink, crayon, pastel and water colors when desired. He also deals in frames, and has constantly on hand a complete stock which he offers at very moderate prices. Mr. Lehnkering established himself here about eleven years ago, and by the superiority of his work succeeded in building up a large and annually increasing business. He is a pleasant and courteous gentleman and parties visiting the city should not fail to give him a call. Always remember that rainy days are just as good as when the sun shines, as the best and most rapid plates are used. Children are always welcome.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Branch Offices, Toronto, Canada ; London, England ; Melbourne, Australia.



Among the many stately and handsome business edifices which are at once a pride and ornament to Rochester, confessedly the finest, both as regards architectural beauty and perfection of arrangement, is that of H. H. Warner & Co. Situated in the busiest portion of the city, it is constructed of brick and iron, and is absolutely fireproof. It contains four and one-quarter acres of flooring. Its exterior is a model of architectural strength and beauty. Its interior arrangements are as perfect as money and a thorough knowledge of the necessity of order and system can make them. All the modern appliances and improvements are found here, both for the systematic conduct of the business and the comfort of the employees. Here also can be seen the finest filing room in the world, with racks for ten thousand newspapers. The departments are classified as follows : 1st floor, the business offices ; 2d, the advertising and publishing departments ; 3d, mailing department, where many millions of pamphlets are annually sent out ; 4th, packing and bottling department ; 5th and 6th, laboratories, in which 7,000 gallons of medicine can be compounded

daily; 7th, for storage purposes, chiefly of substances entering into the manufacture of the remedies. The cellar, which is properly a story, contains the engine, and is also used for storing bottles. Such is a brief description of what is confessedly the largest and by far the most complete medicine laboratory in the world. There are branch offices of this establishment in London, England; Toronto, Canada, and Melbourne, Australia. The Warner Safe Remedies are too widely known to require any extended notice at our hands, hence we will simply enumerate the various preparations comprised under the above title: Warner's Safe Cure, Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure, Warner's Safe Pills, Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure, Warner's Safe Nervine, Warner's Safe Throatine, Warner's Safe Cure for Animals, Warner's Tippecanoe (the best), and Warner's Tippecanoe (XXX). A sketch of Mr. Warner will be found elsewhere, but we will mention here as the most fitting place, that it is said that he has, since starting, given away over \$75,000 worth of his medicines to the needy; a striking proof of his faith in their efficacy, as well as his generosity of disposition and desire to aid those who were unable to buy his remedies.

DR. H. BELDING, Dentist, 110 East Main Street; Established 1857.

Dr. H. Belding is a fitting representative of the existing school of dentistry. The lightness, ease and skill of his surgical operations, and the perfection and artistic elegance of his dental workmanship, fully attest his thorough scientific knowledge and his extensive experience in his profession. Pre-eminent in the dental profession of Rochester, words of ours cannot add laurels to the chaplet of honors so deservedly won long since by Dr. Belding. The extensive practice he controls in our city is the highest proof of his skill and the esteemed position he occupies in the public confidence as a professional scientist and popular citizen. The chaste elegance of the entire surroundings betrays the intelligent, cultured man, and readily impresses visitors with a feeling of satisfaction that their wants will be courteously and skillfully attended to. Dr. Belding has had an experience as varied and successful as any dentist in the country, and his work, wherever exhibited, has taken the highest premiums. His terms are most moderate and it is needless to say that his work invariably gives satisfaction.

ROCHESTER COTTON MILL, Garner & Co.; Charles A. Vickery, Superintendent; Office, 2 Worth Street, New York.

As a manufacturing center Rochester ranks among the greatest in the country; and her products are found throughout the civilized world. Hence, in enumerating her varied industries, a complete sketch of one of the best and most successful cotton mills in the country, is necessary. The Rochester mill was established in 1846, and throughout an existence of nearly half a century has always maintained its high rank among similar institutions. The building is 50x100 feet in dimensions, and five stories in height. Being built of dark stone, it forms an agreeable contrast to the surrounding red brick edifices,

arresting the eye by its massive and simple proportions. Its outfit is unsurpassed, consisting of all the most expensive and modern machinery, together with every convenience for the comfort of the 160 operatives, who comprise its working force. Its ten thousand spindles give a total output per week of 60,000 yards, which are shipped to the print works at Wappenger's Falls, and to the Rockland Print Works at Haverstraw, from whence they find a ready market in the principal cities of America and Europe. The goods manufactured by this mill have a wide reputation for solidity and evenness of texture, durability and retention of color, holding their own alongside of the very best English goods. The management and policy of the mill has always been conservative and the character of its investments prudential, hence the success which has always attended it. Mr. Charles A. Vickery, the superintendent, is a gentleman of long and varied experience in the business, and in his hands the interests of the company are well guarded. All communications are promptly answered and information given. With the present rapid growth of Rochester, there is no limit to the future growth of this institution.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Manufacturers of Fine Lubricating Oils.

The Vacuum Oil Company was established in 1866, from its inception taking a leading position. To-day its trade extends throughout the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Germany; reaching a large and rapidly increasing annual sum total. There are branch offices in Montreal, Boston, New York, Baltimore and Liverpool. The works of the company are situated on the Erie and Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroads, and cover a space of five acres. Their equipment is as complete as that of any similar establishment in the world; the motive power being furnished by thirty-five steam pumps and engines and nine boilers, aggregating 600 horse-power, while the output per day is upwards of 500 barrels of oils. A very fine paraffine wax is also made, which is in great demand on account of its purity and essential qualities. The total force employed at the works and in the various departments is 150. Of the oils manufactured by the company mention is almost superfluous, known as they are on two continents. Being manufactured, as their name indicates, by the vacuum process, they are entirely free from all residual matter, and so perfect is the process that among the thousands of gallons made yearly, there is no difference whatever in quality; in fact the process precludes all possibility of there being any difference. This is the verdict of the thousands of consumers in the United States, Canada, and Europe. The facilities of the company for placing their oils to the trade at low rates are unsurpassed, and their favorable location and extensive connections give them an inestimable advantage. The officers are, H. B. Everest, president, and C. M. Everest, vice-president and treasurer, both gentlemen well known in and out of business circles, and to whose management the present prosperity of the company is due. With the rapid growth of Rochester and her industries, there is no limit to the future extension of this company.



CROSMAN BROS., Importers, Growers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, 503 Monroe Avenue.

This enterprise was founded in 1840 by Mr. C. F. Crosman, the father of the present proprietors, who was an enthusiastic devotee to horticultural and floricultural pursuits. It is impossible within the limits of an article of this kind to trace the yearly increase of the operations of this house, from a small beginning to its present extensive proportions, or record the many patient experiments that marked the progress of the studiously industrious career of the founder of the enterprise which now enjoys a national, and we might say, a world-wide reputation. They are located at 503 Monroe avenue where they occupy about fifty acres of ground upon which is erected the main building, several green-houses and other buildings made necessary by the character of the business. The main building is a beautiful red brick structure 50x150 feet in dimensions and is conveniently arranged for the rapid and systematic conduct of the business. The grounds on Monroe Avenue are employed mainly for the growing of seeds, and especially for vegetable seeds. They also have several large farms in different parts of the country on which choice flowers and vegetable seeds are grown by reliable and experienced growers, while they import annually from 200 to 300 tons of the finest varieties from Europe. They deal in garden, field and flower seeds of every description, and their celebrated tomato plants, cabbage, celery, cauliflower, pepper, etc., have gained a wide reputation. They have a printing department 40x50 feet in size in which they print all the small work, such as labels, tags, etc. They keep six hands constantly busy varnishing and finishing boxes for their own use, and employment is furnished about 100 girls in putting up seeds in packages. Messrs. Chas. W. and Geo. F. Crosman, the proprietors, have been brought right up in the business and thoroughly understand it in all its branches. To our readers abroad who deal in this class of goods, it is with confidence that we commend them to place their orders with this house, and with the assurance that all business relations entered into with it will prove pleasant, profitable and permanent. Parties wishing further information can receive all they wish with particulars on addressing the house.

KEELER & JENNINGS, Manufacturers of Fashionable Carriages and Sleighs; Office and Works, 25 and 27 North Washington Street.

Among those houses that are in the van of progression in the manufacture of first-class fashionable carriages, buggies, sleighs, etc., and that arrest the attention and demand more than brief mention in this work, in that of Messrs. Keeler and Jennings, at Nos. 25 and 27 North Washington street. Their building is a beautiful brick structure, 60x150 feet in dimensions and four stories high, the stories being the largest in the city. In their warerooms may be found a large variety of five light landaus, coaches, landaus, light landaus, rockaways, coupe-rockaways, coupes, cabriolets, vis a vis, victorias, hearses, phaetons, and square box buggies. They make a specialty of fashionable carriages and sleighs, all of which are warranted to be made of the best materials

and in the highest style of workmanship, while the prices charged are much less than vehicles of equal value can be obtained elsewhere, by reason of the extensive facilities for manufacture possessed by the firm. They give constant employment to from fifty to sixty skilled workmen, and do in connection with their business a general repairing business. It would simply be superfluous for us to add one word in commendation of this firm or their products, their present position being too solid proof of their enterprise and success, and the character of the goods turned out being fully attested by the demand which their inherent merits have created for them.

BAUSCH & LOMB, Optical Works.



The above cut represents the handsome building of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. They manufacture eye-glasses, magnifiers, microscopes, telescopes and other optical instruments. Special attention is paid to the grinding of lenses, and a force of 200 skilled workmen are employed. The goods of this company are sold all over the United States, Canada and foreign countries, and have a deserved reputation for superior excellence.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Illinois.

The house whose name heads our article is too well known to require any extended notice at our hands, their immense warehouses at Rochester and Chicago forming a prominent feature of those two cities, and their products being scattered throughout the Union. Besides various farms in this country and Europe, they have undoubtedly the finest farm devoted to this purpose in the world. It is located in Illinois and contains no less than 40,000

acres. But it is of their admirable system of "testing" seeds that we wish more particularly to speak, an idea which originated with Mr. Sibley and which he has brought to perfection. The details are in brief as follows: A sample from each variety of seed, within twenty-four hours of its reception at the store, is planted, its name and date of planting being entered in a ledger devoted to this purpose. From this time until it matures, a rigid and careful note is made of every stage of its growth, until it is perfect. Its vitality is thus tested and its history from birth, as it were recorded, to be referred to at any moment. The advantages of this system are obvious. A farmer comes in to buy a certain seed. Immediately the record is referred to, and its history read to him, so that he knows *precisely* what he is buying. To give some idea of the perfection to which it has been brought, we will merely state that at his grounds on East Avenue, Mr. Sibley keeps seven men constantly employed testing seeds, and that there are in progress of testing upwards of 241 varieties of turnips, with others, embracing all varieties of garden vegetables. It is to such enterprises as this that the fame of Rochester is due, and it is to be hoped that the house of Hiram Sibley & Co. may long be spared to represent the best interests of our city.

WARDLAW & LEARNED, Photographers, 16 State Street.



While it must be acknowledged that the sun cannot fail to reproduce whatever object is placed before the camera, it is still a fact that the success of a photographic likeness must depend largely on the artistic skill of the operator in selecting the most advantageous position and light and in the preparation of chemical adjuncts, as well as in finishing the

picture after the sun has completed its portion of the task. Artists who thoroughly comprehend the minor details as well as the more important requisites to complete a satisfactory and pleasing photograph, are entitled to a high rank in their profession, and such ones we can cheerfully commend in the persons of Messrs. Wardlaw and Learned, artistic photographers, at No. 16 State street. This firm succeeded Messrs. Hough Brothers last July, and since their inception have built up a large and steadily increasing business. At the above named locality they occupy two floors, which are arranged to be, in every way, entirely suitable to its exigencies. They are artistic operators, devote their personal attention to sitters, and the pictures produced at this gallery will bear favorable comparison with those of any contemporaneous establishment in the city. Special attention is paid to portraits, life size, and groups are taken of a large size with the greatest rapidity. All together the whole establishment is perfect in its appointments. Their patronage is principally derived

from the city and State, although orders are received sometimes from far off sections of the country. A visit to their gallery and an inspection of the works of art there displayed, will repay the time and trouble expended, and no stranger visiting Rochester should neglect the opportunity afforded for procuring an elegant picture at a moderate price.

HOUGH & FORD, Manufacturers of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Machine Sewed Flexible, Hand Sewed Turned, and Hand Welt Shoes.



As a shoe manufacturing center, Rochester has a world wide reputation, and her firms engaged in this line compare favorably with any in the country. Among these, one of the best known is the firm of Hough & Ford, which from its inception in 1865, assumed a leading position. The firm have lately occupied what is undoubtedly the finest and most complete building of its kind in Rochester. It is constructed of handsome red pressed brick with brown facings, its dimensions being 38x102 ft., and height six stories. In its equipment no pains or expense have been spared to make it perfect; its outfit comprising the finest and most modern machinery, elevators, etc., together with every convenience for the comfort of the 250 operatives who comprise its working force. It is also heated by steam

and provided with dumb waiters. The first and second floors contain the handsomely fitted out offices and warerooms; the third, the cutting room; the fourth, the hand sewed teams who turn out 500 pairs daily; the fifth floor contains the buttoning room with a capacity of 1,200 to 1,500 pairs daily, and the sixth,

the fitting room, where 2,000 pairs are fitted out each day. This last room is especially noticeable for its fine machinery and fixtures. Messrs. Hough & Ford manufacture all styles of ladies', misses', and children's shoes, both hand sewed flexible and hand sewed turned, as well as hand welt shoes. They use only the very best French and American kid, daisy kid and pebble grained, and in all the essential qualities of a first class article, their shoes are unsurpassed. Their trade, which reaches a large and annually increasing sum total, extends all over the Union. Both members of the firm are gentlemen of long and thorough experience in their business and are well known in and out of business circles, and their present fine business is the result of their own prudential and conservative management.

MR. KINGSLEY'S, formerly Miss Cruttenden's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 7 and 9 Gibbs Street.

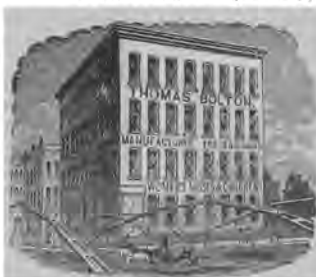


The educational institutions of Rochester, numbered as they are among the best in the country, are at once its greatest pride and ornament, and a review of this character would be incomplete without a sketch of the institution whose name heads this article. Established in 1876, from its inception it took prominent rank among the educational institutes of the city, while to-day it stands

unexcelled, and in certain branches unequalled. In 1885 a change was effected by which the control of the school was surrendered by Miss Cruttenden into the hands of Mr. Kingsley, its present principal. The school is situated in the most elevated, healthy and beautiful part of the city; and in addition to this advantage, the pupils enjoy the comforts of home, surrounded by the best influences for good, useful and Christian training. No effort is spared to promote the happiness of the pupils, and such restraints only are imposed as conduce to their improvement. Great care has been taken in the selection of teachers of acknowledged reputation and experience. Every facility is furnished for the acquirement of a finished English and French education. French is practically taught by a native French teacher, and attentive pupils cannot fail to speak it fluently after a course of instruction at this school. The large school building is well ventilated and is supplied with all the modern improvements and comforts. The school consists of three departments, the primary department for very little girls, the academic department and the collegiate department. Parents and guardians who desire to place those under their charge at an institution which offers equal advantages with any in the state, will do well to call on or correspond with the principal, C. R. Kingsley. We append some of the most noted references. Hon. W. J. Bacon, Utica, N. Y.; Prof. Edward North, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.;

D. H. Cochran, LL. D., President of Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. Elihu Root, New York City; Dr. A. J. Upson, Auburn, N. Y.; Dr. James Ecob, Albany, N. Y.; Dr. Richard Storrs, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. A. M. Stowe, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Charles S. Hastings, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles A. Fitch, Rochester, N. Y.; Prof. A. C. Kendrick, Rochester, N. Y.

THOMAS BOLTON, Manufacturer of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine and Medium McKay Sewed Shoes, Also, Ladies' Hand Turns and Hand Welts. Sole proprietor of Bolton's Patent Anti-Squeak Flexible Sole. 91 to 97 Andrews Street.



Rochester as a shoe manufacturing center has a reputation which extends all over the world; and her products in this line are acknowledged to be unsurpassed. Hence, in a review of the industries of our city, a detailed notice of the house whose name heads our article, is necessary. The business was established in 1872, and from its inception took a leading position. Now, the shoes manufactured by Thomas Bolton are

sold from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast; and the demand for them is steadily increasing. Mr. Bolton occupies a commodious building 5 stories in height, and well fitted with every modern appliance, both for the systematic and rapid conduct of the business and for the comfort of the 250 hands here employed. The factory has a capacity of 1,600 pairs per day. Mr. Bolton makes a specialty of ladies', misses' and children's hand sewed and machine sewed shoes, and for comfort, perfect fit and wearing quality, his shoes have a reputation which is world wide. Himself a practical maker, Mr. Bolton has devoted time and study to his profession, and has lately patented a shoe which *from the first wearing* is as noiseless as if worn for weeks. It is called "Bolton's patent anti-squeak flexible shoe." Those who have experienced the misery of squeaking shoes will understand the utility of this invention, and its deserved popularity. Mr. Bolton is a native of England, but has resided here for many years. He superintends in person every detail of his immense factory, all work passing under his inspection before being shipped. Communications are promptly answered, and parties here and elsewhere will find it to their advantage to call on or correspond with him.



BANK OF MONROE.

Materially contributing to the promotion of the enterprises of Rochester and the convenience of its business interests in connection with the surrounding country, the Bank of Monroe occupies a prominent position in the business activities of this locality. This bank commenced business in 1867. It transacts a general banking business in all its branches, discounts commercial paper and notes, and gives prompt attention to collections. It also enjoys the confidence of a large number of depositors from city and country. On the first of July, 1885, the capital was \$100,000, and the surplus \$200,000. The following are the Directors: Hiram Sibley, Esq., President; Hiram W. Sibley, Vice-President, and W. R. Seward, Cashier. Other Directors: Arthur G. Yates, W. B. Duffy, H. F. Atkinson and Arthur C. Smith.

FRANK KINGSLEY, General Real Estate Broker, 43 Reynolds' Arcade.

In writing of the enterprises of a city, no one branch of business is of more importance than that of the real estate broker, and none conduces more to the general prosperity of the city and the public. Prominent among the establishments in this line is that of Mr. Frank Kingsley, who conducts a general brokerage business. His list of saleable property is large and consists of some very choice pieces, in which are to be found some very desirable bargains. He pays taxes on real estate, negotiates loans and mortgages, deals in local stocks and bonds, etc. He is a gentleman of superior judgment and is thoroughly experienced in every detail of the business in which he is engaged. The dual relations sustained in this agency between both the owner, the lessor, or mortgager, and the buyer, tenant and mortgagee, calls for the best of business talent and for the most courteous, affable manner, as well as the strictest integrity. Mr. Kingsley is well known throughout this part of the State, as he has been engaged at his present business for the past twelve years. His office is at No. 43 Reynolds' Arcade, where he can be interviewed at any time.

ROCHESTER PORTRAIT CO., Ed. E. Nier and F. D. Wettlin, 40 Elwood Block.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to this elegant art studio, whose equipments and sumptuous furnishings are not excelled in usefulness or eclipsed in beauty by any of its contemporaries in this section. The art of portraiture has attained as high a degree of perfection in Rochester as in any city in the country, and although comparatively young in years, she has in her midst rare evidences of art and culture, which are always appreciative of the "fine arts" and a harbinger of refined society. The present firm began business early last spring, although Mr. Nier has been established in Rochester for the past five years. At the above mentioned location several rooms are engrossed in the business for the various purposes

required. Their reception room is handsomely furnished and contains specimens of their work, which will compare favorably with those of any similar establishment in the Union. The operating room is replete with every appliance and contrivance that can insure the completeness of work performed, which is executed in the best known style of art. Their portraits of children are especially life-like and remarkable for truthfulness of expression. Four assistants are employed in the several departments of the business. Throughout the entire establishment nothing is left to be desired. They keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of frames of all sizes, styles and prices. Parties desiring any work in their line will find it to their advantage to call on or correspond with them. The proprietors are gentlemen of long experience, and are thoroughly acquainted with their profession, and it is to be hoped that they may long continue in their present position as one of the representative houses of Rochester. Any information is cheerfully given and all communications are promptly answered.

THE HAYDEN FURNITURE CO., 112 Exchange Street.



Among those companies whose productions have a national reputation, we must include the firm whose name heads our article. Their establishment, on Exchange street, is 90x120 feet in dimensions and six stories in height, and is furnished with the most improved modern appliances and conveniences. Upwards of 180 hands are employed, and the sales, which reach a large and rapidly increasing annual sum

total, extend from Maine to California. The firm manufactures only fine furniture and interior hard wood work, and in all the principal cities of the Union there are palatial mansions, whose interior decorations were furnished by this firm. It would be impossible to give in words an idea of the beauty of their designs, but a visit to their warerooms will at once astonish and delight even a casual observer. Employing one of the most skillful designers in the country, who is assisted by experienced and capable workmen, the Hayden Furniture Company may well challenge comparison. They are also agent for the world renowned art tiles of J. G. & J. F. Lowe, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, and for Conover & Co's (New York) brass goods. The firm is too well known to require any extended notice at our hands. With a reputation second to none, extensive connection and immense facilities, they have no limit to the future extension of their business. All communications meet prompt attention and estimates are made on application. The officers are: J. Alex. Hayden, President; T. W. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer; I. G. Scrantom, Vice-President; B. C. Meier, Superintendent, and H. V. W. Wickes, Ass't Treas.

ROCHESTER SANITARIUM.



Among her many famed institutions, Rochester can boast of possessing one having such a choice variety and superior quality of baths, medical and surgical appliances, as is believed places it in advance of all sanitariums on this continent, so far as their power of curing chronic diseases is concerned. Among these may be mentioned condensed air baths (like those at Reichenhall, Germany, conducted by Dr. von Liebig), electro-thermal, Turkish, Russian, Roman, sulphur, sitz, sun, sea salt, acid, alkaline, vapor, needle and common baths. Swedish movements, massage, packs, ozone, oxygen, inhalations, inunctions, electricity by means of a very fine electrical chair, and the various forms of galvanism and faradism. Dr. Stone is a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York City (Allopathic), and the Chicago Homœopathic College. He also took a special course in heart and lung diseases in Bellevue Hospital, under the instruction of Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., L. L. D., one in chemical analysis, under Prof. John C. Draper, M. D., L. L. D., one in the use of the microscope, under Prof. J. W. S. Arnold, M. D., and one in Gynecology, under Prof. W. Danforth, M. D. Dr. Frease is a graduate of one of the leading medical colleges of Cincinnati. He has been remarkably successful in sanitarium practice for thirty years and spent the winter of '84 to '85 in New York City, among the colleges, hospitals and dispensaries, investigating the results of the latest medical researches. They do not confine themselves to any exclusive system of medical practice, but believe

in utilizing every remedy known to medical science. Special attention is also paid to well regulated dietetics, hygiene, proper exercise and pleasant social surroundings. The building is a fine modern brick structure, with every possible convenience, including an elevator and electric call bells. It is heated by indirect radiation, except the sleeping rooms, in each of which is an open coal grate, which gives the most perfect ventilation both summer and winter. It is supplied with ozone (an allotropic form of oxygen) generators, so that the patients have the benefit of this element day and night. There is a pleasant sitting room on the first floor, and a parlor on the second, heated by both steam and grate. The halls are spacious and well furnished. The location is one of the pleasantest in the city, on high ground; and from an observatory recently constructed on the cure, a view of the entire city and much of the surrounding country is obtained. Street cars, connecting with all parts of the city and depots, pass every five minutes. In short, the conveniences and accommodations in the building, its pleasant, healthful and central location, render it a most desirable home for invalids. *There is nothing of the "hospital" air or appearance.* Further information can be obtained by addressing Drs. Frease and Stone, 233 Monroe Avenue.

ANTHONY COLE, Money to Loan and Real Estate for Sale, 76 Powers Block.

Mr. Cole has had years of experience in this business and is prepared to make loans to any amount on good collateral or other security. His specialties are buying of commercial paper, indorsing notes and loaning to individuals. His moderate terms and upright dealing have brought him a large and steadily increasing business, in transacting which he is ably assisted by his son, Mr. W. F. Cole, who, by his father's thorough training, has become familiar with the business in all its branches. Mr. Cole promptly answers all communications addressed him and gives any information regarding terms, etc., on application. Parties here or elsewhere will find it to their advantage to call on or correspond with him.

JOHN R. CHURCH, Architect, 53, 54 and 55 Osburn House Block.

Among the architects in our city worthy of mention in the present volume, is Mr. John R. Church, whose office is located at rooms 53, 54 and 55 Osburn House Block. He established himself in business here about four years ago, and has since followed his profession with gratifying results; having a natural taste for designing, he has cultivated his talents, and has become master of every detail of the business, as numerous specimens of ability attest. During his business career he has erected a number of buildings from his original designs, all of which evidence his skill and eminent fitness for his calling. He is prepared to furnish plans and specifications for any kind of public or private buildings, and superintend their construction, in this city or surrounding country. Parties who purpose the erection of any kind of a building will consult their own interests by calling on or corresponding with Mr. Church before placing their contract elsewhere.

CHAS. T. POMEROY, Photographer, 30 East Main Street.

If we were asked to name the characteristics essential to a first-class photographic artist, the reply suggested by the nature of the duties of the profession would probably be correct. They are: the love of art for its own sake, a knowledge of its technicalities, and patience; without the latter, success in this very exacting profession is difficult of attainment. Something more than an admiration for beauty, or an acquaintance with chemicals, is necessary to secure permanent success, and this is found with the gentleman who is the subject of this article. He exercises patience with his work and does not allow a subject to leave his

studio only partially satisfied. He has the ambition not only to produce a photograph, but a likeness, and there is a marked distinction between the two. Some photographs are no more like the persons whose faces they are intended to represent, than the shadow of a building is like the building itself; with this class of work Mr. Charles T. Pomeroy will have nothing to do; he exercises care and patience in all cases, and endeavors to secure a faithful likeness first, and then exhausts his art in its embellishment. He produces all the most desirable styles and sizes of photographs. Mr. Pomeroy has had many years experience in his line of business and is familiar with all its details. He gives general satisfaction and is most courteous and attentive to visitors. The studio is very tastefully arranged and finished, and bears the impress of the artistic talent of its occupant. He makes a specialty of taking babies' and children's pictures; making negatives in one-tenth part of a second, and thus insuring absolutely sharp and clear results. Also uses Inglis' Dry Plates, which are the best in existence.

**MISS DOOLITTLE'S SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Little Girls,
17 Grove Place.**

Among the best known and most noted educational institutions of the city is that of Miss Mary A. Doolittle, whose name heads our article. Its location is all that can be desired, being in the most elevated and healthy portions of the city, secluded, yet near the principal thoroughfares. The building is well ventilated and heated, and is provided with all the modern conveniences for the comfort of the pupils. The curriculum is as thorough and complete as that of any similar institution in the country, no pains being spared to procure the most competent and enthusiastic teachers, regardless of expense. The course of study includes history, literature, mathematics, natural science, mental and moral philosophy and art. In teaching the ancient and modern

languages the systems of the most distinguished philologists of the day are followed. Miss Doolittle enjoys exceptional facilities for imparting a first-class musical education, and she can justly claim that those young ladies who take a musical course with her, have a solid and substantial foundation, upon which to base their future studies. This department is under the charge of Miss Morris Smith, a pupil of Von Bulow, assisted by Miss Annie E. Hall, vocalist, of the Conservatory of Leipsig, Germany, and Miss Bertha Wood, pianist, of this city. Advanced violin pupils will be in the care of Henri Appy; beginners will be placed under instructors selected by him. The method of piano playing taught, is substantially that of Kullak and Bulow. The method of singing, that of Garcia. The violin is taught according to the "elegant Belgian" school, as developed by Vieuxtemps and DeBeriot. The French department is under the instruction of Mrs. Schlicht and the German department under the instruction of Fraulein Visenand. We append below a list of references, who are personally acquainted with the working of this school: The Rev. J. A. Massey, Rev. Wm. D'Orville Doty, D. D., Rev. Albert Wood, Rev. M. Scofield, Angelica, N. Y., Rev. T. A. Hopkins, Burlington, Vt., Mrs. Samuel Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Brown, Gen. and Mrs. I. F. Quinby, M. B. Anderson, L. L. D., A. C. Kendrick, D. D., Prof. Herve D. Wilkins, Mr. Alfred Wright, Mrs. D. C. Rand, Pittsford, Mr. H. M. McDonald, Pierre, Dakota, Mr. Charles McCoy, Ellicottville, Mrs. John N. Pomeroy, San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moreau Smith.

OSCAR KNEBEL, Architect, 103-104 Reynolds' Arcade.

Greece and Rome in their palmy days awarded the greatest dignities and honors to those who excelled in painting, sculpture and architecture, and of which arts the latter is the most useful to mankind. The character of both public and private buildings is an index of the character of the people in any city. In Rochester this art has been developed to a high degree of perfection, and we can boast of architects in our midst, who will rank with the most competent in the country. Among the many gentlemen devoted to the science, is Mr. Oscar Knebel, who established himself here about fourteen years ago. He is prepared to make plans and specifications of all classes of buildings, either public or private, in Rochester or any section of the country, and will superintend the erection of the same, if desired. He is located at 103-104 Reynolds' Arcade, where he can be found at any time. Employment is given to none but those thoroughly experienced in their profession, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all patrons. We are always glad in the history of Rochester to mention those men whose occupations and enterprises are elevating to society and conducive to the material interests of the city in particular and the country in general. We therefore feel no hesitancy in saying that the evidences of Mr. Knebel's abilities eminently qualify him for any undertaking in his line, and guarantees perfect satisfaction in the execution. We may also state before closing that Mr. Knebel has the supervision of the United States Court House and Post Office in this city.

ALDEN & LASSIG, Designers, and Builders of Wrought Iron and Steel Railroad and Highway Bridges.



In this volume our object is to set forth brief sketches of the various manufacturing and commercial enterprises of this city. Of these none are of more importance than the one whose name heads this article. The Alden & Lassig Bridge Works were founded by Mr. Thomas Leighton, in 1872, who conducted them until a few years ago, when he was succeeded by the present firm. Their premises are conveniently located, being on the line of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and cover about three acres of ground. On these premises are erected several buildings, the main one being 350x100 feet in dimensions, with two wings attached, 150x50 feet each. These are provided with all the latest improved machinery which is operated by an engine and boilers of over 100 horse-power. They manufacture wrought iron and steel railroad and highway bridges, both permanent and draw spans, elevated railroads, iron viaducts, piers, turn tables, plate girders, roofs, tanks, and general iron work for bridges and buildings. They furnish plans and estimates, and complete the erection of the same on short notice. The work turned out here will compare favorably with that of any similar concern in the world. They built the iron bridge over the Connecticut River at Springfield, Bellows Falls, also executed much work for the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., C. R. I. & Pacific, and C. M. & St. Paul, and other western roads; built many bridges and viaducts between New York and Buffalo, on both the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and the West Shore R. R., built the iron work of elevated tracks through the city of Rochester, and in addition to these, many contracts have been executed for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., D. L. & W. R'y, and many others. A specimen of their work can be seen on the House of Parliament at Ottawa, Canada, where they made portions of the roof and the iron tower. Messrs. John F. Alden and Moritz Lassig compose the firm. They have had years of experience in this line and we dare say none understand it more thoroughly. In closing this sketch we are aware that we do but scant justice to the products of this firm;

their reputation throughout the entire United States, however, has been achieved by their just merits, and offers by far a stronger commendation than we can presume to offer. Below we append a list of their references: Chicago and North-Western; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; New York Central and Hudson River; New York, Lake Erie and Western; New York, Lackawanna and Western; New York, West Shore and Buffalo; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Troy and Boston Railroad Company; Boston and Albany; Boston and Maine; Boston and Lowell; Fall Brook Coal Company; Canadian Pacific; Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad. Cities: Boston, Springfield, Mass, Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.

ALLING & CORY, Wholesale Paper Dealers, 66, 68 and 70 Exchange Street; William Alling, David Cory, Joseph T. Alling.



Of late years the uses to which paper can be put, have greatly increased, and to-day there is scarcely an article in general use which may not be manufactured from it. Hence in a compilation of the resources of Rochester, we must include a sketch of the firm whose name heads our article, and which for half a century has been identified with the progress of the city. The house was established in 1834 as William Alling & Co., and assumed its present

style in 1859, by the admission of Mr. David Cory. In 1881 Mr. Joseph T. Alling, son of the senior partner, was admitted to the firm. They own one of the most complete buildings for business purposes, erected by themselves in 1884, to be found in the State. With a size of 44x140 feet, and height of five stories, exclusive of basement, it is provided with every modern appliance, both for the rapid and systematic conduct of the business and the comfort of the employees. The sales, which reach a large and increasing annual sum total, extend to every point of the compass. Messrs. Alling & Cory keep on hand as complete a stock of paper as can be found in Western New York, comprising all grades and varieties bought direct from the leading paper mills of the country, which they place to the trade at reasonable figures. The firm and its individual members are too well known to require an extended notice at our hands. With the rapid growth of Rochester there is no practical limit to the future extension of its business, and it is to be hoped that it may long continue in its present position of one of our representative houses.

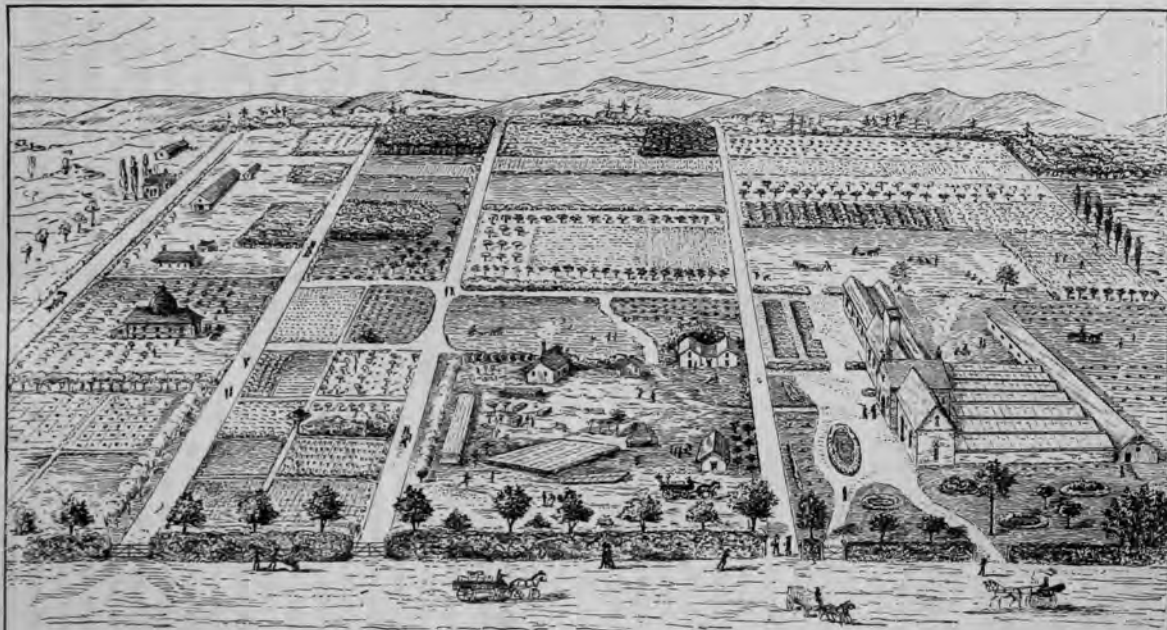
TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

The banking facilities which a city enjoys are the criterions by which it is judged more than by any other thing. If the banks have capital sufficient for the wants of the entire community, and the management is prudent to the extent of instilling a feeling of entire confidence in the minds of the people, such a city presents itself to the outside world in the light of a prosperous business center, where enterprises can be carried on in safety, for their responsibility will find a willing helper in all times of necessity. That Rochester can present such a front is an indisputable fact. Prominent among her banking institutions is the Traders' National Bank, which was organized March 27, 1852; was reorganized March 22, 1865, as a National bank, and on March 22, 1885, the charter was extended for twenty years. The capital is \$250,000, and the surplus and undivided profits \$360,000. We append below the officers and directors: Simon L. Brewster, president; Geo. C. Buell, vice-president; Henry C. Brewster, cashier; Chas. A. Mathews, ass't cashier. Directors—Simon L. Brewster, president; Geo. C. Buell, of Geo. C. Buell & Co., grocers; Byron D. McAlpine, lawyer; E. Ocumpaugh, furnishing goods; Clinton Rogers, of Howe & Rogers, carpets; Eli M. Upton, of Charlotte, N. Y., lumber and grain; Wm. N. Oothout, of Rochester Brewing Co., maltster; Rufus K. Dryer, of The Jas. Cunningham, Son & Co., Carriages; Henry C. Brewster, cashier. The officers of the bank are all gentlemen well known throughout this section, and in their hands its interests are well and carefully guarded.



Photographer, Room 14 over 138 East Main Street.

The art of photography may be said to have attained as great a perfection in the city of Rochester as in any other city in the Union. Prominent among the leading photographers is Mr. C. H. Davis whose establishment is widely known for the artistic merit of its pictures. Mr. Davis began business here about five years ago. His parlors are located in a most desirable and eligible part of the city, being on the principal thoroughfare (Main street). Here he has a perfectly lighted art gallery, fully equipped with the most approved apparatus. His operating and reception rooms are surpassed by few in the city, in their general appointments. Photographs are taken by the instantaneous process. Excellent likenesses of many of our citizens, which may be taken as fair samples of the work executed in this gallery, ornament the reception room, and various other work exhibited here can leave no doubt in the minds of visitors of his ability and fitness for his calling. Although not conducting the largest gallery in the city, the work produced by Mr. Davis will compare favorably with that of any similar establishment. Visitors are cordially invited and treated in a courteous manner. Mr. E. J. Burke, one of the most skillful crayon artists in the country, is now with Mr. Davis, and is prepared to execute pictures in the highest style of art.



STONE & WELLINGTON, FONTHILL NURSERIES.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Fonthill Nurseries. G. B. McManamon, Managing Partner, Rooms 25 and 26 Osburn House Block. Central Office, Toronto, Ont.; Branch Offices, Rochester, N. Y., Montreal, P. Q.

Among the most important nurseries in the country we may mention those of Messrs. Stone & Wellington, situated at Fonthill, Ontario, Canada, with branch offices at Montreal and Rochester. The nurseries cover a space of 415 acres, splendidly laid out and arranged in the most artistic manner. Their equipment is as complete as a thorough knowledge of the business and ample means can make them; hence, they rank as by far the largest and best nurseries in the Dominion, and one of the finest in the world. In their various departments they employ several hundred hands, and their trade, which reaches a large and rapidly increasing sum, extends throughout Canada and the United States. The firm carry as complete an assortment of fruits and ornamental stock as can be found anywhere; and their products have attained a wide and justly deserved reputation wherever introduced. The policy of the firm has always been to produce only the *best*, hence the success which has attended their enterprise. Mr. G. B. McManamon is the resident partner residing in Rochester, and in his hands this branch has proved a gratifying success. All communications addressed him meet prompt attention, and any information is cheerfully given. We append some few of the hundreds of testimonials possessed by the firm:

We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in certifying that we have had considerable dealings with the Fonthill nurseries, and have got considerable stock in the shape of trees, shrubs, etc., from them, and that we have had the best of satisfaction with the stock and with the treatment we have received at the hands of the proprietors of these nurseries.

R. T. LIVINGSTONE, Mayor Town of Simcoe.
W. MATHESON, Sec.—Treas. Oakwood Cemetery.
J. NICKERSON, Supt. Oakwood Cemetery.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1885.

C. H. Williams, Esq.

SIR—In reply to your letter allow me to say that I understand Stone & Wellington to be one of the foremost firms in their line of business in this vicinity. They have, in the past, done a large trade and so far as I know in an honorable way. I am personally acquainted with the resident partner of the firm and consider him a gentleman and excellent business man.

Yours, etc.,

W. R. SEWARD, Cashier Bank of Monroe.

Beamsville Ont., April 27, 1882.

Messrs. Stone & Wellington, Toronto:

GENTLEMEN—Having just finished planting 2800 fruit trees bought from you, I write to state that I am perfectly satisfied with the trees you sent me;

without a single exception, they are the finest lot of trees I ever bought or saw come from a nursery. You are welcome to use the above in any manner you please.

Yours truly:

JAMES H. WALKER.

Mount St. Louis, Ont., May 13, 1880.

Stone & Wellington:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby testify that I received my trees in a healthy good condition.

JOHN DUNLOP.

MRS. C. S. WILBUR GRIFFIN, Manufacturer of Hair Jewelry, Ladies' Wigs, and Ornamental Hair Work of all Kinds; 56 State Street.

A first-class establishment, where reliable goods can be obtained of whatever nature, is a valuable acquisition to any neighborhood. Such is the character of the business conducted by Mrs. Wilbur Griffin, who was established here in 1857. She carries a complete stock of human hair goods, fine, carefully made wigs, switches, fronts, natural curls, hair jewelry, and ornamental hair work of all kinds, besides shampooing and dressing ladies' hair, and cutting and curling childrens' hair. She makes to order, at short notice, any kind of hair goods, and the work is always and without exception, well and thoroughly done. Mrs. Griffin annually transacts a large amount of business, and has secured a lucrative and prosperous trade. Her goods have gained such a reputation that they are in demand all over the Union, and one point worthy of mention is, that she does as much work for New York City as she does for Rochester. She also has a few regular customers in Europe. She employs at present ten assistants and gives her personal supervision to all work done. Making a point to charge as cheaply as possible for her goods and work, and offering only first-class articles of the best quality to her customers, she is certain to give perfect satisfaction to all who have business relations with her.

F. W. & G. W. BACON, Photographers, 118 East Main Street.

To be a good photographer requires more than an insight into the purely mechanical part of the business, and in calling attention to Messrs. F. W. and G. W. Bacon's fine art gallery, we can conscientiously recommend these gentlemen as artists of ability and masters of their profession, having had years of practical experience in the different branches of their art. The appointments of their gallery are perfect to produce flawless results in the way of scenic backgrounds, perfect lights and modern appliances generally, for the execution of photographic work in all its branches. They make a specialty of copying and enlarging pictures, and crayon, water color and India ink work, orders for which will be promptly attended to. As artists in photography, crayon portraiture and ink painting, they produce work that will compare favorably with the best in softness of tone and perfection of finish. Their trade extends throughout the city and State, and they receive some orders for enlarging from the neighboring States. Several skilled workmen are employed in carrying

on this business, and no picture that fails to give entire satisfaction is allowed to leave the rooms. Mr. F. W. Bacon began the present enterprise about twenty years ago, having previously been engaged in the sash and blind business for fifteen years. This gentleman is too well known in this community to require any personal comments at our hands; we will say, however, that he has never missed exercising his privilege of voting at all elections held in this city. His son has been trained to the business by his father and thoroughly understands it in all its branches. They are enterprising citizens and all the enterprises designed to promote the interests of Rochester, receive a welcome approbation at their hands. We are sure our readers who visit the city and form their acquaintance, will never have cause to regret visiting their suit of art rooms and securing work from this well known establishment.

INGLIS & CO., Manufacturers of Inglis Dry Plate, 106 and 108 Court St.



Among those branches of manufacturing which have rendered the name of Rochester famous, is the one conducted by the firm whose name heads our article. Their establishment, on Court street, is 100x48 feet in dimensions and three stories in height, and is furnished with every convenience, both for the rapid and systematic conduct of the business and the comfort of the operatives who comprise its working force. Inglis & Co. manufacture undoubt-

edly the finest insoluble dry plate in the world; this being the verdict of photographers throughout the country. Having devoted years of study and experiment to this branch, they have at last succeeded in producing an absolutely perfect article. A visit to their office and inspection of photographs taken from their plates will at once convince even the most skeptical. Here are seen all styles and sizes of photographs, which for softness and blending of shadows, as well as the other essentials of a first-class picture, are matchless. But the gem of the collection is the Neapolitan Boy, taken in representation of the famous picture so well known to artists, by Moreno & Lopez, the celebrated New York artists. The tone and finish of this photograph are simply marvelous. The matchless blending of light and shadow; the softness of coloring combined with roundness and transparency, and the wistful, sad expression of the face, render it indeed a masterpiece. The demand for the Inglis plates is large and rapidly increasing, their trade now extending throughout the Eastern, Western and Southern States. These plates as their name implies are insoluble, being unaffected by climate and never-friling; qualities which no others possess in an equal degree. All communications addressed Inglis & Co., will meet with prompt attention, and any information is given.

STANDARD SEWER PIPE CO., Manufacturers of Drain and Sewer Pipe, 8 Caledonia Avenue, near West Main Street Swing Bridge.



The Standard Sewer Pipe Company was established in 1883, and from its inception has done a large and steadily increasing business, its trade now extending all over the United States and Canada. The works are situated on Rowe street on the City line, on the New York Central R. R. and Erie Canal, and give employment to upwards of 60 hands. In all the essentials of a first-class article, the pipe made by this company is absolutely without a rival. Being made of the best selected Jersey fire clay and sands with natural clay; it is also uniformly well glazed, thoroughly vitrified, and smooth and perfect in shape. The gases, vapors and acids generated in sewers do not effect it a



particle as when underground for a long time and exposed to cold and frost no sign of disintegration is found and it is just as hard and sound as when first laid. When tested with a cold chisel or with acids, muriatic sulphuric and acetic, it manifests no symptoms of decay. These qualities have given the pipes of this company their wide reputation. The company own the bed of clay from which their pipe is manufactured, and with the additional advantage of the railroad passing through the works, they are enabled to execute all orders from any quarter with promptness and dispatch, and also to place their



goods to the trade at prices which defy competition. The officers are all gentlemen well known in and out of business circles, having availed themselves of all late inventions of the most improved machinery and have attained a perfection of quality of sewer pipe unequaled in this line of production. Having

the best interests of the city at heart, they have by the perfection of their works promoted this industry until it is recognized as one of permanent success, and to their energy and business capacity is due the success of the company. All communications addressed to the secretary of the company, Mr. Frank N. Kondolf, meet with prompt attention, and any information is given as well as catalogue forwarded upon application.

MUNN, CONVERSE & ANSTICE, Gray and Malleable Iron Castings, Machinists, Nickel Platers, Cor. Water and River Streets.

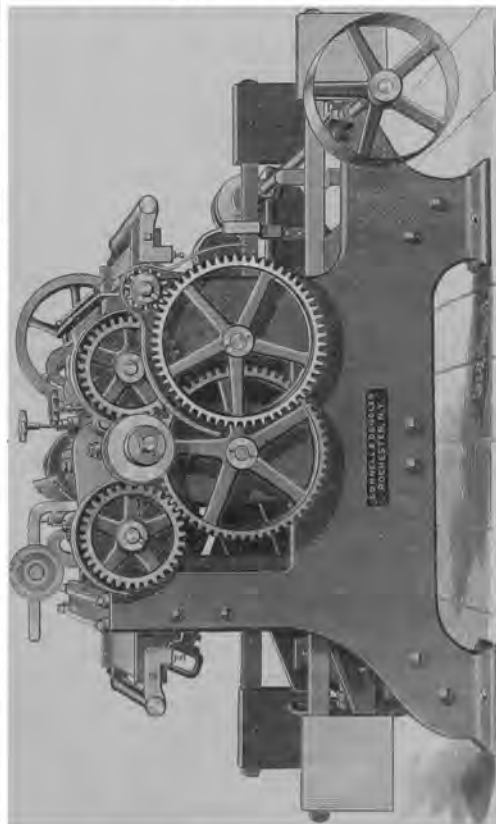
The machine and iron working establishments of Rochester have a wide reputation for the superior quality of their work; hence, in enumerating the industries of our city, we must include a notice of one of her most important firms in the above mentioned line. The firm of Munn, Converse & Anstice was established in 1865, and to-day commands a trade which extends all over the United states. Their premises at the corner of Water and River Streets, are large and commodious, and are fitted out with the finest and most improved machinery necessary for the business. A force of 90 to 100 hands are employed and the work turned out need not fear comparison with that of any similar establishment in the country. Messrs. Munn, Converse & Anstice make a specialty of gray and malleable iron castings, for making which they enjoy superior facilities. They also manufacture laundry hardware, curtain fixtures and builders' material, and do a large business in nickel and silver plating. The members of the firm are all gentlemen of long and thorough experience, and superintend in person all work done in their workshops. Possessing ample facilities and connections, they invite correspondence, confident of their work giving satisfaction. All communications are promptly answered, and estimates to any amount made on application.

GOODGER & NAYLOR, Manufacturers of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes, 63 & 65 South St. Paul Street, and 42, 44 and 46 South Water Street.

Throughout the entire Union, the shoes manufactured in Rochester have a reputation not surpassed, if indeed equaled, by any other city. The aim of her manufacturers has always been to produce the *very best* only; no inferior articles being sent out. The firm whose name heads our article is among those who have aided to build up the reputation of our city in this line. From their inception in 1877, they assumed a leading position, and to-day their goods are sold throughout the entire Western and Southern states. Their buildings are ample and commodious, being fitted out with every modern appliance for the systematic and rapid conduct of the business as well as for the comfort of the 125 operatives who comprise their working force. Messrs. Goodger & Naylor make a specialty of ladies', misses' and children's fine shoes, and employing only the most skillful operatives and using the finest

materials, their work when turned out, need not fear comparison with any here or elsewhere. Their daily capacity is 400 pairs of fine shoes. The members of the firm are both gentlemen of long and varied experience, thoroughly conversant with their business in all its details. Their present fine trade is the legitimate result of their own energy and business capacity and has practically no limit to its future extension.

CONNELL & DENGLER, Manufacturers of Patent Wood Working Machinery, Corner Mill and Furnace Streets.



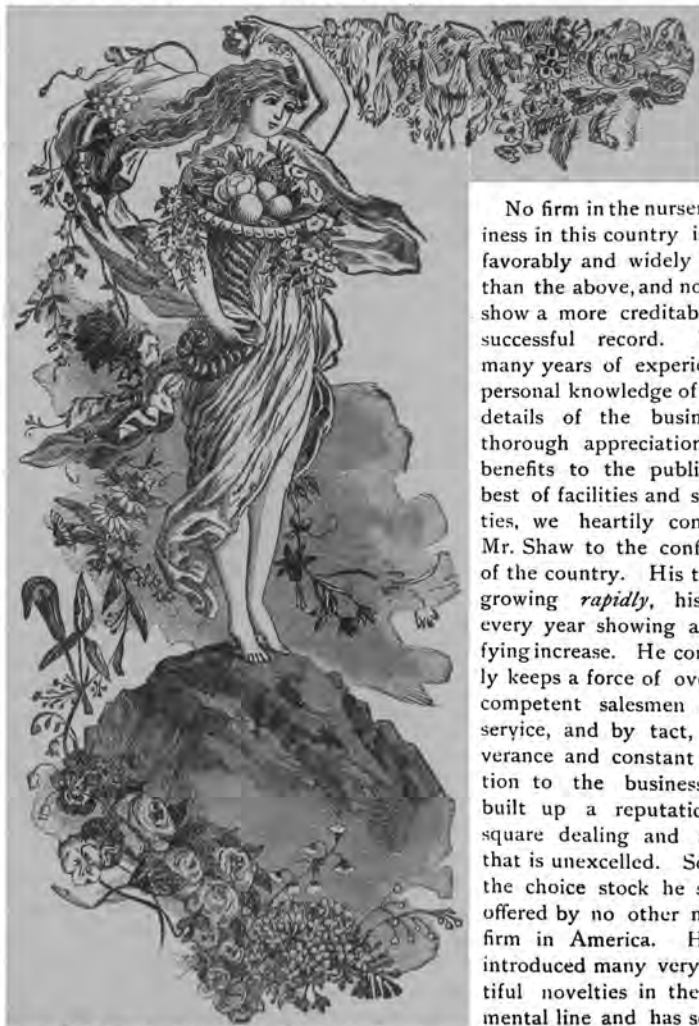
They manufacture planers and matchers, pony planers, bevel sawing machines, solid plate and segment re-saws, barrel and hoop machinery, and make a specialty of box makers' machinery. Parties wishing any information can, upon application, receive one of their illustrated catalogues.

MISS BLISS' SCHOOL, 111 Spring Street.

Among those institutions which have gained for Rochester a wide and deserved reputation as an educational center, is the one whose name heads our article. Established in 1874, it has grown with the city, and to-day ranks among the best institutions of the country, both as regards the advantages offered and the thoroughness of its course. The building is commodious, well lighted and ventilated, and is provided with all modern conveniences for the comfort of both boarders and day scholars. The corps of teachers are all of long and varied experience, and enter heartily into their work, while the examinations are exceedingly searching and rigid. As a consequence, the standard of this school is maintained as few are anywhere, and its graduates go forth thoroughly equipped for whatever line of study they wish to pursue. A special feature of the school is its French course, which, taught by a native, is spoken by many of the pupils with remarkable fluency, and forms a notable feature of the annual exercises. We append a list of instructors, with references: Teachers—Miss Mary I. Bliss, principal, Latin, literature, history, art, mental and moral science and evidences of Christianity; Miss N. E. Hollister, mathematics; Miss J. E. Lemon, primary classes; Mlle. Jeanne Blanche Housais, French department; Prof. H. E. Leach, instrumental music; Miss H. E. Phelps, vocal music; Miss Emma Lowpert, drawing and painting; Miss A. C. Barton, natural sciences. References—M. B. Anderson, L. L. D., A. C. Kendrick, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Chas. E. Robinson, D. D., Rev. Geo. Patton, Rev. Myron H. Adams, Mr. Geo. C. Buell, Mrs. E. H. Hollister, Mr. A. S. Hamilton, Rochester; Hon. B. F. Angel, Geneseo, N. Y.; Gen. Geo. J. Magee, Mr. Daniel Beach, Watkins, N. Y.; Mr. Geo. Cook, Watertown, N. Y.; Mr. R. A. Elmer, New York; Mr. H. J. Dunham, Stockbridge, Mass.; Mr. H. J. Hollister, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. C. C. Bonney, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. E. Pomeroy, Troy, Pa.; Hon. A. Boardman Smith, Elmira, N. Y.; Mr. H. U. King, Stanford, Conn.; Mr. E. Urquhart, Little Rock, Ark.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., Cor. Park Place and Church Street, New York; J. H. Higginbotham, Supt., Rochester, N. Y., Room 65 Powers Block.

This company has been established nineteen years and is now paying at the rate of \$100,000 per month death benefits. The system is an industrial one; insurance being obtained and collection made at houses of the members. As a protective medium for the working classes, this company offers unequaled inducements, its object being to place insurance within the reach of all, even those of most modern means, and we may mention that its success has been most gratifying. In fact there is but one company in the world which can be counted its equal, viz: the great "Prudential" of London, England, whose system the Metropolitan has thoroughly established in this country. Any information as to rates, terms, etc., is cheerfully given on application by letter or otherwise to Mr. Higginbotham, who will forward circulars etc. to any one desiring them.

J. AUSTIN SHAW, Nurseryman, 2 East Park.

No firm in the nursery business in this country is more favorably and widely known than the above, and none can show a more creditable and successful record. With many years of experience, a personal knowledge of all the details of the business, a thorough appreciation of its benefits to the public, and best of facilities and specialties, we heartily commend Mr. Shaw to the confidence of the country. His trade is growing *rapidly*, his sales every year showing a gratifying increase. He constantly keeps a force of over 100 competent salesmen in his service, and by tact, perseverance and constant attention to the business, has built up a reputation for square dealing and ability that is unexcelled. Some of the choice stock he sells is offered by no other nursery firm in America. He has introduced many very beautiful novelties in the ornamental line and has secured

the official and sole right from the Canadian originators for the sale of the **Jessica grape** in this country—a grape that for earliness, hardiness and quality excels any other white grape ever introduced. In addition he owns the entire stock of a phenomenal peach tree, which he has named "**Shaw's Mammoth**," a tree, the fruit of which is wonderfully large and delicious—single specimens

having often weighed over a *pound* each. The *Post Express* of September 2d, 1884, thus speaks of it: "J. Austin Shaw, the well known nurseryman, of No. 2 East Park, has been fortunate in securing the entire stock of buds from a phenomenal peach tree in Orange County, this state, with the sole right to grow and sell the stock in this country. He has just returned from a trip to that section, and is now able to substantiate all that has been claimed for the wonderful bearing qualities of the original tree, which he now owns exclusively, having paid a large price for the same. Single specimens of the peaches from this tree have often been picked, weighing over a pound each. He will be able to offer about 10,000 of the young trees to the public next season, and through his numerous salesmen will no doubt find ready sale for all. The new peach will be called the "Mammoth," and will fully represent its title. This is but one of many choice specialties sold by Mr. Shaw, whose business for past years has been growing rapidly, his sales this season, notwithstanding general dullness in many branches of trade, being double what they were last year at the same date. His agents are to be found in a dozen different states, and he is adding to his force of over 100 salesmen, daily. His facilities for growing, packing and shipping nursery stock are unequaled by any firm in the business, and by strict attention to the interests of his customer, he has built up a trade that is an honor to his efforts and experience." Mr. Shaw's motto is, "Square dealing, and the best stock in the country for our customers." He has built up his splendid trade on this basis, and hence its growing and enduring character. He has just issued a work on the propagation of fruit, that is full of interest and information. His terms to customers and salesmen are *liberal*. His personal character and record are above reproach, and his enthusiastic love for, and appreciation of his business, unbounded.



A. J. REIBLING, Insurance, No. 12 Osburn House Block.

One of the oldest and most prominent agencies in Rochester is that conducted by Mr. A. J. Reibling, who established himself in this line of business in 1867. He represents some of the most prominent, wealthy and reputable insurance companies in the world, namely: Continental of New York; Milwaukee Mechanics' of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Newark Fire of Newark, New Jersey; Jefferson Insurance Co., of New York, and the People's Insurance Co., of Pittsburg, Pa. His patrons are among the best class of people and Mr. Reibling's management of his business affairs has gained for him the fullest consideration of the community as a reliable and honorable gentleman. It will pay anyone desiring to insure to call upon him.

CHARLES H. CHASE, Nurseryman, 2 East Park.

The nursery business has grown to be so large, that of late years it has been divided into two departments, viz: that for growing the stock and another for its distribution. The latter has become quite as extensive as the former, owing to the immense scope of territory throughout which sales are made, requiring the display of marked enterprise and originality in providing advanced facilities for its prosecution. Again we find houses who grow and distribute both, and among those engaged in this line, is Mr. Charles H. Chase. He commenced operations about two years ago and has since built up a large trade, extending throughout the New England States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and this State. He employs a large force of traveling salesmen, who make sales direct to customers, and deliveries are made in the spring and fall of each year, at the residences of purchasers, enabling them to see exactly what they are to receive before payment is made. His stock includes all the best varieties of hardy, fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, roses, grape vines, etc., and all are warranted true to name. Some idea of the amount of stock that he now has growing can be had when it is stated that his planting for the spring of 1883 and 1884 was 2,621,000 trees and plants, and 80 bushels of peach seed. He has three large cellars at his packing yard used exclusively for packing all of the tender apples, plums, peaches, dwarf pears and all the small stock—grapes, small fruits, shrubs and roses. He has taken water from the city water works to his cellars and packing yard, thus enabling him at all times to keep the stock moist and in perfect condition. Mr. Charles H. Chase is the sole proprietor and is thoroughly experienced in this line of business. His house occupies a prominent position in the nursery trade of Rochester, and the efforts it has made to secure for the country at large increased supplies of fine fruits and ornamental trees, have been rewarded with a substantial prosperity and success.

THE ROCHESTER INSTITUTION OF ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.

Hygiene, sanitation and medicine are being the more reduced to exactness of science, and the time may yet be, when *complete* knowledge shall render possible man's entire mastery of the phenomena of a *healthful* life, and the power of avoiding or destroying all the elements of disease. A potent instrumentality in the direction proposed, is supplied in *scientifically adapted* applications of electricity to the *human* system, and for this fact we must render thanks to the very rapid advance of science of modern times. Half a century ago we had little of electrical science, physiologically applied. Now, very much of electrical practice, in its therapeutic aspect, is scientifically fulfilled; we may arouse to more lively action the dormant energies; we may soothe the over-irritated conditions; we may stimulate the tonic and nutritive functions, and thus equalize or otherwise control the forces of life to the use and economies of health preservation. If we are fatigued, we may reach the consciousness of *rest* through our adaptation of electric power. If we are in the excitement of fever, we may become soothed to a consciousness of quiet. We may even neutralize poisonous conditions of the system by the various chemical powers of this mysterious agent. But, if there is power for *good*, there is also power for evil *and one should be wary of over-much use of such potent power, when wielded by unintelligent direction*. It is largely owing to the utter ignorance and greed of some charlatans and machine manufacturers, as to the physiological effects of the electric fluid, that so many batteries are *indiscriminately* put into the hands of people to treat themselves, who do not know or understand even the elementary principles governing their use or effects upon the human organism. Therefore, is it any wonder to the educated physician to witness the wholesale abuse and injury resulting from such practice. It is a fact to be regretted, that so much ignorance exists among the fraternity, in the proper use of this potent agent. Since nearly every practitioner has one or more batteries, and freely admits that he *does not understand* their scientific application, and consequently must have to acknowledge the *reason* of the unsatisfactory results following their use. Many attempts have been made in Rochester to popularize electro-therapeutics—many have failed, *some have succeeded*. The most recent appliances, the most approved methods, according to the latest scientific discoveries, in the careful manipulation and skillful application of galvanism, magnetism and other modifications of electricity, will be found at the institution rooms, 16, 17 & 18 Marble Building, East Main street, Rochester, N. Y.—*an institution where all curable diseases are successfully treated with electricity alone*, and good references to Rochester parties, who have been cured, can be had; an institution where young ladies and gentlemen can receive competent instruction in the use of batteries and in the application of electricity to the cure of *disease*. As many persons are not aware of what diseases can be cured with our electrical treatment, I will mention a few of the more common and most troublesome diseases, being so imperfectly understood, or unskillfully treated by the profession, viz: nervous affections

all diseases peculiar to females, catarrh, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, kidney diseases, habitual constipation, dyspepsia, and last, but not least, that dreadful canker worm, destroying thousands of our best youths, *Spermatorrhœa*. Parents should take timely warning and consult us immediately, before it is too late. *All persons not able to come to the institution, will be treated at their homes, if desired. Remember, there are no shocks or other unpleasant sensations.* Any person will confer a favor upon us, and the afflicted, by sending to us at once the name and postoffice address of any afflicted person or persons in their vicinity. Correspondence solicited. Replies cheerfully and promptly made. Office hours from eight o'clock in the morning to nine o'clock in the evening. Consultation free. Terms moderate. Address all communications to Prof. J. H. McCartney, Room 17 Marble Block, East Main street, Rochester, N. Y. Second floor, over Sibley, Lindsay & Curr. Competent lady operator in attendance. Call at office for pamphlet.

HENRY SCHLOERB & CO., Designers, Cabinet Makers, Manufacturers and Builders of Interior Wood Work of all kinds, 9 Saratoga Avenue.



The firm, whose name heads our article, occupies the position of being the only one in this city and one of the best in the country. Their factory is situated at No. 9 Saratoga Avenue and is supplied with all the latest improved machinery necessary for the production of work of this character. The present house was established for the purpose of designing and building store, bank and office fixtures, wood mantels, passenger elevators, stained glass decorations, and all kinds of artistic wood work for interior filling. Mr. Henry Schloerb, the senior member of the firm, has been educated to his present profession from his youth. He has for many years been connected with the largest house in New York city. For original and antique designs, his work has no equal, and they can be found in the largest and most costly public and private buildings in this city. The junior member of the firm, Mr. Elias B. Freatman, has gained a high reputation in this city and throughout western New York as a builder of interior work, and we dare say that he has no superiors, if equals, in this section. Although having but recently began business, they have received many orders, and at the present time of writing they are busy on an order for the Butterfield House, Utica, which when completed will be one of the finest sideboard and bars in that city. The facilities enjoyed by them in the way of receiving raw material, handling goods, and cheap rent, enables them to sell at prices not easily duplicated by any similar firm in the state. Parties desiring work of this kind will consult their own interests by calling on or corresponding with this firm for designs and estimates, which will be furnished free.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK ; S. Wilder, President ; Jno H. Rochester, Secretary.



The Mechanics' Savings Bank was incorporated June 1st, 1867, with the following officers: Geo. R. Clark, Esq., President ; Samuel Wilder and Patrick Barry, Vice-Presidents, and John H. Rochester, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Rochester is still Secretary and Treasurer, having filled that position throughout the entire career of the bank. The deposits on July 1st, 1885, were \$1,460,000, and the surplus \$168,000. The officers at present are as follows: Samuel Wilder, Esq., President ; Samuel Sloan and Ezra R. Anderson, Vice-Presidents ; John H. Rochester, Secretary and Treasurer, and Fred A. Whittlesey, Attorney. The above gentlemen are well known in and

out of business circles, and in their hands the interests of the bank are well and carefully guarded. This bank is the pride of the city and has done much to promote the welfare of our people. Its policy has always been strictly conservative and the prudential character of its investments has gained for it the confidence of all classes. It will also loan to any amount on approved real estate. The official statement of the condition of the bank shows a most gratifying exhibit of its prosperity and financial standing as one of the most substantial and reliable institutions of our city.

L. S. GRAVES & SON, Manufacturers of Passenger and Freight Elevators, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, etc. ; 30 Center Street, Rochester, N Y., and 46 Courtland Street, New York City.

Of the many and varied manufacturing establishments of Rochester, known as they are all over the world, none have a more favorable reputation or are more widely known than the firm of L. S. Graves & Son, whose name heads our article. Established in 1863 by Mr. L. S. Graves, from its inception it took a leading place, and to-day the elevators manufactured by L. S. Graves & Son are found in all the principal cities of the Union. The firm manufacture all their own machinery, thus avoiding the expense and delay incurred in having it made elsewhere. In all the essentials of a first-class elevator, those of L. S. Graves & Son are confessedly unsurpassed. Among the hundreds of public and private edifices in which their elevators are used, we may mention the following: two in the Hartford *Courant* office; one in the Standard Theatre, Broadway, New York ; one in the great dry goods house of Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Mass. Mutual Iron Building, Springfield ; Hartford

County Court House, and others too numerous to mention in all the principal cities of the Union. Over 90 are in use in Rochester alone, and the firm have just put up a fine elevator for Messrs. Fakes & Co., of Fort Worth, Texas, the largest furniture house in that section. Mr. J. S. Graves, the senior member, is a native of Massachusetts, and has resided in Rochester for many years. A practical mechanic, he has made many inventions which have a world wide reputation, among which are Graves' sole cutting machines, Graves' buffing machines, and others equally well known and in constant use. He is ably seconded by his son, Mr. Fred. B. Graves, who having been raised to the business, understands it in all its details. (See cut on last page of cover).

**HOLLISTER BROS., Wholesale Lumber Dealers and Forwarders,
Tonawanda, N. Y. ; Principal Office, Rochester, N. Y.**

The firm whose name heads our article was founded in 1832 by the grandfather of the present members, and throughout its long and varied existence, has always ranked as one of the most substantial in this section. The principal office is in this city, while the greater portion of the stock is kept at Tonawanda, and amounts to upwards of 12,000,000 feet of lumber. The dock and yards at Tonawanda are among the most complete in every respect in the country. They possess a magnificent water front of 2,400 feet and storage capacity of 15,000,000 feet; there are private switches to every part of the yards, and every other convenience for the rapid and systematic conduct of the immense business. The facilities for both railroad and canal shipment are unequaled here or elsewhere, and the long experience of the various members of the firm and thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, enables them to successfully meet all competition. Their lumber is selected by a member of the firm, who attends solely to this branch, from the best cuts of Western and Canada Pine, and is placed to consumers at the lowest rates. Builders and contractors will find it to their interest to open correspondence with, or call on this firm. All communications meet prompt attention and price lists are furnished to all who desire them.

ROCHESTER CAR WHEEL WORKS, Office and Work, Brown's Race.

The manufacture of car wheels forms one of the most important industries of the United States, and some idea of its magnitude may be gathered, when we state that 1,500,000 car wheels are annually turned out. Among the firms engaged in this branch, whose products have gained a world wide reputation, is the Rochester Car Wheel Works, whose name heads our article. Their works, on Brown's Race, cover an area of two acres, and are equipped with all the finest and most costly machinery, their output being 100 to 120 wheels per day. Their wheels are manufactured from the best wheel iron, and in all the essentials of a first class article, are unsurpassed by any in the world. They

are used on the following roads : New York Central R. R., Erie R. R., Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. ; New York, Ontario & Western R. R. ; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., and by car builders generally throughout the Union. The greatest care is taken in manufacturing, all wheels being subjected the severest tests before being shipped ; hence their great and deserved reputation. Mr. Wm. H. Barnum, the president of the company, is well known throughout the country as one of the leading politicians, and is a power in the Democratic party. It was through his influences as chairman of the Democratic convention that Mr. Cleveland was nominated for president. Mr. Barnum is one of the largest iron miners and manufacturers in the country ; owning several large mines and furnaces in Connecticut and being largely interested in others elsewhere. Messrs. Wm. K. Chapin and Chas. T. Chapin are also both gentlemen well known in and out of business circles, and to their enterprise is due much of the prosperity of the company. With the present rapid growth of our city, there is no limit to the future extension of this enterprise. The company expect, in the near future, to build extensive works at Last Roder, on the line of the N. Y. C. R. R., they having plans and specifications already completed for same. The tract embraces thirteen acres of land, is eligibly located and will give them immensely increased facilities for transacting their enormous business.

DR. J. M. BUCHANAN, Dental Parlors, 34 Elwood Block.

Dr. Buchanan is too well known here by his many years of experience as a dentist, to need comment on his personal science in the profession, and we need only to call the attention of the readers of this work who visit our city, or who desire to form the acquaintance of a capable dentist professor. His rooms are fitted up elegantly for the prosecution of the work, with every modern convenience to insure the best workmanship and with as little pain as possible. Employing the best practical dentists when needed, he can guarantee the most satisfactory success and perfect work. We are glad to note the enterprise in our volume as being one that is a leading industry in this line at Rochester, and well worthy the liberal support of all needing work of this kind.

DR. CRAIG, 132 Monroe Avenue.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. Craig, is known all over the world as the discoverer of the wonderful Craig's Kidney Cure. After years of study and experiment, he has at length succeeded in producing his four remedies, Vitalized Ozone, Throat and Lung Tonic, Ozerine Crown Plaster and Nervine, which now are sold and known throughout the civilized world. The most eminent physicians indorse them and they are loud in their praises. The most aggravated cases have been cured by him, and after other physicians have given them up, he *guarantees* to cure eighty per cent. He has traveled through every State in the Union, treating diseases, and also through all parts of

Canada. As the discoverer of remedies which have relieved thousands of thousands of sufferers, he has the satisfaction of knowing that his labors have not been in vain ; and he also enjoys the esteem and confidence of the members of his own profession, who recognize in him one of the most skilled specialists of the day, as well as of the world in general. All questions addressed him by mail are cheerfully answered by him, and the same attention is shown to poor and rich alike.

**WICHMANN & KALLUSCH, Merchant Tailors, 142 & 144 South St.
Paul Street, cor. Court Street.**



This firm was established in 1875, and is widely known for the good taste displayed in the selection of the stock, which is without a rival in the city in quality, figure and style of goods, giving customers assortments from which to choose, for either business or dress suits, not excelled even in metropolitan cities. Their stock consisting of fine cloths, cassimeres and suitings, is composed of every variety of the latest styles of the day, in stripes, plaids, checks, mottled and other figures, which are made to order at prices moderate and in style after the latest fashions. As an evidence of their popularity and the superior class of their workmanship,

we will mention that they have for many years furnished the outfits for the young gentlemen at the celebrated Rochester Theological Seminary. Always abreast of the times in everything that will improve the facilities of the house for the production of the finest clothing in every respect, the parties visiting Rochester for new attire, as well as those at home, will find Messrs. Wichmann & Kallusch always ready to offer inducements in prices, style, fit and workmanship, not easy to duplicate here or elsewhere.

LIVINGSTON PARK SEMINARY.

Among our best and most widely known schools is the one whose name heads our article, and which during an existence of thirty years has always maintained a standard inferior to no female seminary in the country. Its location is all that can be desired ; apart from the rush and bustle of the business part of the city, yet within a few minutes walk or ride from the fashionable thoroughfares. As a consequence of its admirably elevated location and perfect sanitary and plumbing arrangements, it is universally admitted to be

one of the healthiest schools in the country. The corps of teachers are thoroughly trained, experienced and conscientious, entering heartily into the spirit of their work. Superficial work is unknown here, every branch being thoroughly mastered before going further; hence the fact of being a graduate of this seminary is a guarantee of thorough and substantial knowledge of the course pursued. We append the staff of teachers and references; Mrs. C. M. Curtis, Principal, Familiar Lectures, Reviews, Literature, Elocution; Miss Georgianna C. Stone, Preceptress, Higher English, Mathematics; Miss Cynthia Westfall, Latin and English; Miss Susie Landers, Natural Science and English; Herve D. Wilkins, Cultivation of the Voice and Vocalization; Herve D. Wilkins, Piano and Organ; Melle. Mina Guebelle, French and German; Miss M. M. Manley, Art Teacher; Miss Ada Koehler, Music. References: A. C. Kendrick, D. D., Rochester; Henry Anstice, D. D., Rochester; Col. E. C. Mason, Inspector General, U. S. A.; Judson A. Barrett, D. D., Rochester; D. W. Powers, Rochester; Geo. W. Elliott, A. M., Rochester; Maj. Burton, Inspector General, U. S. A.; Capt. Adams; J. R. Morris, Houston, Texas; Joseph Mason, Esq., Berkley, Cal.; Ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, Jamestown, New York; Hon. D. A. Haynes, Dayton, Ohio; L. S. Follett, Esq., Hastings, Michigan; Rodney Mason, Detroit.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ROCHESTER, East Main Street, cor. South St. Paul Street; Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Justly ranked among the most solid fiduciary institutions of this city, the Merchants' Bank of Rochester takes a prominent place, and exerts an active influence upon the financial institutions of this community. The organization of this bank was completed December 15th, 1883. The most liberal policy consistent with sound and correct banking is pursued in the treatment of customers, and they possess ample facilities for doing an active business in all its details. The following is a statement of the condition of the bank on June 13th, 1885:

RESOURCES :		LIABILITIES :	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$451,862 45	Capital Stock.....	\$100,000 00
United States Bonds.....	1,000 00	Profits.....	17,634 94
Due from Banks.....	103,530 29	Deposits.....	431,858 29
Cash.....	44,722 09	Due Banks.....	60,507 99
Furniture and Fixtures.....	4,384 42		
Expenses and Taxes paid.....	4,501 97		
	<u>\$610,001.22</u>		<u>\$610,001 22</u>

We annex below the Directors: George E. Mumford, President; George W. Archer, President Archer Manufacturing Co.; Patrick Cox, President P. Cox Shoe Manufacturing Co.; V. F. Whitmore, of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, contractors; Nathan Levi, of Levi & Schwarz, wholesale clothiers; Charles J. Burke, of Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., Dry Goods, Vice-President; Rufus K. Dryer, Treas. James Cunningham, Son & Co., carriage manufacturers; James W. Whitney, of Whitney Grain Elevators; George Weldon, of George Weldon & Co., wholesale wall paper; William J. Ashley, Cashier.

H. B. GLEASON, Architect ; 64 Arcade.

One of the most prominent and reliable architects in our city, whom we desire to give space in our volume, is Mr. H. B. Gleason. He furnishes designs and plans at short notice, for public and private buildings, residences, hotels, banks, churches, bridges, etc., and provides a superintendent to erect the same, when required. He gives special attention to computing compression and tension strains over large spans of trestle and roof work. Parties throughout this section can, by letter, reach him, and he will be found prompt in his correspondence, and we are glad we are able to say that he is considered by the public here, not only a man of ability in his profession, but conscientious and reliable in all business transactions, and he richly deserves the name he has won. He employs none but skilled help, when needed, and he guarantees all his work to be perfect and to please, and gives a personal supervision over every design sent out.

**LAND & THOMPSON, Real Estate, Land and Insurance Agents ;
109 Sycamore Street, Dallas, Texas.**

The firm of Land & Thompson, Dallas, Texas, are one of the many engaged in this occupation, that can be commended to the public at large as *eminently qualified and thoroughly reliable*, having been closely connected with the business for the past twenty years. Their experience, together with their wide acquaintance with capitalists, large land operators, manufacturers, and others interested in land properties, gives them very decided advantages over the majority of Texas land agents. They buy, sell, exchange, lease and rent farms, ranches, and improved and unimproved lands of all descriptions ; pay taxes on property and keep up improvements and insurance policies. They are prepared to locate scrip on choice lands, perfect titles, value lands, make divisions of property, and make investments for capitalists. They control over 1,000,000 acres of the finest farming and grazing lands in the State. All communications are promptly answered and information cheerfully given.