

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

ADVOCATE,

AND

SOLDIERS' AID.

VOL. 1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865.

NO. 1.

The Industrial School

ADVOCATE,

AND

Soldiers' Aid.

Published Monthly by the Industrial School Association of Rochester, New York, under the supervision of the following

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION:

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EDITRESS,

TREASURER,

MRS. E. T. HUNTINGTON.

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PROSPECTUS.

The issue of a paper devoted to the interests of the Industrial School has long been considered desirable by the lady managers of the Institution. A favorable opportunity has not been presented for that purpose until the present time. The proposed transfer of the "SOLDIERS' AID," from the Association of Ladies having it in charge to this Institution, was a proposition to which both societies cordially assented. The closing up of the special labors of the various "Aid Societies" who have sustained that paper, seems to leave a vast amount of hitherto *unused* benevolent labor, which can now be turned into other channels. True, we have not done working for our soldiers yet, but our labors for them will not be of that pressing character, which for the last four years has claimed so much of our time and thoughts.

We must look after their families, many of whom are in want. The noble Institution in whose behalf we send our tacit little messenger to plead, has during the terrible war now closing upon us, fed and sheltered, and taught a large number of these little ones, whose fathers went forth at the summons of our lamented President to battle for freedom; and, many alas! lie stark and cold on the distant Southern battle field; and many have returned maimed for life, thus adding a greater burden to the already overtasked mother. During the winter, whose months are always dreaded by the poor, the only comfortable meal in the twenty-four hours most of these children have had, has been furnished them at this Institution. Many would have suffered the keenest want, but for the shelter and food here gratuitously furnished them.

Here, from 9 o'clock until 3 o'clock, daily, these poor children are taught in one of the *best disciplined schools* in this city. Do you ask why these poor children are not sent to the *Free Public schools* of which our city is so justly proud? *They have not clothing and books suitable to enter them.* The clean, well dressed children of our wealthy and working classes would hardly sit side by side with the rag picker's child, fresh from the gutter perhaps, teeming with odors not hitherto recorded in the catalogue of celebrated chemists and perfumers. These, enter our Institution, and, before going to the school-room, are furnished with a liberal supply of soap and water, brush and comb, and are *taught how to use them*, (for many are really ignorant of their use,) a tidy apron is furnished each one, and they enter our clean well ventilated school room, prepared to receive the instruction of a kind and capable teacher, under the supervision of the *Matron* of the Institution.

A sewing class is organized and the girls are taught to sew, thus enabling them to care for and make their own scanty garments.

Does any one ask, What is wanted for this Institution? We answer, *EVERY THING.*

Money, of course, is always very acceptable to the managers, but we want provisions of all kinds, vegetables, groceries, etc., and any amount of old garments, suitable to repair and make over for these children. We respectfully solicit of country neighborhoods, who are not burthened with poor, to send us their cast off garments for both sexes. Where it is convenient to wash them it is preferable to do so, as all will readily see.

You will see, kind friends, that there is little of *romance* in our undertaking. It is one of utility, of *necessity*. We desire to awaken in your hearts an interest in a large class of poor children which are too much overlooked. We plead for humanity, for those who are in want all around us. O ye favored ones, who know not what it is to hunger and have naught to gratify your cravings; ye who are never chilled with the winter's blast, forget not the stricken little ones who endure all these things. They are of the same family as ourselves, and have a strong claim upon your sympathy and your kindness. Those Aid Societies, in our neighboring towns, who desire "something to do," can here find their want supplied. You can prepare garments of all sizes and descriptions for our children. One hundred children need a great many garments to make them decent and comfortable. Will you visit our school, and see our children, and learn their wants for yourselves.

We are sure you will be benefitted by such a visit. Come at half past eleven in the forenoon, and see them go to their dinner. Mark the gentle, decorous behavior of these children of want and *crime*, and if you can go away with closed hearts and pockets, your case is indeed hopeless. But we know you will not.

You whose hearts and purses have so often responded to our calls in behalf of our brave soldiers, will not turn a deaf or indifferent ear, when we plead for their children, and others equally needy.

And, with grateful hearts for all you have done in the past, and for all you may do in the future, we send our little "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ADVOCATE," to your pleasant homes to plead in our behalf.

The Industrial School ADVOCATE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 14, 1865.

A Word to Our Readers.

Many whom our prospectus will reach are equally well acquainted with the "Soldiers' Aid Society," and the "Industrial School," of Rochester. They read the "SOLDIER'S AID," and are therefore expecting, in accordance with an intimation in its last number, to receive this introductory sheet. To such no further word of explanation is necessary.

Possibly there may be a few, more or less interested in the Industrial School, who know nothing of the affairs, nor perhaps of the existence, of the Soldiers' Aid Society. To such it will be sufficient to say that this Society has been one of the numerous tributaries to the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and that in pursuance of its noble work it has for two years past published a sheet just double the size of this, called the "SOLDIER'S AID," which is now, at the close of the war, transferred to the Industrial School. But the Society still exists and has a necessary though somewhat different work, to perform. It has been the Soldiers' friend on the field, by the camp fire, and in the hospital; and now it proposes to remain his friend at the no less critical time of his restoration to his home, and to his former haunts of business and of pleasure. It will aid him in the arrangement of its affairs, in bringing together his family, in obtaining employment, and by every timely word and act, in strengthening him for the difficult task of settling himself, after his life of wild excitement and sudden change, to the monotonous and peaceful duties of a good citizen, and of substituting for military control a watchful and manly self discipline. One half of our paper will, therefore, for some months to come, be retained by the Aid Society and be devoted to its interests; the object of the other half will be to promote the distinctive work of the Industrial School.

A larger number of those who will receive our prospectus have doubtless better acquaintance with the Soldiers' Aid Society than with the Rochester Industrial School. It may be well, therefore, to give in a word a sketch of its establishment and progress, which along with the Constitution of the Association published in another column, will furnish, we trust sufficient information to justify a year's subscription to our paper; then by unfolding in its columns more fully the nature and methods of our work, we hope to secure a permanent friendship and an interest which we feel sure must constantly deepen as in successive numbers personal details shall exhibit those encouragements and successes which strengthen our own hearts and stimulate our efforts.

The sympathy of benevolent men and women had been for a long time excited for the many neglected children, who having received their daily ration of "cold pieces" at our kitchen doors, spent the rest of the time in squalid, brawling indolence in the by-streets and lanes of our city. Efforts were made to gather them into Mission Sabbath Schools; some of the little girls were at one time brought together into a Sewing Class at the Home for the Friendless. These experiments though in a degree successful, did not meet the necessities of the case; but they contributed to the formation of a Society which had for its exclusive object the assistance, instruction and elevation of this unfortunate class of little beings. This Society, which established the Industrial School, was organized in December, 1856. Its first report says: "A Board of Managers was elected to superintend the general interests of the Institution, to visit each scholar monthly at its home, to decide who were proper subjects for the school, report the wants of such children to the Executive Committee, and provide voluntary assistant teachers. An Executive Committee was appointed, with authority to hire a matron and teacher, and other necessary assistants, to regulate their wages, receive and distribute clothing; a House and Furnishing Committee, to have a supervision of the house and to make all necessary expenditures; a Work Committee to prepare clothing and work for the children, and instruct them in sewing.

"On Christmas day, 1856, the rooms of the Rochester House, Exchange street, were thrown open, and more than three hundred children received at a dinner provided for them, a pleasant foretaste of the 'Industrial School' which, on the 5th of January, 1857, was ready for their reception. A matron, teacher and cook were hired as permanent residents in the house, all other services were gratuitous."

On the 15th day of April, 1857, the Society was incorporated under the name of *The Rochester Industrial School*. In 1858, the building still occupied by the school, a good brick house, with a small lot, No. 76 Exchange street, was bought of Mrs. Albert G. Smith for twenty-eight hundred dollars—a liberal reduction on its estimated value. In 1859, an addition was made to the building to provide especially a more spacious school room, but furnishing also on the ground floor, kitchen, bath room, closets, hall and a large dining room. Since that time the mortgage has been paid off, and the school prosperously maintained. This has been done by Society fees, donation parties, private donations, and public lectures and festivals.

There are, at present, four children who remain all the time in the house. At 9 o'clock each morning one hundred children gather at

the school room of the institution as at any other school in the city. The first hour is spent in direct moral and religious instruction, which is varied and leveled to the understandings of the pupils. The good effects of this manifests itself in various ways. Said the matron yesterday, "You will not hear an oath or an obscene word once in three months during their hour's recess at noon, though they are left free to talk and play in the yard as they please." The remainder of the time till noon is spent in the ordinary school routine, varied by oral exercises and object lessons. From the school room the children descend to an abundant and comfortable dinner. In the afternoon they remain in school till 3 o'clock, when they disperse to their homes. As their coming to school is generally a voluntary matter with them, they are at first quite irregular in their attendance, but as they begin to apply their minds, oftentimes precociously sharp in practical matters, to their lessons, their interest is excited, a new moral sense seems to be awakened, and punctuality and regularity become the rule with them. Of the hundred pupils, the present average number, there are full sixty, the matron says, who will be absent not once perhaps in three months. One of the greatest inconveniences under which they suffer just now, is lack of play room. The lot is small and at noon they are uncomfortably huddled together, the boys occupying the rear of the lot and the girls the front. There is an adjoining lot on which an unsightly ruin now stands, which we strongly desire to convert into a pleasant play ground for them. But it remains for our friends, *i. e.* the public, to say if we may do so.

Now we would not urge that ours is the most important charity in the world, or one that should take precedence of all others; but it is obvious that no charity designed to prevent evil as well as to alleviate suffering can be so effectual as that which has to do with children. Work applied to childhood and youth is wrought into the being, grows with its growth, and has a certain self-perpetuating and self-accumulating power. Work applied afterwards must be in a manner external, and of necessity, superficial. Late statistics of New York city show how greatly such institutions of charity for children have diminished youthful crime. And every child saved from vice not only lessens the sum of evil, but adds to the power for good. A child exposed to evil social influences but growing up fortified to resist them, and strengthened to overcome them, does not remain a mere negation in society; he exercises a positive power for the maintenance of right principle and moral order.

Our institution has already been in existence long enough for us to test to a certain extent its beneficent results. Instances of these will be noticed from time to time in future numbers of our journal. We can only add that it is our earnest hope that this monthly bulletin of our operations, of our successes and our needs, may be the means of engaging the hearts of many in our good work, who would otherwise never have heard of it. We shall welcome co-workers from any and every quarter.

COR. SEC. IND. SCHOOL.

Our Strawberry Festival.

This is a standing Festival of this Institution. It will be held this year on Friday, afternoon and evening, June 23d, at Corinthian Hall.

We shall have the children present, between five and six o'clock, P. M. We cannot present you with a company of well and fashionably dressed children. We wish we could "dress them all up." We are sure their behavior will compare with that of the same number of pupils from any of our public schools. But with clean faces and hands and well combed hair, and the tidy apron of the school room, we hope to make them presentable; and we hope, too, that you will all be there to see them, and hear them sing some of the sweet hymns and lessons taught them by their indefatigable matron.

The managers would respectfully solicit donations of Cream, Milk, Strawberries and Cake, and all other articles needed on that occasion. Tickets of admission, 25 cents—entitling the holder to Strawberries and Cake.

These Festivals have always been considered among the pleasantest given in our city, and we hope to see a large delegation of friends from the country, on that occasion.

Poor and Weary.

[Selected.]

In a low and cheerless cot
Sat one mourning his sad lot;
All day long he'd sought for labor;
All day long his nearest neighbor
Liv'd in affluence and squandered
Wealth, while he an outcast wandered,
And the night with shadowy wing,
Heard him this low moaning sing:
"Sad and weary, poor and weary,
Life to me is ever dreary."

Morning came; there was no sound
Heard within. Men gathered round,
Peering through the window panes;
They saw a form as if 'twere lain
Out for burial. Stiff and gaunt
Laid the man who died in want.
And me thought I heard that day
Angel voices whispering say,
"No more sad, poor and weary,
Life to me is no more dreary."

THE ANNUAL STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, June 23d, at CORINTHIAN HALL.

Doors open at 5 P. M., at which time the children connected with the School will be present and remain for an hour or two, to see their friends. Tickets may be had at the Bookstores of Steele & Avery, on State street, of Adams & Ellis, on Buffalo street, and of D. M. Dewey, in the Arcade, or at the door.

By Order, COR. SEC.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Pr. Sq. 1 in., 1 insertion, \$1 00	Quarter Column,.....\$12 00
Three Months,..... 2 00	One Third Column,..... 15 00
Six Months,..... 3 50	Half Column, 1 Year,..... 20 00
One Year,..... 6 00	One Column, 1 Year,..... 30 00

A column contains eleven squares.

The Soldier's Aid,

CONDUCTED BY MEMBERS OF THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY..

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 14, 1865.

Employment Office.

The last number of the Aid was issued so recently that we have but little to add to what was there said concerning the above office. Our present Aid Rooms, No 5 Corinthian Hall Building, will be retained for the use of the office, which will be opened for business, July 17th, just at the middle of our fourth official year. A lady, well qualified for the position, will take charge of it during the regular office hours, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and we hope soon to have the Ward Committees, for visiting the Wards, organized and at work; thus retaining our soldiers, at home, as upon the field, under the friendly wing of the Aid Society. Whatever may be their errors and shortcomings, let the title of *Union Soldier* ever be a passport to our sympathy and all needed and possible aid.

We hope families in our city and the neighboring towns and country, who have employment of any kind to give, for men, women or children, will remember our office, and consider it a patriotic duty and privilege to give the first choice to applicants for labor here.

Sanitary Commission Claim Agencies.

The Sanitary Commission is extending its Claim Offices, where soldiers' pay, pensions and bounty can be collected, free of charge, all over the country. One of these has been established more than a year in our own city, and is now located at the Store of HATCH & SON, No. 46 State Street, under the charge of A. J. HATCH.

All who feel the importance of saving for the soldier and his family his dearly earned means for their support, will, we hope, take an interest in directing them to the offices where their claims will all be adjusted without charge, by the Commission.

Since the above was in type we have been visited by a gentleman from Washington, connected with the Commission, who gives a most encouraging account of the success of the Claim Offices already established, numbering some twenty or thirty, and of the prospect for soon having a much larger number in operation.

At first there was a charge to the soldier applying through this agency, for affidavits; but now the Commission prefer paying even these, so that for the procuring of his back pay, pension and bounty, through this office, he does not incur an expense to the amount of one cent.

Some facts, which the gentleman above referred to, related to us, abundantly attest the necessity existing for an agency like this to protect thousands of our poor and ignorant soldiers from the sharpers lying in wait for them, at every corner. In Washington, not long since a soldier had received his pay in the form of a Bank check, which he had only to present at the Teller's desk, to receive its full amount. On his way he was encountered by a Claim Agent who, on questioning him, learned this fact, and asked to see his check. When produced, he informed him, that he

could obtain no money on that; he must first procure certain affidavits and go through a red tape process, which so bewildered the poor soldier that he gladly accepted the agent's offer to take this troublesome business off his hands and pay the money at once with a deduction of some *twenty-five dollars* for his services.

The Claim Agency and Bureau of Employment constitute at present the prolongation of the Commission's work for the soldier, its *peace mission*. Their plan for the Claim offices is to place them in relation with the Aid Societies, at the various points where they are established, irrespective of any pecuniary aid which the latter may or may not be able to render them. The Aid Societies appoint the agent, exercise a supervision of the office, and thus become responsible to the Commission and the public for the management of its affairs.

After the close of our hospital work, the two offices, the Claim and Employment, under the direction of the Society, will have the same location, at our present Aid Rooms.

Comforts for the Soldiers—Appeal from the Sanitary Commission.

The following letter has been received by the Soldier's Aid Society here, and explains itself:

OFFICE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, }
Washington, June 1, 1865. }

My Dear Miss.—: Perhaps I should have earlier written you regarding the condition of the vast army now centered in and about Washington.

For the past ten days we have been issuing potatoes, onions, pickles, canned fruits, lemons, oranges, clothing, &c. &c., in larger quantities than ever before, for the following reasons:

The demand, under the ordinary circumstances of our field work, for almost all of the articles mentioned above, would have been larger; but when we consider—first, the condition of the troops, especially of Sherman's army, massed here, after months of most exhausting marches, cut off from the ordinary government supplies, unpaid for over eight months, a large proportion shoeless, shirtless, and destitute of such necessary articles as handkerchiefs, towels, &c., with scurvy everywhere present, incipient or actual, our course seems plain; second, in anticipation of the early dissolution of a large part of the army, consequent upon the closing of the war, the transfer of parts of the troops to their homes, and selections for the new organization, quartermasters and surgeons are busily engaged in closing up their accounts, and are issuing little or nothing. In this transition state of the troops, and with the existence of the facts mentioned, it seems to me that we have an opportunity never before presented, for a work whose magnitude, incident to the necessities, carried on vigorously, effectively, with supplies dealt with a generous hand, but guided by the judgment of our experienced men, will give us the last element necessary to make complete the satisfaction of having done all in our power.

Two months work, rather than one, will do this best. With this I send you a list of articles to be forwarded *ad libitum* until further advised. Very truly yours,

J. NO. Y. CULYER, *Asst. Sec. U. S. San. Com.*

The following is the list of articles most needed: Shirts, drawers, stockings, towels, napkins, fruits of all kinds, and pickles especially—in abundance.

Let every friend of the Union soldier and the Union cause make one more effort to send the needed supplies.

BEIR & STERN,
DRY GOODS,

No. 10

State Street.

E. B. BOOTH & SON,

DEALERS IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

&c., &c.

No. 5 State Street.

THE CELEBRATED

Seth Thomas Clocks,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

REPAIRED.

Silver Spoons Made to Order.

E. B. BOOTH.

H. G. BOOTH.

MANY PERSONS WONDER WHY WE KEEP
on selling our goods at such low prices.
The simple reason is that goods are lower in the New York market than a few weeks ago.

As we were then selling in accordance with the market, we hold it right that we should do so now. But as the market has been falling we marked down our goods at prices BELOW the current market prices then, expecting at that time a still further fall in price. Instead of holding on for high prices, and not selling the goods, we concluded to sell down our stock at such prices as we thought the market a few weeks hence would enable us to replace the goods at. Thus consumers would get the goods at lower prices, and we should be just as well off as if we had held our goods at high prices until the market forced us to sell them at a loss.

The course of the market thus far, we think, has fully indicated it, as a judicious policy for us and a liberal one towards our customers. It is no concern of the public if goods do cost a high price to the merchant.

Everybody understands that merchants having taken profitable risks in the past few years, must take care of themselves when the unprofitable ones overtake them. Customers certainly have a right to expect this and to act upon it.

Thus far, since we inaugurated our present campaign of cheaper Dry Goods for the people, we have abundant evidence that our efforts are appreciated. This is demonstrated in the most substantial manner possible.

We certainly thank our friends most heartily for showing so liberally and freely their appreciation of our efforts to merit their confidence.

As it is our intention to relinquish the

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

of business, and we have a surplus stock therein in many goods, we therefore sell a large portion of them now irrespective of the present market prices, as we shall probably have occasion to replace but a moderate portion of them again within this year. This is the reason why we are selling so many goods under price.

We intend to devote our especial attention to the Retail Dry Goods Trade for all Western New York, and shall, we trust, attract to our city many thousands of persons within a limit of 150 miles, to trade, who have hitherto traded in other places.

We intend to increase the attractions of our store, by RETAILING goods on a smaller margin of profits than the business has yet been done.

We mean to more than double our retail trade within the coming year. Meanwhile, we shall keep right on with the attractions in low prices. If goods should go still lower than now, we will sell them lower all the while than the market, while it declines. This will be our policy right along, and thus, when the bottom has been touched, prices will likely become higher. The safe way now is to buy what you want and no more. For the satisfaction of the public, we beg to say that the past eight days' business has been the heaviest, for the same number of consecutive days, ever done by our house since its foundation—26 years—and we intend to keep doing it right along. Customers can be assured, that our wish is, to have goods cheaper, and as fast as they can be sold cheaper we shall sell them so. We don't advise any one to buy now, with the expectation of goods being higher, nor to wait, expecting them cheaper.

Let people by their goods only as fast as needed, and they will guard against any great and sudden advance in goods, much more effectually than many imagine.

State St., Rochester, Oct. 5.

CASE & MANN.

BURKE, FITZSIMONS, HONE & CO.
ROCHESTER.

NEW GOODS

AT
OLD PRICES!

We have just received a full stock of **DRY GOODS,** suitable for the

EARLY FALL TRADE,

Which were purchased *very cheap for cash*, at prices that will enable us to supply the inhabitants of Western New York with every desirable article of **DRY GOODS** at about the **OLD PRICES.**

RICH DRESS SILKS, in every variety.

FRENCH MERINOS, new colors.

FRENCH REPS, new colors.

POIL DE VENICE, new styles.

BLACK ALPACAS, superior styles.

COLORED ALPACAS, new shades.

IRISH POPLINS, beautiful shades.

FRENCH POPLINS, beautiful shades.

And many other new and beautiful styles of cheaper **DRESS GOODS.**

MOURNING GOODS in Great Variety.

CLOAKS,

for Fall, Now on Exhibition. Cloaks and Saques made up to order, and warranted to give satisfaction in every instance. A full line of **BALMORALS,** in all the choice colorings. **HOOP SKIRTS,** warranted the best qualities.

We have determined to make our Store more attractive this season than ever, and assure the Trade that our increased facilities for doing a large business enable us to supply all demands at prices at least twenty per cent. less than any other House in Western New York.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.

No. 53 MAIN ST.

WHOLESALE WARE ROOMS—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9, North St. Paul Street. Aug. 4-1yr.

LOW AND MEDIUM-PRICED

DRESS GOODS.

We are offering a handsome lot of

European Dress Goods,

at 2s. and 2s. 6d. per yard.

We are also placing on sale a

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT,

which we sell for

3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard.

These goods, as regards

Beauty and Durability,

Are very seldom equalled.

We have also opened a

COMPLETE STOCK OF

OTTOMANS and

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

Containing a variety of Desable shades.

These goods are of recent importation, and have a very beautiful and durable finish. In goods of this class, we feel confident we can please those wishing a dress from 8s. to 12s per yard.

Our variety of Dress Goods was never better.

HUBBARD & NORTROP,

69 and 71 Main Street.

aug4-ly

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

DUNN & WOOD'S

New Clothing Store

is the largest and best arranged of any in the City:

- 1st. They have the largest stock of any in the city.
- 2d. They show their goods under a powerful sky-light, (not screened,) so that they will appear as well when at home, as when in the store.
- 3d. They display their goods better than any other house, so that all can see them without trouble.
- 4th. They put the best goods into their Ready Made Clothing, of any house in Rochester.
- 5th. All admit their Ready Made to be of better workmanship and better material than that of any other house.
- 6th. They cut their Ready Made in the latest style; and the Black Frock Coats without stint in length.
- 7th. Their Ready Made is freely bought and worn by first class citizens.
- 8th. They do an extensive business in Custom Work, also.
- 9th. They have the largest assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres of any house, for customers to select from.
- 10th. They do the largest trade, and replace their stock with new goods oftener than any other house.
- 11th. This is important to the buyer when goods are falling as at the present time.
- 12th. They sell for a smaller profit than any other house.
- 13th. They are uncompromising Union men, and think that soldiers who have fought our battles, should have clothing at the least price.

Their Store is **No. 64 Buffalo Street,** five doors west Power's Bank.

MEAT MARKET.

No. 104 BUFFALO ST.

WILLIAM LAW,

DEALER IN

Pork, Hams,

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF

CHOICE MEATS

USUALLY FOUND AT A

First Class Establishment.

Also,—**Vegetables of All Kinds**

IN THEIR SEASON,

Raised by that Prince of Gardeners, **GEORGE COOPER,** of Irondequoit.

Let the lovers of **GOOD LIVING** and **FAIR DEALING** remember the Number,

104 Buffalo Street.

THE OLD AND RESPONSIBLE

D. LEARY'S

STEAM FANCY

DYING AND CLEANSING

ESTABLISHMENT,

TWO HUNDRED YARDS NORTH OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT,

On Mill st. cor. of Platt st.

(BROWN'S RACE,) ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Reputation of this Dye House since 1828 has induced others to counterfeit our signs, checks, business cards, and even the cut of our building, to mislead and humbug the public.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENT.

Crape, Brocha, Cashmere, and Plaid Shawls, and all bright colored Silks and Merinoes, cleaned without injury to the colors. Also,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS CLEANSED OR COLORED,

Without ripping, and pressed nicely.

Silk, Wool, or Cotton Goods, of every description, dyed all colors, and finished with neatness and dispatch, on very reasonable terms.

Goods dyed Black every Thursday.

All goods returned in one week.

GOODS RECEIVED AND RETURNED BY EXPRESS.

Bills collected by the Express Company.

Address,

D. LEARY,

Mill street, corner of Platt street.
Rochester, N. Y.

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