

ASSAILS CURTIS.

Senator Gore Denounces Colleague From Kansas.

TILT PRECEDES EXPOSURE.

Disclosure That Exchange of Angry Words Took Place on Day Before Oklahoma Stateman Told of Bribe Offer.

Washington, June 28.—New revelations are following close upon the heels of the sensational denunciation of bribe offerers by Senator Thomas P. Gore, the blind senator from Oklahoma.

It has been disclosed that Senator Gore and Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas had a stormy interview in the Democratic cloakroom of the senate last Thursday. Senator Gore was sitting with his colleague, Senator Robert L. Owen, when Senator Curtis approached them and upbraided Mr. Gore for having objected to the consideration of the bill to pay James West \$5,000 to recompense him for some loss he had sustained on account of the Cherokee Indians.

Sensor Curtis had reported the bill and was interested in its passage. He called it up, and Senator Gore objected to it and prevented its passage. Senator Gore said afterward that he had been advised that the bill was not meritorious and that he obstructed its passage upon information given him by the attorney for the Cherokee Indians. Other members of the Indian committee of the senate were in-



CHARLES CURTIS.

clined to believe that the bill had merit. It was for this reason that they reported it.

Sensor Curtis seemed very much disgruntled because the senator from Oklahoma had opposed the bill, and after complaining to Mr. Gore, Senator Curtis warned him that he would never be able to get unanimous consent again in the senate for the consideration of any measure in which he was interested. Senator Gore retorted by inviting Mr. Curtis to go to a climate that is popularly believed to be better than Kansas, even at this season of the year. Senator Curtis made some reply, whereupon Senator Gore denounced the senator from Kansas in language that if uttered on the floor of the senate would probably have led to his being called to order. He said things about Senator Curtis that surprised those who heard him.

Sensor Gore is on the Chautauque circuit now. He hurried away from Washington as soon as the senate adjourned to fill his first engagement at Waterloo, Ia., yesterday. Just before he left Washington he was asked to confirm the report that he had had a violent quarrel with Senator Curtis the day before he (Gore) made his sensational charge on the senate floor that an attempt had been made to bribe him in connection with certain Indian legislation. Senator Gore admitted that he had talked to Senator Curtis in language that was very plain, but suggested that it would be indelicate for him to repeat the colloquy and referred his questioner to his colleague, Senator Owen.

When asked about it Senator Owen appeared to be somewhat embarrassed. He admitted that there had been a controversy and that Senator Gore had talked to Senator Curtis in a way that would probably have been considered unparliamentary in debate in the senate. Senator Gore's colleague said that he felt free to say that much in view of the fact that Senator Gore had confirmed it already, but that he would not try to repeat the colloquy, and he appeared to be a little surprised that Senator Gore had referred inquirers to him for information regarding the controversy.

The name of the senator whom Mr. Gore charged on hearsay with being interested in the so-called McMurray contracts with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians has not been disclosed.

CHARLES A. CULBERSON.

Texas Senator's Re-election Will Cost Him Only \$27.



Washington, June 28.—The assertion made by ex-Senator Mason at Chicago that a majority of the seats in the United States senate had been purchased is hardly borne out in the case of Senator Culberson of Texas, who has practically won his re-election to the senate in the state of Texas after a total expenditure of \$27. There had been some talk of opposition to Senator Culberson, but it disappeared and as the time has gone by for the placing of any other name on the official ballot for the primaries, which will occur in a few days, Senator Culberson's nomination on the Democratic ticket is assured, and the Texas legislature will certainly be Democratic overwhelmingly.

Sensor Culberson is still at a health resort in New York, where he has been for several months. He will not return to Texas until about Sept. 1. The senator is said to be suffering from a complete nervous breakdown, and has not been in the senate at the present session. His collapse came following his work in connection with the tariff legislation at the extra-ordinary session.

HAS CONFUSIONAL INSANITY.

Dr. Arlitz Gives Opinion of Porter Charlton's Mental Condition.

New York, June 28.—With the news that Italy's foreign office had decided to ask for the extradition of Porter Charlton, who slew his wife at Lake Como, Dr. William Jerome Arlitz gave a statement as to the form of dementia afflicting the young man whose arrest has developed an international tangle.

"Beyond a doubt Charlton suffers from confusional insanity of adolescent age," said Dr. Arlitz. "This form occurs in persons of neurotic temperament and develops between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five."

"Charlton has exhaustive psychosis. The boy has evidently suffered from this for a long time. He may recover and again the form may become acute and develop into paranoia. There is no doubt about his being tubercular. He has been a victim of this mental malady for years. His actions are most strange and illuminating. He will not eat. He cannot sleep. He has the delusions and illusions all ways apparent in this form of dementia."

Dr. Arlitz was the first alienist engaged by Judge Paul Charlton, father of the young prisoner, and had acted independently of the other three physicians engaged, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton and Dr. Fisher.

He would not enlarge upon the subject of the form of insanity he says young Charlton suffers.

KILLED BY STRAY SHOT.

National Guard Rushes Bostwick's House—Find Desperado Dying.

Atlanta, Ga., June 28.—W. H. Bostwick, the desperado, who killed two men and wounded three at his home, near Ocella, was found dying in his barricaded home when the Fitzgerald company of the national guard rushed and captured the house.

He soon died. His five children, whom he had with him, were found uninjured.

It is supposed that a bullet fired by the besieging posse during the night struck Bostwick.

The Fitzgerald company upon arrival promptly rushed to the house, which had been the scene of a fierce fire of bullets all night. For fear of hurting the children the soldiers did not fire.

They assembled on all four sides of the house, 200 yards away, and at the command "Forward!" moved upon the place at double time. The first kicked in the door and with drawn revolvers entered.

Bostwick was found on the floor unconscious. The children, terrified, were huddled near. The father had kept them on the floor all night, and thus they had escaped the bullets.

Maori Team Again Wins.

Sydney, N. S. W., June 28.—The Maori football team has again defeated the all American team by a score of 21 to 8. The all American team is composed of students from the University of California, Leland Stanford, Jr., university and the University of Nevada.

SAVE THE BABIES

Timely Word to Mothers on Care of Infants During Hot Weather.

ADVICE WORTH HEEDING

Health Commissioner Dixon Gives Rules to Be Observed in Nursing the Baby and For Its Proper Care in General—The Necessity of Pure, Fresh Milk.

The hot weather of this season of the year is extremely dangerous to the lives of infants and young children, not only because of the depressing effect of high atmospheric temperature in general, but more especially because of the effect of hot weather upon all perishable articles of food, among which cow's milk holds the first place.

It is therefore highly important that cow's milk to be used for infants' food should be the purest and freshest that you can afford to buy. During the hot weather ice is absolutely necessary for the preservation of milk, and all milk used for food should be cooled by ice as soon as it comes from the cow, and should be kept next the ice until ready to be used. A little money spent for ice may prevent illness and its greater expense for medicine, nursing and medical attendance. As water is often a carrier of disease it is safest to use only boiled water for drinking or the preparation of a baby's food.

The following rules will aid you in keeping your baby well during the hot weather, and are given out by the State Department of Health of Pennsylvania:

Breast feeding. Every mother should endeavor to nurse her baby. Breast milk is the natural food of a newborn baby. There is no other food that can compare with it. A breast-fed baby has a much greater chance of living than a bottle fed baby.

Immediately after birth do not give any kind of artificial food to the baby while waiting for the breast milk to come. Put the baby to the breast every four hours and give nothing else but water that has been boiled. The baby needs nothing else and will not starve. After the milk comes into the breast nurse the baby every two hours during the day and two or three times at night.

Don't nurse the baby whenever it cries. A moderate amount of crying helps to develop the lungs. Babies who are nursed irregularly or whenever they cry are likely to get indigestion and then cry the harder from pain. Nurse regularly, and the baby will soon learn to expect its nursing only at the proper intervals. Give the baby a little boiled water several times a day.

After the baby is two months old lengthen the time between feeding to two and a half or three hours, with only one or two feedings at night.

Do not wean the baby as long as he is gaining, and never do so except by advice of your doctor. Do not follow the advice of friends or neighbors about weaning. If the baby remains well, but after a time stops gaining in weight, do not think that your milk is of no value, but consult your doctor about adding one or two bottles to help you out.

Bottle feeding. If it becomes necessary to feed the baby entirely or only in part upon the bottle, remember that the greatest cleanliness is necessary in all details of the feeding. As soon as a bottle is finished it should be thoroughly washed with cold water, then cleansed with hot water and borax (one teaspoonful to a pint of water) and put aside for further cleaning before being used again. If you have only a few bottles and it becomes necessary to use the same bottle for the next feeding, boil it for a few minutes before putting fresh food into it. Never let the baby nurse from the remains of a bottle which he has not finished. Take it away from the crib, pour out the milk and cleanse at once. Stale milk curds sticking to the inside of a bottle after a few hours become poisonous and may contaminate fresh milk coming in contact with them. It is better to have as many bottles as the number of the baby's daily feedings, so that all the bottles can be boiled together before the food is prepared in the morning.

Nipples. The simpler the nipple the safer for the baby. Do not use complicated nipples, and under no circumstances buy a bottle with a long rubber tube attached to the nipple. It cannot be kept clean and will certainly cause bowel trouble. After the bottle is finished the nipple should be removed at once, turned inside out over the finger and scrubbed with cold water and a brush kept only for this purpose. After use, always boil the brush.

The cleansed nipple should be kept in fresh borax water (one teaspoonful of borax to a pint of water) in a covered glass. Rinse the nipple in boiling water before using it. Do not put the nipple into your own mouth to find out whether the milk is warmed enough. Let a few drops of the milk fall on your wrist; if it feels too hot for your wrist it is too warm for the baby's mouth.

No general instructions can be given about the preparation of a milk mixture for your baby. Each baby needs a combination suited to its digestion. The mixture upon which some other baby is thriving may be too strong or too weak for your baby. Let the

doctor tell you how to mix the food. If it is necessary to use cream in the mixture do not buy cream—it is likely to be stale—but get it by pouring off half a pint from the top of a quart bottle of milk, after cleansing the lip of the bottle.

During the summer the baby's food should be brought to a scald after it is prepared. It should then be poured into the clean bottle, corked with baked clean cotton wool and kept next the ice until needed. Do not heat a bottle when you go to bed and keep it in bed until nursing time, because you do not want to go to the ice box for it and heat it when the baby needs it. This is a certain way to make the baby sick.

Bowel movements. A bottle fed baby should have at least one and not more than two or three bowel movements a day. If the milk is clean to start with and has been kept cool, and all the feeding utensils clean as you have just been told, the baby's movements should be yellow in color, and not too hard to be passed easily. If the movements become greenish in color, but not more frequent than two or three times a day, give one or two teaspoonfuls of castor oil. If the color does not improve after the oil has worked off, consult your doctor. At this time he will be able to prevent the serious bowel trouble with which the baby is threatened. If the movements remain green in color and increase in number to five or six or more in the twenty-four hours, your baby is beginning to have bowel trouble, or summer diarrhoea. Stop milk at once, give pure boiled water instead and call the doctor. It may not be too late.

Do not begin milk feeding again until the doctor orders it. You will not starve your baby by stopping the milk; every drop of milk that goes into its stomach after this warning simply adds to the poison already there. You will cause serious or fatal illness by keeping up milk food after the bowels become loose and the movements green in color.

Vomiting. A bottle fed baby should not vomit if its food is pure and properly adjusted to its needs. If vomitings occur it is usually a sign of approaching illness, either of one of the serious diseases of childhood, or more commonly in hot weather, of summer diarrhoea. Vomiting due to this cause may be the first sign of trouble and the bowels may not become loose until several days later. If vomiting is repeated, stop milk feeding, give boiled water, cool or of the temperature at which the milk is given, and consult your doctor at once.

Clothing. Do not put too much clothing on the baby in summer. During the hottest weather remove most of the clothes; a thin loose shirt and a diaper are sufficient during the day and on very hot nights.

Never use clothing made with tight waistbands. Petticoats and skirts should be supported by straps over the shoulders.

Bathing. Bathe the baby every day. In hot weather a quick sponging all over later in the day will give comfort and make him sleep better. Wash the baby each time the diaper is changed and dry the parts thoroughly before using powder. Wash all soiled diapers and boil them. Never use a dried wet diaper without first washing it.

Fresh air. Fresh air is as important for the baby's health as fresh food. During the summer keep the baby out of doors as much as possible. Keep the baby out of the kitchen—he may get a "sunstroke" from too much heat indoors.

Eruptions of the skin. If the baby has an eruption or breaking out of the skin, consult a doctor. Do not think that every rash is prickly heat; it may be some serious disease like scarlet fever, measles, smallpox or chicken pox.

HIT BY TAFT AUTO.

President's Son Robert Runs Down Workman at Beverly.

Beverly, Mass., June 28.—One of President Taft's automobiles, driven by his son Robert, ran over and seriously injured an Italian street laborer.

At the hospital it was said there were indications that the workman's skull was fractured.

Robert Taft, with college friends, Lendall King of Minneapolis and George Harrison of Washington, started out from the summer White House for a spin along the north shore.

At Pride's crossing, about two miles from home, the streets were being oiled by a gang of men. The automobile was slowed down. The horn was sounded, and most of the men stepped aside.

One of them, however, was not quite quick enough, and the machine struck him, tossing him into the gutter. He was unconscious when picked up by young Taft and his friends.

AMERICAN REBEL GUILTY.

Nicaragua Court Martial Convicts Pittman, Estrada Soldier.

Bluefields, June 28.—William Pittman, the daring American who was captured by the Madras army during the fighting about Bluefields a month ago, has been found guilty by a court martial of conspiracy against the government, according to dispatches received here.

He will be sentenced to at least ten years in the penitentiary at Managua.

A Tart Retort.

Mrs. Hoyle—Don't you think my boy is growing? Mrs. Doyle—Yes; he is pretty large for his mother's age.—Judge.

DEVIL FISHING AS AN INDUSTRY.

Pacific Coast May Provide Much Esteemed Food for Japan.

A new industry offers for the fishermen of British Columbia—the pursuit of devilfish, otherwise octopus, or cuttlefish. Japanese say there is a market in their country for canned devilfish to eat. The public on this side of the Pacific does not generally regard the devilfish as edible, but in Japan it is esteemed as a food, and while it is not rated as fine a delicacy as green turtle or lobster the flavor is said to equal that of the clam.

The octopus hunts for a sheltering cave or an overhanging rock, where it lies in wait for prey. It abhors the sunlight. The Japanese fishermen simply provide a shady retreat for the octopus, and when it backs into the trap, it is hauled to the surface.

The pursuers of the octopus provide themselves with large earthen jars more than a foot in diameter, which are fastened to a rope and lowered into the sea. When the devilfish comes looking for a place to ambush its enemy the earthen jar appears to fulfill its needs. Backing into the jar the octopus permits its tentacles to wave about the seaweed. Half concealed it appears to be as harmless as a bunch of kelp, but when a fish comes along there is a swish of the long arms and the victim is held by the suckers and forced into the rapacious maw.

The fisherman simply sets his traps, returns the next day and pulls them to the surface and removes the octopus from its hiding place.

Getting Legal Advice.

You should always find out who is telephoning to you—if you can. There's a Broadway lawyer who at present is wishing he had. The other day a lady rang him up and refused to give her name to his clerk, saying that she wished to talk on personal and private business. As soon as the lawyer himself picked up the receiver, before he could make any inquiries, she began: "Oh, please tell me, must there not be two copies of a lease?"

"Why," he answered, "it is usual to give one to the landlord's agent and one to the lessee. But who are—?"

"Yet, the fact that the wife of the lessee had never seen a copy of the lease wouldn't keep it from being legally binding?"

"No," slipped from the lawyer, who quickly added: "But before I discuss the matter further may I ask to whom—?"

"There was a pretty little laugh—he admits it was pretty even now. "Oh, I'm—Mrs. Brown, and I live—on Broadway. You don't know me"—it was obvious, likewise, that he would not—but I've always heard your advice was so very valuable, and I wanted a lawyer, and so I just called you up. Good-by."

And when he asked for the number Central gave him the Grand Central Station!

Geology and Coal.

A European geologist calls attention to the practical bearing of recent geological studies of the construction of the Karpathian Mountains. It has hitherto been assumed that the coal-basin adjoining these mountains terminates at a fault along their edge, but Professor Uhlig shows that the coal must continue under the mountains, and that the proper points to sound for by the character of the superposed layers. Instead of sounding through the Lower Cretaceous formation, as has been attempted, he points out that the places where the older Tertiary layer shows itself are those where the coal must lie nearest the surface. Recent soundings indicate the correctness of his conclusions.

D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH

A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	P.M.	A.M.	P.A.M.	P.A.M.
8:30	10:00	4:30	Albany	2:00	10:50	10:50	8:15
8:45	10:15	4:45	Brooklyn	12:40	8:40	8:40	8:45
9:00	10:30	5:00	Philadelphia	3:50	7:31	7:32	7:31
9:15	10:45	5:15	Wilkes-Barre	10:20	4:05	7:15	2:25
9:30	11:00	5:30	Scranton	9:57	3:15	6:29	1:35
9:45	11:15	5:45	Carbondale	8:00	1:35	5:40	12:17
10:00	11:30	6:00	Lancaster	7:54	1:25	5:30	12:07
10:15	11:45	6:15	White Haven	7:50	1:21	5:26	12:03
10:30	12:00	6:30	Farlow	7:53	1:05	5:08	11:48
10:45	12:15	6:45	Camp	7:55	12:56	5:01	11:37
11:00	12:30	7:00	Lake Lodore	7:58	12:51	5:56	11:31
11:15	12:45	7:15	Waymart	7:59	12:44	4:54	11:26
11:30	1:00	7:30	Keams	8:01	12:43	4:48	11:23
11:45	1:15	7:45	Stevens	8:02	12:40	4:43	11:20
12:00	1:30	8:00	Prompton	8:03	12:36	4:37	11:17
12:15	1:45	8:15	Fortville	8:04	12:32	4:31	11:12
12:30	2:00	8:30	Seelyville	8:05	12:28	4:24	11:09
12:45	2:15	8:45	Honesdale	8:06	12:25	4:20	11:05
1:00	2:30	9:00		8:07	12:21	4:14	11:01

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THE ONLY PLACE IN HONESDALE AUTHORIZED TO HANDLE CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS

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There are reasons for the pre-eminence of CHILTON PAINTS: 1st—No one can mix a better mixed paint.

2d—The painters declare that it works easily and has wonderful covering qualities.

3d—Chilton stands back of it, and will agree to repaint, at his own expense, every surface painted with Chilton Paint that proves defective.

4th—Those who have used it are perfectly satisfied with it and recommend its use to others.