

Successors to Jervis Gordon

We are now Prepared to Please the Farmers and the General Public by being ready at all times to Accommodate them. Plenty of Water to run the Mill Day and Night if Necessary.

A Full stock of the Best Brands

of Flour Constantly on Hand.

Seal of Minnesota is A No. 1. Try it. Washburn's Gold Medal, Arnold's Superlative. Feed, Meal, Middlings and Bran. Buck-wheat Flour in its Season a Specialty!!!

Orders left at the Mill for delivery will receive prompt attention.

Milford Milling Co.,

Milford, Pike Co., Penna.

DO YOU EXPECT TO BUILD? THEN SEE

A. D. BROWN and SON,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Lumber, Contractors and Builders. Estimates made; personal attention given and work guaranteed.

OFFICE, Brown's Building, Milford, Pa.

T. Armstrong & Co.,

Successors to BROWN & ARMSTRONG.

We offer a line of new Spring Goods.

.....UNSURPASSED AND COMPLETE.....

Our point is that you need not go away from home to supply all your needs, or to secure bargains. We expect to satisfy you in both particulars.

DRY GOODS, new and stylish. GROCERIES, fresh and good. HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, AND CLOTHING. Anything in any line at bottom prices.

To accomplish this end we have adopted a new system. All our prices are fixed on a basis of cash payment. This obviates the necessity to allow a margin for bad debts and interest. To accommodate responsible parties we cheerfully open monthly accounts, and expect prompt payment monthly, as our prices will not enable us to carry accounts longer.

Statements rendered the first of every month, and if paid within three days from date of bill, a cash discount of 2% is allowed. The same discounts given on all cash purchases exceeding \$1.00. Goods sent out will be C. O. D. unless otherwise previously arranged.

T. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Brown's Building, Milford, Pa.

We carry a stock of goods valued at \$1,000,000.00. We receive from 10,000 to 25,000 letters every day.

We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 4,000 pages, 15,000 illustrations, and 60,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 75 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO

Millinery Parlors

Largest and finest selection of Millinery. Our designs are the latest, and prices lowest consistent with good work.

COMPLETE LINE OF INFANTS WEAR. HAIR SWITCHES AND BANGS IN ALL SHADES.

Salley & Ennis,

79 Pike Street, Port Jervis, N. Y.

BEING THE ICE MAN.

One of Them Tells Why His Vocation is No Perennial Plenic.

A hundred members of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers' Association met and dined at the Hotel Bellevue the other day, it being their second annual affair of this nature. The President of the association, the Hon. William M. Eaton of Quincy, presided. Speaking of the ice business, Elmer H. Bright of Boston, Secretary and Treasurer of the association, said:

"The ice men differ in business from almost any other line. Their acquaintance with one another has been limited; so last year we resolved that it would be a benefit to all to meet once a year and discuss the ice situation. I do not believe there is any business done where the amount of money invested is so large and the profit so comparatively small as it is in ours. The prices of iron, lumber, horses, and all the material that goes to make up an ice plant, have had considerable advance, but the price of ice has not advanced a cent. There are a number of men in the business who are in very good circumstances, but you will find that they are all men well along in years, who made their money years ago, when profit was greater. Conditions since then have changed materially. The large customers had their ice boxes on the floors of their stores or places; now they are so high up that where in former years one man could do the work it takes two now, and in a great many cases more. This, of course, all means a very considerable increase in cost of putting out ice, and labor in our business is one of the greatest problems that we have to deal with."

"The public, as a class, is very inconsiderate. I do not know that it intends to be but I suppose it is through thoughtlessness. If the people would stop and think that they, like their neighbors, want a much larger quantity of ice on hot mornings in summer, particularly Saturday and Monday, and that for this reason it takes so much longer to deliver the ice, I think they would be reasonable and not feel abused at a little waiting."

"We are able to load on wagons only about one-half of the ice that the icehouses hold; in some places not over 40 per cent. Our teams, starting out very early in the morning and not getting in in hot weather until very late at night, make it a hard business to follow and handle. The ice man has plenty to do in the very hottest and the very coldest weather. On the whole, it is not a business offering untold inducements to men to go into it."—Boston Transcript.

DECLARATIONS OF LOVE.

Various Ways in Which Proposals Were Made in 100 Love Stories.

Some one with a weakness for statistics has waded through 100 standard love stories and tabulated the various ways in which lovers behave in popping the question. In 100 cases where the proposal was accepted no less than 67 gentlemen kissed the lady and began "all of a sudden."

Eighty-one declared they could not live without her, while seventy-two held the girl's hand and thirty-six took her in their arms.

Twenty-six lovers sat down to put the question, four fidgeted about with their handkerchiefs—which three afterward refused to wipe away the tears of joy; three stood on one foot, and the same number "on the grass;" only four thought it necessary to go down on both knees, but twice as many knelt on one. In thirty-two cases kissing took place. Only four kissed the girl on the cheek, but ten saluted the fair one's curls! Three kissed her eyes, two her hands, and one the top of her head, one her nose (by mistake), and one her shawl.

The behavior of the women is equally interesting. Eighty-seven knew something was coming and sank into the gentleman's arms, sixty-one cushioned their heads against his manly bosom, while twelve preferred his shoulder. One sank back into a chair, and no less than eleven clasped their arms around his neck. The eyes of seventy-two were full of love, seven had eyes moist and limpid, and the optics of two were dry. Forty-eight wept aloud and six shed silent tears of joy.

Twenty-seven fumbled with their gloves, fans and flowers, twelve buried their faces in their hands and one struggled not to be kissed. On the other hand, six girls kissed the man first. Nine rushed from the room to tell somebody and five giggled hysterically. Only three were pale and agitated, but eighteen were flushed. Three told their lovers "to ask papa," and one actually sneezed (shades of Venus!) and one (a widow), said, "Yes, but don't be silly."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Paper Bicycles Next.

A paper bicycle has now invaded the field. Paper bikes, similar to that sometimes used in the manufacture of railway carriage wheels, is employed for tubing, and is as strong as any in use. A factory is said to be contemplated for the production of bicycles of this sort.

Night Marches Slow.

On night marches troops do not usually advance at more than a mile an hour. In attack neither officer nor man is to stop to help the wounded, and no halt permitted until the enemy is driven off.

"How was Admiral Dewey's naval rank reduced when he got married?" "He became Mrs. Dewey's second mate."—Argonaut.

Blue Front Stables,

Port Jervis, N. Y.

Adjoining Gunnison's Union House. Road, carriages, draft and farm horses for sale. Exchanges made. A large stock from which to make selections. CANAL ST.

Hiram Towner.

HOW THE HORSE EATS.

ONE OF NATURE'S REMARKABLE PROVISIONS FOR OLD AGE.

A Horse's Teeth Wear Down But Always Keep Sharp—Use of Saliva as an Aid to Digestion—Importance of Chewing.

A horse with a "full mouth" has forty-two teeth, namely, six front teeth in each jaw, and one tush and six back teeth on each side of each jaw, writes an English veterinarian in the London Live Stock Journal. Each tooth is covered with a very hard, white and comparatively thin layer of enamel, which in the front teeth forms a depression in the cutting surface of the tooth. Hence, when a front tooth comes into wear, its table has two irregularly-shaped rings of enamel, with soft tooth-substance (dentine) between them.

In each back tooth the layer of enamel is doubled in on each side so as to form on the table sharp and hard ridges, which project above the soft dentine. The tables of the back teeth slope downward and outward, that is to say, their inner edges are higher than their outer edges. The action of the back teeth is that of a mill, in which the sharp surfaces of the upper and lower back teeth on each side of the mouth work laterally against each other, and thus grind the food which is brought between them by the tongue and cheeks.

As the lower jaw is narrower than the upper jaw, the horse can chew with his back teeth only on one side of his mouth at a time, which he often continues to do for even so long as an hour, without changing to the other side. A horse is unable to use his front teeth and his back teeth at the same time; for when he works his jaws laterally the front teeth of the lower jaw become separated from those of the upper jaw.

Each tooth is lodged in a socket of its jaw bone, and becomes developed from its dental pulp, which is provided with blood vessels, nerves and secreting cells. Owing to the continued secretion of dentine, the teeth are forced slowly out of their sockets, which movement more or less makes up for the wear entailed on the teeth by mastication.

Our own teeth, on the contrary, remain stationary in their sockets after they have attained their full size. The greater amount of wear undergone by the back teeth of the horse is compensated for by the increasing obliquity of the incisors with age.

As the teeth wear down in time, the layers of enamel of both the front and back teeth gradually become thinner and weaker, until at last they disappear altogether, or fall to fulfill their purpose as cutting projections on the tables of the teeth. Hence, mastication becomes less perfect with age, and as the animal grows old, he becomes increasingly liable to indigestion from the faulty action of his teeth.

On an average, a horse takes about nine minutes to eat one pound of oats, and about twelve minutes to consume the same weight of hay.

The food is being chewed, it becomes more or less mixed with saliva, which flows into the mouth from the salivary glands in response to the stimulus caused by the presence of the food, and which helps the animal to swallow. In horses, the chief source of saliva is the parotid glands, which are of greater comparative size in them than in all other animals except man.

The saliva of the parotid glands consists of about 99.2 per cent of water. Carpenter points out that the size of the parotid glands in animals is proportionate to the degree in which the mastication of their food is performed; and that these glands are absent in birds, which swallow their food whole.

Although dogs secrete saliva abundantly, starch is not a component of their natural food. As the requirements of the horse's digestion demands that he should thoroughly chew his food, we ought to give to him in a condition that will induce him to eat slowly. Furthermore, the amount of saliva secreted during mastication is more or less proportionate to the dryness of the fodder; for the dryer it is the more saliva will the horse require to enable him to swallow it.

Saliva, being of an alkaline nature, aids the digestion of fat by forming it into an emulsion, in which the fat is split up into minute particles.

Saliva contains the ferment ptyalin, which has the property of converting starch into sugar, in which form it is absorbed into the body. The action of the ptyalin of the saliva on starch is of too brief duration to have much effect; for it ceases soon after the arrival of the food in the stomach, on account of the presence of acid in the gastric juices. The digestive changes which the food undergoes in the mouth therefore appear to be more mechanical than chemical.

Work Both Ways.

"The young men of the present day," said the elderly person, "have great advantages over the young men of my day, both in education and business training."

"But the trouble is," said the young man, "they have no advantage over one another."—Indianapolis Journal.

Boers Using Chinese Tactics.

Masked positions so greatly adopted by the Boers were utilized by the Chinese against British forces, notably the Taku Forts.

"After suffering from severe dyspepsia over twelve years and using many remedies without permanent good I finally took kodol dyspepsia cure. It did me so much good I recommended it to every one," writes J. E. Watkins, Clerk and Registrar, Chillicothe, Mo. It digests what you eat.

For Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine shoes and ties go to T. Armstrong & Co.

UNCERTAIN TELEPHONES.

They Are Cheap in Switzerland But They Drive Strangers Mad.

"I noticed some reference in the paper the other day to the cheapness of telephone service in Switzerland," said a New Orleans broker recently returned from an extended visit abroad. "I can vouch for the fact that the tolls are very low, but the way the exchanges are run is well calculated to drive a man to drink. While I was at Bern last fall I desired to phone to a friend who was in a small village in the adjoining canton, although forty miles distant. I was told that I would find a public instrument at the post-office, and with a great deal of difficulty I located the 'bureau,' as they termed it, in a suite of rooms up stairs. A very military-looking old gentleman with a white moustache received me and listened politely to my request. It was then about ten in the morning, and he informed me with many apologies that I would have to call again, as the line was only open between two and four. I was annoyed, but presented myself on time, and was then put through a course of interrogations that reminded me of an application for life insurance.

"When I had satisfied the old gentleman that I was a harmless American crank, and that my intentions were strictly honorable, he called up the village exchange and directed them to send a messenger to the hotel after my friend. Another long wait ensued, and when the bell finally rang the manager had a myriads of confabulations in monosyllables with the other end of the line. 'I am very sorry,' he said at last, 'but your friend will not be permitted to use the telephone today; he has forgotten to bring his passport.' That was the last straw, and I—well, I said things, picturesque things, hard things. The old gentleman told me it was necessary to observe precautions to prevent the service being used by military spies. I never got to talk with my friend, but learned that the charge would have been only four cents for three minutes."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

BLACK WALNUT GOES ABROAD.

States Along the Mississippi Are Searched for Fine Trees.

The great size often reached by the black walnut, the richness of the dark brown wood, the unique beauty of the grain sometimes found in burrs, knots, feathers and in the curl of the roots, all conspire to make this the most choice and high-priced of our native woods.

Twenty-five years ago walnut was extensively used in the manufacture of fine furniture and finishes in this country, but manufacturers droptly drew attention to the beauty of darkly stained quartered oak, and the use of the rarer wood has greatly declined.

But all this time the search for the fine black walnut legs has gone on systematically, though quietly, the trade attracting little attention, though the volume of lumber handled has been large.

The great source of supply has been the central portions of the Mississippi valley. The walnut is at home in the rich alluvial bottom lands of the western streams and in the stony limestone soils of the hills and mountains, and in such localities the buyers have left few trees unsurveyed.

Throughout eastern Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, as well as the States along the Ohio and its tributaries, may be seen a few logs at this little station, a car or two at that, with carefully heaped sides and painted ends, ready for the market.

If you ask where this market is you will find that the great bulk of this rare lumber goes to Europe. While we have been led into an enthusiastic admiration for fine oak, stained according to the degrees of antiquity it is supposed to represent, our European cousins have been paying fancy prices for the rich black walnut that we have allowed to go "out of the fashion."—Berea Quarterly.

The Stamp Question.

Meaning that she should purchase a few stamps ahead and not be bothering the druggist every day in the year, he said:

"Don't you know that a druggist doesn't like to sell stamps in that way?"

"Is it possible he is afraid I won't pay him?" she questioned spiritedly.

"Pay him?" he demanded. "What do you mean?"

"Why, I purchased four yesterday, and as I forgot my purse I asked him to charge them—the mean thing."

"Have mercy!" he cried. "Woman, spare me any more!"—Indianapolis Sun.

A Question of Dignity.

"What makes you keep forever talking about humidity?" asked the irritable man. "You've used the word over and over again."

"I know it. You don't think I'd put off such a wonderful specimen of weather with a monosyllable like 'hot,' do you?"—Washington Star.

Justice.

"Judge, they are accusing you of favoring your friends and being too severe on your enemies when you get a chance at them."

"Oh, well, it will average up all right in the long run, so justice in the abstract is none the loser."—Indianapolis Journal.

Troops on outpost duty do not salute their superiors or notice them, unless addressed.

"I had stomach trouble twenty years and gave up hope of being cured till I began to use kodol dyspepsia cure. It has done me so much good I call it the savior of my life," writes W. E. Wilkinson, Albany, Tenn. It digests what you eat.

"Do Witt's little early risers are the finest pills I ever used."—D. L. Moore, Millbrook, Ala. They quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles.

ERIE RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.

Corrected to Date.

Solid Pullman trains to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chautauque Lake, Cleveland, Chicago and Cincinnati.

Trains on route at Port Jervis will stop at the West and Southwest at times rates than via any other first-class line.

TRAISE NOW LEAVE PORT JERVIS AS FOLLOWS:

EASTWARD.

No. 12, Daily Express	8:24 A. M.
17, Daily Express	9:20 " "
19, Daily Express Sunday	9:20 " "
20, Sunday Only	7:45 " "
28, Daily Express Sunday	10:07 " "
6, Daily Way Train	12:15 P. M.
1, Daily Express Sunday	2:05 " "
30, Way Express Sunday	2:22 " "
3, Daily Express	4:35 " "
100, Sunday Only	4:59 " "
8, Daily Express	5:29 " "
18, Sunday only	6:07 " "
22, Daily Express Sunday	10:00 " "
11, Daily Express	10:00 " "

WESTWARD.

No. 3, Daily Express	12:30 A. M.
17, Daily Express	8:20 " "
1, Daily Express	11:02 " "
11, For Hudson Exp. Sun	12:10 P. M.
8, Daily Express Sunday	12:30 " "
32, Saturday only	4:10 " "
3, Chicago Limited Daily	5:15 " "
27, Daily Express Sunday	5:50 " "
7, Daily Express	10:15 " "

Trains leave Chambers street, New York for Port Jervis on week days at 1:45, 9:00, 9:15, 10:20 A. M. On Sundays, 1:00, 7:30, 9:00, 9:15 A. M.; 12:15, 2:30, 7:30 and 9:15 P. M.

D. T. Roberts, General Passenger Agent, New York.

"THE - YAZOO"

We are headquarters for

Dolls, Toys and Games,

Story Books, Christmas Tree Trimmings.

Our selection is now the best, and you can get just what you want.

Don't Wait, Visit Us Early.

Do not delay but avoid the rush of the last days. When in Port Jervis walk in and look around

"THE - YAZOO,"

94 Pike Street, Port Jervis

"Formerly Wells' Bazaar."

AGENTS WANTED

In Every County to Supply the great popular demand for

AMERICA'S WAR

FOR HUMANITY

TOLD IN PICTURE AND STORY, COMPILED AND WRITTEN BY

Senator John J. Ingalls, Of Kansas.

The most brilliantly written, most profusely and artistically illustrated, and most intensely popular book on the subject of the war with Spain. Nearly

200 Superb Illustrations from Photographs.

taken specially for this great work. Agents are making \$200 a week selling it. A veritable bonanza for live canvassers. Apply for description, terms and territory at once to

N. B. Thompson Publishing Co. ST. LOUIS, MO OR N. Y. CITY.

Look for the Warning.

Heart disease kills suddenly, but never without warning. The warnings may be faint and brief, or may be startling and extend over many years, but they are none the less certain and positive. Too often the victim is deceived by the thought, "It will pass away." Alas, it never passes away voluntarily. Once installed, heart disease never gets better of itself. If Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is used in the early stages recovery is absolutely certain in every case where its use is persisted in.

"For many years I was a great sufferer from heart disease before I finally found relief. I was subjected to fainting and sinking spells, inability to attend to my household duties. I tried nearly every remedy that was recommended to me and doctored with the leading physicians of this section but obtained no help until I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It has done me more good than all the medicine I ever took."

Mrs. ANNA BOLLOWAY, Geneva, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold at all druggists on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Ladies' shirt waists all styles and prices at T. Armstrong & Co's.