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FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
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Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weakness they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.
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Easily Recognizable in Germany and in England.
The cars of the royal family of England do not bear number plates. Those of the German royal family are recognized by their warning signals. They have only the two and three noted horns.

"The cars used by the German Emperor and Empress have their approach heralded by three noted horns and those of the royal princes by two noted horns. No infringement of this prerogative by ordinary motorists is tolerated."
"The fact that the royal cars, both in England and in Germany, may so easily be distinguished is an indication of the confidence which exists between the monarchs and their respective peoples," says the Gentlewoman.

"In less happier times it would have been courtly danger to have carried such marks of distinction, and even now in less fortunate lands the rulers dare not travel so openly."
Deep Water North of Alaska.
The chief object of the arctic expedition of Captain Mikelson, who recently returned to Copenhagen, was to settle the question whether there is land or a deep sea to the north of Alaska. In March of last year Captain Mikelson, Mr. Leffingwell and his mate made a sledge expedition over the ice. Fifty miles from the coast they found crevices, through which they sounded to a depth of 3,000 feet without reaching bottom. Sixty miles farther on the result was the same. Turning then toward the southeast, they found the edge of the continental shelf. The conclusion is that deep water exists north of Alaska, at least to a great distance.

Gases in Sewers.
City people who are occasionally startled by seeing a manhole cover blown from the pavement generally ascribe the blame to leaking gas-mains. But there are probably many other sources from which dangerous gases find their way into sewers, and one of these is indicated by an investigation recently reported to the American Chemical Society by Prof. A. A. Bremsman. He showed that the entrance of a mixture of gasoline and soap into drains and sewers from garages, factories, and other places where such materials are employed for washing, is sufficient to account for the liberation of much combustible vapor, which may play a part in sewer explosions.

British Hunting Hounds.
There are in England 12 packs of stag hounds, containing 250 couples; four packs in Ireland, containing 100 couples. The largest pack is the Queen's, 40 couples; master, the earl of Coventry, kennels at Ascot Heath. Of fox hound packs there are 155 in England and Wales, containing 6,238 couples; in Scotland, nine packs, with 326 couples, and in Ireland, 117 packs, with 635 couples. There are also 154 packs of harriers and beagles in England and Wales, with 1,997 couples; 40 packs in Ireland, with 512 couples, and six packs in Scotland, with 116 couples. Thus more than 30,000 hounds are maintained exclusively for hunting in the United Kingdom.

Illuminated Projectiles.
The French navy has recently begun experiments with the luminous shell employed for a year past in America. These shells have a hollow in the rear end containing fireworks powder, which is inflated as the shell quits the gun, and leaves a luminous trail in the air, enabling the gunner at night to follow the course of his projectile, and determine whether or not it reaches its object. Without some device of this kind it is very difficult in firing over the sea in the darkness to ascertain whether the range is too long or too short. In the daytime a jet of water where the shell falls tells the story.

Salt on the Moon?
At the June meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society in London, Mr. H. G. Tomkins offered a new explanation of the long-standing mystery of the bright rays emanating from some of the so-called lunar craters. He thinks that they may be caused by salt efflorescence. To support his theory he showed photographs of saline regions in India and elsewhere, and maintained that there is evidence of a radial arrangement of terrestrial salt districts.

Measure Strength of Oarsmen.
Mr. W. C. Marshall, of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, has invented a pressure recorder which, when substituted for the ordinary rowlock at the end of the outriggers of a racing shell, measures and registers the pressure exerted at every stroke of the oar. The varying force of the strokes during a long race can be ascertained, and it is intended to apply the machine in the selection and training of the university crew.

Fame.
"He is well known to the public?"
"Yes indeed. For years he has been the first man to claim the invention after the inventor patented it."

Useless Noises.
"Nothing lost here but the squeal," declared the pork packer. "Are you as economical in conducting your business?"
"Just about," answered the visitor. "I'm a lumber manufacturer. Nothing wasted but the bark."

A Painful Affair.
"What happened in your fat last night? Have a prizefight?"
"Certainly not."
"But I heard subdued yells. What was pulled off?"
"A porous plaster, if you must know."

Exercising the Dog.
"Justin," said Mrs. Wynn. "Yes," replied Mr. Wynn. "Will you speak a kind word to Fido and make him wag his tail? He hasn't had one bit of exercise all day."

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 temperatures 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 the 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 so 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 on milk in a 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 cleansing before being used again. If you have only a few bottles and it becomes necessary to use the same bottles 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 curd sticking to the inside of a bottle after a few hours becomes 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 cleaned 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 boil 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 cold, 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 his 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 light materials. Petticoats and shirts 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.

Notice of Incorporation.
Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 11th day of July, 1910, by J. D. Weston, O. M. Spettigue and A. L. Bishop, under the Act of Assembly, approved April 15th, 1907, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Club Transportation Company, the character and objects of which is "establishing and maintaining an automobile line of motor vehicles for carrying passengers for hire" and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereof.

K. C. MUMFORD, Solicitor.
June 18, 1910

Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Reed have returned from a trip to New York and while absent the Dr. attended a class reunion in Phila.

Madame Garner has rented her home for the summer to Mr. Waller, stenographer of New York and the family is now there.

Thunder and Lightning.
Mr. William Marriott, with the aid of the barometer, an instrument invented by the late G. J. Symons, which records the sequence of phenomena in a thunder-storm, obtained a curious record of a remarkable storm at West, Norwood, England, on June 4th, 1887. Ninety-seven flashes of lightning were recorded in 27 minutes, many of them being of a brilliant character. One hundred and twenty-three peals of thunder were recorded in 36 minutes, but many were probably lost by overlapping. The longest duration of an individual peal was 1 minute and 19 seconds.

African Salt.
Monsieur Lapleque informs the French Society of Biology that 25,000,000 human beings in the Congo region commonly employ salt of potassium instead of salt of sodium for seasoning of their food. They obtain this salt from the ashes of certain plants. Recently, since the opening of the country, ordinary salt has been largely imported, but the negroes regard it as insipid, and abandon with regret the use of their familiar ashes. They take the imported salt only because it is cheap.

Venice Prefers Moonlight.
The scientific spirit is not strong enough in Venice to make the decision of the municipal authorities to light the canals with electricity popularly acceptable. A protest has been posted, calling for signatures, against the "acrelights." "The blinding light of the electric arcs," it says, "will destroy the beautiful effects of the moonlight and the enchantment of Venetian nights, celebrated all over the world." Here are nature and science brought into sharp opposition!

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A famous hotel, remarkable for its historical associations and long-sustained popularity. Recently renovated, repainted and partially refurnished.

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A landmark among the hotels of Washington, patronized in former years by presidents and high officials. Always prime favorite. Recently renovated and rendered better than ever. Opp. P. O. R. R. Dep. WALTER BURTON, Sec. Mgr. These hotels are the principal places of entertainment in the capital at all times. The most comfortable sleeping places at reasonable rates.

G. DEWITT, Manager.

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Old Penn Whisky, 75c quart.
\$2.75 gallon is the finest whisky for its price in the world.
Imperial Cabinet Whisky, \$1.25 qt., \$4.75 gal., distilled from selected grain—spring water.
Goods shipped to all parts of the United States.

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W. L. Douglas never cheapens his shoes.
While the high price of leather will make it impractical for other manufacturers to provide as good shoes as formerly, W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes will continue to afford those excellent styles, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities that have resulted in the largest sale of any \$3.50 shoe in the world.

This will make it especially desirable for those who have never tried W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes to wear them this season, and thus prove that they are better than any other \$3.50 shoes and equal to footwear ordinarily sold at much higher prices. While such action by W. L. Douglas must of necessity impair profits, yet he is certain that the increased business which it assures will prove the wisdom of such action.
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