HAND LAUNDRY

Patrick White has opened a hand laundry on Ninth St. in Milford and all work in his line will be promptly and neatly done

Goods will be called for and delivered. Telephone.

East Stroudsburg State Normal School

FALL TERM
Begins September 6th.

Board and Laundry $3.75 per wk.

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E. L. KEMP, Principal.

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Spring finds us ready with a full line of all the newest styles and fabrics for both Men & Women. Have your clothes made for you and they will give you twice the wear at the same cost as ready made Men's suits from $12.50 up.

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THE PROSE TRANSLATION.

Shows Difficulty of Forcing the Door of the Understanding.

The difficulty of forcing the door of the understanding is amusingly illustrated in a story related by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor in her recent book, "My Day: Reminiscences of a Long Life." Mrs. Pryor's daughter, Mrs. Rice, once attempted to introduce William Cullen Bryant to a class of poor white boys she was teaching at a night-school in her home on a plantation in Virginia.

She had taught them to read and write, had given them some arithmetic and geography, even some Latin, and was then minded to awaken the esthetic instincts which she believed must exist in the poor fellows. She read the beautiful poem "To a Waterfowl."

"Now, boys," she eagerly said, "tell me how you would feel if you had seen this?"

There was dead silence. Appealing to the most hopeful of her pupils, she received an enlightening response:

"I wouldn't think nuthin'."

"What would you say?" she persisted.

"Wal, I reckon I'd say, 'Thar goes a duck!'"

A Little Too Hasty.

In the scramble that followed a premature discharge of dynamite in a building-lot, says a writer in the New York Sun, a stout man lost a scarf-pin. After he began to search for it he noticed another man poking round in the dust and debris. He immediately grew suspicious, and at last spoke.

"I do not wish to give offense," he said, "but I must ask you to refrain from assisting me in this search. I appreciate your willingness to help, but as a means of self-protection I long ago made it a rule never to allow strangers to assist me in a search for a lost article."

"Oh, very well," said the stranger. "You have no objection to my looking on, I suppose?"

He sat down on the curbstone and watched the stout man sift dust and overturn stones. After twenty minutes of painful stooping the stout man found a scarf-pin.

"But it is not my pin," he said, dejectedly.

"No, it's mine," said the other man. "I heard it strike somewhere hereabouts. That was what I set out to look for, but when I saw how anxious you were for the job I let you go ahead. Your own scarf-pin, if you want to know, is sticking to the flap of your left coat pocket."

A Far-Travelled Alligator.

A female aligator four and a half feet long, species Alligator mississippiensis, was recently captured in central Oklahoma, in a bayou of the South Canadian River. Mr. H. H. Lane of the University of Oklahoma believes that the animal had travelled up the Arkansas River to the mouth of the Canadian, and thence to the point where it was found, a distance of some 350 or 400 miles west of the Arkansas-Oklahoma state line. The Canadian River is not navigable, and during most of the year is only a small meandering creek in a wide valley. The alligator had been in the neighborhood at least three years before its capture. Its skeleton is now in the university museum, where the lone traveller is also commemorated by a life-like model.

The Goteborg System.

The "Goteborg System" works like a charm. Before it was adopted Norway consumed more alcohol per inhabitant than any other country in Europe, but, owing to the "Goteborg System," it is now one of the most temperate of all lands. In other words, only a fourth of the quantity of ardent spirits is consumed in Norway per inhabitant as compared with the consumption before the system went into operation. The saving to the people in dollars reaches into the millions, and crime has practically been eliminated. The death rate as the immediate result of alcoholism has dropped from 32 per 10,000 of the population to 10.

The Midnight Sun.

The "Midnight Sun" is not visible south of the Polar circle. It is above the horizon throughout the twenty-four hours at Bodo from June 3 to July 7; at Tromso from the 19th of May to the 22d of July, and at the North Cape from the 13th of May to the 29th of July. There are corresponding periods during December, January and November when the sun is not seen. But the darkness of the Winter is by no means so great as might be imagined. The whiteness of the snow and the glimmer of the "Northern Lights" make a sort of perpetual twilight.

The Debtor's Refuge.

A young Bloomsbury dramatic author and critic was up as a judgment debtor, and said he had no engagement.

Lawyer—Well, how are you living?

Critic—My wife has a little money.

Judge Bacon—He has found a haven of rest, but his wife cannot be compelled to pay his debts. (Laughter). A rich wife is, to some, a trade like many others. She may love him and choose to do it. (Laughter). When a man is in debt, and the pressure of poverty comes, the finer feelings go away through the window. (Laughter).

Australian Coal.

Since the Hispano-American and Russo-Japanese wars, the question of coal-supply in the far East has assumed a new importance, and the search for the black mineral is pursued in all promising quarters. Among the great Oriental coal deposits are those of New South Wales, and particular attention is now paid to their development. Two of them have been known for more than 100 years, and the story of their discovery is interesting. At Coal Cliff, south of Sydney, shipwrecked sailors were astonished to find cliffs of pure coal bordering the sea. At Hunter River the coal deposits were found by the commander of an English ship of war, who, while chasing pirates, landed a party to take water.

Of Interest to Women

***

Teach Your Daughter How to Save Money and How to Spend It Wisely—Take Her to Market and Let Her Superintend All Purchases.

When a girl reaches thirteen her weekly dime should be increased to 25 cents. Many small items of attire, such as gloves, stockings, collars, she will be able to see to for herself through this addition.

Now the mother, having taught her wise spending, will begin to delegate some of her own offices to the child. She has to learn marketing properly. The mother takes the girl with her for some time on her buying expeditions; then she allows her to take the reins for a week or so, checking her where she goes a little wrong.

She learns inspection of goods, so that she can discriminate between good and inferior brands of groceries, meat, fish and the like. She learns how to buy and what to buy. Market tables she studies so as to find out beforehand what things are in or out of season and what the prices are. Then she is ready to meet any overcharge with the right knowledge.

She learns food values, knows what foods give energy and vitality and which form flesh and build up the body. She learns when to buy in quantity and also when not to buy in quantity on account of certain things deteriorating through keeping.

She learns the enormous difference that exists between a cash account and a credit account. The mother explains all this to her. Her own training with her little weekly income of a dime for all those years will have prepared the ground of her mind to receive it all, and she is an apt pupil, willing and ready to take her mother's place in the home at a minute's notice any time.

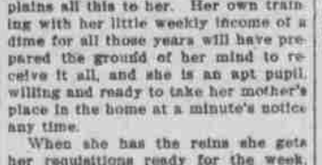
When she has the reins she gets her requisitions ready for the week, and, with her mother, checks the items before going out to buy. She knows how to get the most for her money at the grocer's, the butcher's or the baker's, and will not be cajoled into buying anything not arranged for.

She knows her income and its limitations and has learned how to restrict her wants rigidly. She will not give her orders blindly, but will see everything before she buys it. Meat, vegetables, groceries, milk, butter, eggs, fish, poultry—she knows their weak points and reveals them. The trades-people serve her aright and respect her. She is a good judge and will get full weight in goods. She checks all bills before paying them, so as to detect any mistake either for or against her. She thus compels extra care in attendance on the tradesman's part.

A girl like this is a treasure her mother is not very willing to part with. It is a treasure easily attained, because girls love this marketing and delight in doing it. And it is just as well to take a little trouble to know how to do it well. Later on some lucky man will delight in his housekeeping treasure, too, and still later another generation of boys and girls may arise to bless not only their mother, but the grandmother who was the source of all her knowledge.

A Decorative Toy Box.

During the holidays is a good time to make out of a small, low packing box a chest in which to keep best toys and books. It will fit beautifully into the playroom corner and be lots of fun to make. The edges of the box are rubbed down with sandpaper and stained dark brown. Four panels are cut out of linen or denim to correspond with the front, lid and sides of the box. On these panels are pasted figures of children and animals cut out of calico or cretonne. The back of the box is stained, and the linen panels are tacked with brass-headed nails.



Cure for Warts.

A wart is essentially an outgrowth of the scarf skin. It may be brought about by friction. Hence it may be found on the quite healthy skin of a healthy person, just as a corn may be found. But warts sometimes come without friction, and they come numerously, so proving that there must be some internal cause. Wart crops are specially apt to appear between early childhood and the sixteenth year. They are found usually in children of poor physique. They have been known to make sudden appearance when the child has fallen into poor health and to go away when the health has improved. Small doses of calcined magnesia in water taken daily during many weeks or months have been found effectual in getting rid of these warts.

For the Sake of Science.

Prof. Angelo Mosso of Turin, Italy, is well known for his many experiments relating to human physiology. The confidence that his scientific knowledge inspires was recently illustrated by one of his fellow citizens, Teodoro Scribante, who placed himself unreservedly in Professor Mosso's hands for confinement in a hermetically sealed chamber where air mixed with increasing quantities of carbonic oxide was administered to him. When the proportion of carbonic oxide to air rose to one part in 333, Signor Scribante fell into a cataleptic state, from which he was rescued with the aid of oxygen. The object of the experiment was to determine how much carbonic oxide in the air is fatal to human life.

MAN AND THE RAT.

Two Creatures Which Are Equal Matched Rivals.

The dominion of man over the beasts of the field does not yet include the rodents. In McClure's Magazine, Aurochs, cave-bear and mammoth we put down with stone-headed arrows. We have wiped out the buffalo; the lion and the elephant will soon be gone. But still the rabbits of Australia eat the colonies millions a year; traps, ferrets and poisons still fail to make head against the rats, mice and gophers of the United States. While our animal enemies have become smaller in size, they have grown more numerous. It is as if Nature, after trying vainly to chastise her insurgent son with a catapult, had gone after him with a shotgun.

The fact is that, of all warm blooded creatures, there are just two that are really dominant, successful, increasing in numbers and range, and able to maintain themselves anywhere in the world against all rivals. These two are man and the rats. The genus Homo and the genus Mus go everywhere and eat everything. They are the two creatures that dwell in houses and travel in ships. Each drives its other rivals to the wall; but neither, except locally and for brief periods, has ever come near to exterminating the other. Civilized man has fought the common rat for 200 years, and the battle is still drawn.

DRAIN PIPE CLEANER.

Hose Connects Direct with Faucet and Outlet of Sink.

One of the most useful of all recent inventions for the house is the drain-pipe cleaner designed by a Michigan man. This not only enables a woman to keep her kitchen sink clean by having the pipe free, but it saves the expense which is sometimes incurred of having the pipe cleaned by a plumber.

A long rubber hose has its upper end adapted to be fitted to the faucet. The lower end terminates in a bell mouth which is made thick at the top to prevent its collapsing and thin at the extremity to form a flexible lip. This lip is fitted over the drain and held there by suction and the water turned on. In this way the full pressure of water is forced through the drain pipe, flushing it very effectually and washing out all the extraneous matter that is bound to accumulate no matter how careful a woman or her servants may be—and the latter are often not careful at all. There is also a lateral air inlet near the top of the hose.

New Use for Old Bachelors.

The "man chaperon" is a novelty in London and he promises to become permanent. Taking out a girl relative or child of an invalid friend is one of the hardest duties of the married woman. It was a happy thought to turn the dull bachelors, long past their youth, to some use. The men, too, have been flattered by this easy responsibility, and they take honest delight in guiding the young misses through the London drawing rooms, theatres and all the rest. The plan might be tried here, if the comfort-loving old bachelors could be tempted long enough from their clubs.

Gold from the Sea.

This has no reference to the wild plans that have from time to time been exploited for extracting gold from sea-water, but it relates to the attempts made in Queensland and New South Wales to recover gold and other precious metals from the sands on the seashore. The treatment of these sands has been undertaken, it would appear, with some promise of success. Not only gold but platinum and uranium have been found. It is thought that the metals find their way to the strand from submerged rocks which are broken and triburated by the violent waves assailing the coast.

Bleeding Fish to Keep Them.

The Norway fisher cuts and bleeds fish the moment they are caught. He cuts the throat or bleeds them from the tail. Fish so finished keep far better. Fish are best just before spawning time, thereafter they become poor, then watery and unfit. Some folk are grouched by herring and mackerel, and will get sick every time they eat 'em. No matter how fresh the fish the people vomit, purge and break out in bold hives. It is not uncommon to find dead oysters mixed up in the heap. These dead ones are liable to poison the live ones.

A Peculiar Name.

There is a post hamlet in Cass County, Missouri, with nothing peculiar about it except its name, and that is Peculiar. Its origin, according to local traditions was as follows:

When the settlement had become sufficiently populous to need a postoffice, one of the prominent citizens sent a petition to Washington to have one established. In due course the petition was granted and he was asked to suggest a name that would please the people. He replied, "The people are not particular so long as the name is peculiar."

Thereupon the postoffice was christened Peculiar, and the name has never been changed.

Of Interest to Women

***

Why Educated Women Don't Marry—One Celibate Cannot Understand Why She Has not Been Wooed—Standard by Which Men Judge Women Wrong.

Unmarried women who would have liked to marry, but never had the chance, are not likely to confess the facts very frankly. The spinster who makes her plaint under the title "Why Do Not Educated Women Marry?" in a recent number of Independent probably wouldn't have made it if she had been compelled to sign her name. But "An Unwilling Celibate" might be any one of millions of women. She celebrate therefore, regarding herself as typical in many ways although she cannot understand why she has not been wooed. She thinks the standard by which men judge women must be wrong.

"When I look around at the homes, the pitiful inadequate makeshifts that are called such, and when I read the record of the divorce courts and then look at my unmarried friends I wonder if marriage is really a process of natural selection and invariably results in the making of the fittest."

She is a college graduate, this celibate, and has met with fair success in teaching and writing. But as a young girl her happiest dream was of having her own home, husband, children, and "the renunciation has not been easy." She is "no beauty," but she has had compliments on her good looks and is a skillful dresser. She comes of an honored family, was brought up to cook, keep house and sew, can play cards, loves to talk to men and is adept at outdoor sports. And yet she has had only one offer of marriage, and that an undesirable one, and she is "perilously near the danger line of thirty."

Sage persons, she says, tell her that a woman "must never let a man guess she has any brains or knows how to talk anything but nonsense." She is unable to follow this plan—doesn't think it is a "square deal" to a man. Yet men seem to like to talk to her, and they tell her it is "such a comfort to find a woman who doesn't want to talk nonsense all the time."

They come to see her and invite her to go to dances, theatres and upon moonlight walks, and they confide in her their love for Polly Jones or Sally Smith. "I am proud of their trust and confidence, yet I cry out against the essential impersonality of it all, as if I were a sort of embodiment of the earth mother."

The Faust Legend.

For 1,400 years the Faust legend—the sale of a human soul to a devil—has existed. The first recorded hint of its vitality is given in the sixth century story of "Theophilus." That story suited the early Christians in their efforts to stamp out the necromancing devices of evilly-disposed persons prone to seek power by unholy means. The association of the name of Faust, however, with the legend is not more than 400 years old. The likeliest prototype of the modern Faust is the man of the same name who in Cracow boldly proclaimed himself a professor of magic. In the sixteenth century stories of Helen of Troy was bestowed by Mephisto upon Faust, and not until the end of the eighteenth century does she appear a shadowy Margaret in form of a "beautiful but poor girl" who afterward develops into the Margaret of Goethe.

Engraving by Telegraph.

Monsieur Carbonelle, a Belgian, has invented an apparatus by means which a picture can be reproduced by telegraph in the form of an engraved plate, from which printed copies can be immediately taken. The picture to be sent is printed with thick, non-conducting ink, and wound round a revolving cylinder, over which passes a stylus electrically connected with the telegraph-line. At the receiving end a similar cylinder is encased with lead, or other soft metal, on which presses the point of a graver. The variations of intensity in the current produced by the stylus passing over the picture at the transmitting station cause the graver to cut more or less deeply, and thus to produce a typographic copy of the original, which may be placed without change on the printing-press.

The Nature of Radiobes.

A year ago a considerable sensation was caused by the announcement of Mr. Burke of Cambridge, England, that through the action of radium upon sterilized gelatin he had produced what appeared to be living germs, to which he gave the name of radiobes. Mr. Burke has since written a book on these enigmatical things. More recent experiments by Mr. W. A. D. Rudge indicate that radiobes are not in any sense living things, and that they are not even a product of radio-activity. Mr. Rudge shows that they are precipitates of an insoluble sulphate due to the presence of barium, and that their "growth" is simply a chemical process. Radio-active substances, Mr. Rudge says, never produce "radiobes," except when they contain barium.

The Cutting Blowpipe.

The addition of a jet of compressed oxygen to the flame of the oxyacetylene blowpipe makes of it a wonderful tool for cutting iron and steel. In using the apparatus, the metal to be cut is first heated red-hot by the oxyacetylene flame. Then a stop-cock is opened, admitting in the center of the flame a very thin jet of compressed oxygen. This cuts with great rapidity, the section being as thin as a knife-blade. The best-hardened steel can thus be cut with ease. Plates 10 millimeters thick and a meter broad have been cut in two with the blowpipe in 4 1-2 minutes. Plates 100 millimeters thick have been cut in 9 or 10 minutes. In a recent experiment a safe of the strongest and best construction was cut open with this strange tool in 20 minutes.

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Monday, August 1, 1910, at 3 o'clock p. m. under the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations" approved the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874 and the several supplements thereto, for a charter for an intended corporation to be called "THE PAUPACK POWER COMPANY" the character and object of which is the storing and transportation or supply of water and water for commercial and manufacturing purposes to have possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges by the said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto, conferred.

Lawrence H. Waters, Solicitor,
802 Connell Building,
Scranton, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Milford

in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 30, 1910.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$ 58 133 75
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	195 87
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25 000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	600 00
Bonds, securities, etc.	10 827 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1 898 30
Due from approved reserve agents	11 473 03
Checks and other Cash Items	197 80
Notes of other National Banks	134 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	173 30
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie $ 8 993 00	
Legal-tender notes 890 00	9 883 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	1250 00
Total	$109 462 91

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$ 25 000 00
Surplus fund	15 000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	8 610 82
National Bank notes outstanding	25 000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	123 949 31
Demand certificates of deposit	1 748 58
Certified checks	159 29
Total	$199 462 91

State of Pennsylvania, County of Pike, ss:

I, John C. Warner, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. WARNER, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July 1910.

J. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. D. BROWN,
C. O. ARMSTRONG, } Directors.
W. A. H. MITCHELL,

William B. Kenworthey M. D

Physician and Surgeon.

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For Rent

Furnished rooms to rent. Enquire of Mrs. Etta Poillon, Corner Broad and Ann Streets, Milford, Pa.

Reversible Turbines.

One of the objections urged against turbine-engines has been their inability to run backward as well as forward. John Ogg of Aberdeen has invented a form of turbine which avoids this difficulty. The steam enters the machine through a hollow axle, and thence acts upon the wings of the rotating disks mounted upon the axle. When it is desired to reverse the motion, a new set of disks, having their wings set at a reverse angle, are brought into play, and by means of grooved valves the steam is projected against them, thus producing a backward motion. The reversal of motion can be produced instantaneously.

Status of the Atomic Theory.

The suggestion has been made that, owing to recent discoveries, the atomic theory of the constitution of matter, established for a century, is no longer tenable, since particles smaller than atoms are now known to exist. But Prof. Herbert R. Moody points out that the theory is still as useful as ever, since, under the conditions that surround us on the earth, most atoms do not undergo change that can be discovered in any ordinary way. The atomic theory is based upon weighings and the changes in weight which atoms undergo are not such as can be detected.

Time Table

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EASTWARD

" 48, Daily	4 10 "
" 6 Daily Express	5 40 "
" 80, Local Except Sunday	6 10 "
44 Holidays only	6 20 "
No 8, Daily Express	8 54 A. M.
" 702, Way Sunday Only	7 21 "
" 42, Local except Sun & Hol	7 35 "
" 30, Local Except Sunday	10 20 "
" 4, Daily Express	1 34 P. M.
" 704, Sunday Only	4 20 "
" 24, Way daily except Sund'y	4 20 "
" 2, Daily Express	4 56 "
" 26, Way daily except Sund'y	6 35 "
" 708, Local Sunday Only	7 15 "

WESTWARD

No 7, Daily Express	12 28 A. M.
" 47, Daily	8 35 "
17 Daily Milk Train	8 10 A. M.
" 1, Daily Express	11 34 "
" 115, For Ho'dale & pt Sun	12 15 P. M.
" 3, Express Chicago limited	3 22 "
" 29, Daily Except Sunday	6 00 "
" 5, Limited Daily Express	10 05 "

Trains leave Chambers street, New York, for Port Jervis on week days at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15, 10.30 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 6.15, 7.15, 9.15, 12.15 P. M.

On Sundays, 7.30, A. M., 12.50, 1.15, 7.30, 9.15 P. M.

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