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DR. DIXON DEFENDS DAIRY FARMERS
Declares Milk Often Becomes Polluted After Leaving Their Hands on Way to Consumer.

SANITARY LAWS ARE BROKEN

"Don't let's put too much blame on the farmers," says State Health Commissioner Dixon in discussing the question of a pure milk supply, a problem that is troubling so many municipalities throughout Pennsylvania.

"An old farmer myself who has led the resisters around the wheat field, swinging a cradle and then in the evening milking my share of the cows, I am naturally favorable to the dairy farmer, but it is the close study of actual conditions that convinces me that the first disease germs often, perhaps most frequently, get into the milk after it has passed out of the farmer's control."

"The farmer appreciates more today than ever the necessity of keeping milk clean. He knows that if it reaches the market sweet and pure the demand will be increased. He is up against a difficult task to make money out of his milk dairy when he has to constantly buy new cattle to take the place of those that have gone dry, become sick or died."

"He must produce or purchase food for them, keep up the stable, pay his help, constantly replenish his supply of pans, buckets, etc., and haul this milk over all kinds of roads, through all sorts of weather and then receive for all this 4 or 4 1/2 cents a quart from the dealer."

"The milk often begins to receive pollution on the railroad, when an attendant takes off the lid of a milk can, helps himself to a drink and then replaces the lid, droppings of milk which have reached his lips going back into the can."

"Does this sound like an exaggeration? Let me cite you a case. I remember a baggage-master who once called upon me for medical advice. I found him suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis. When I advised him to drink plenty of milk he informed me that he was drinking a great deal of it. He said he had milk in his baggage car and that he was in the habit of drinking out of the lids of the cans."

"At the stations and along the streets the milk dealers often purchase from each other. The purchaser sticks his finger into the milk and then into his mouth to determine the sweetness and then into the second can until he tests as many cans of milk as he proposes purchasing."

Unsanitary Methods.
"Only a few days ago a gentleman came into my office to tell me he had just witnessed his own milk man hand a street cleaner a drink of milk contained in the lid of his can and then replaced the lid."

The Doctor's Data.
A Howard (Kans.) girl who was uncertain as to her exact age, as her father and mother were not agreed on the year of her birth, decided to go to the physician who "attended the case." He said: "Why, certainly, my dear girl, I'll go and examine my old books." When he came back to report he said: "I find your father charged with a girl baby born on the twentieth day of April, 1887, and I also observe he still owes me for you."

The Earliest Men.
Recent studies by Professor Penck in the Alps, combined with those of Mr. Hugo Obermaier, a distinguished pupil of Penck, in the Pyrenees, have had the effect of considerably shortening the estimate of the length of time that has elapsed since prehistoric man left the marks of his presence in Europe. It now appears that both in the Alps and the Pyrenees there exist contemporary geological records showing four successive periods of alternate advance and retreat of glaciation. Heretofore it has been considered probable that prehistoric man dwelt in the neighborhood of these mountains during the last two invasions of the ice, but the new evidence is regarded as proving that it was only of the last, or fourth, glacial advance that man was a living witness.

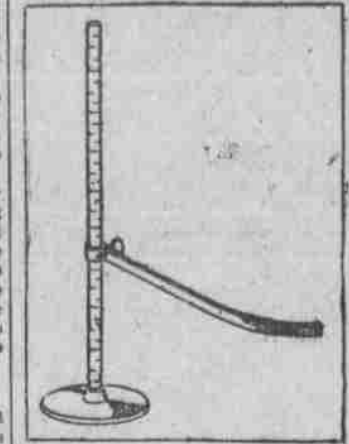
Cataclysmic Geology.
"Cataclysmic" geology no longer exists; it was once the accepted opinion that the great changes on the earth's surface had been mainly brought about by sudden and violent (cataclysmic) agencies. But Sir Charles Lyell, as far back as 1830, demolished the old theory of cataclysm at once and forever. Sir Charles proved by facts which were indisputable that the great geological changes have been produced slowly by gradual processes of subsidence and elevation, and not by earthquake, volcanic action, etc. Lyell may be said to be the father of modern geology, or, to put it more correctly, of real, scientific geology.

Notes and Comment
Of Interest to Women Readers

TO GAUGE SKIRT LENGTHS.

Device Insures Same Depth of Garment All the Way Round.

The hang of a skirt is one of the most important features in dressmaking or tailoring, and as the hang depends largely on the length the skirt gauge devised by an Illinois man is an important addition to tailors' paraphernalia. This gauge consists of a vertical graduated standard with a flattened gauge bar, one end of which is bent to form a resilient eye. A screw passes through this eye and holds the bar at any height along the upright. The bar curves to fit around



a skirt and affords a sort of ruler for drawing the bottom line. The woman to be fitted stands against the bar, which is adjusted at the height she desires her skirt to clear the ground. A line is then drawn around the cloth with the guiding bar to insure accuracy. The skirt is made exactly the same length on both sides. The most careful fitter cannot measure with the accuracy of a machine, so the usefulness of this device will readily be appreciated.

Wedding Gifts that are Different.
Answering the question, "What shall I give?" at Christmas and on birthdays is much more simple than answering it when the flood of June wedding invitations begins pouring in. Of course, when the bride-to-be is a friend and you know all of her tastes and preferences, it is not hard to select a present, but when she is comparatively or perhaps entirely unknown, you must trust largely to luck.

"I always say, 'When in doubt, give sugar-tongs.' A pair of plain heavy silver sugar-tongs, with the bride's monogram on it, is a present that is not likely to be duplicated, and will be immensely liked and used every day."

A tea-caddy, too, of Sheffield plate preferably, makes an attractive gift which may be bought for as little as five dollars. Indeed, Sheffield plate offers great possibilities in the way of wedding-presents. Most brides would appreciate a set of casters in Sheffield, while a pierced sugar-basket with a lining of dark blue glass looks like a real antique, though it is only a modern replica. A Sheffield sauce-boat and tray (they form one piece) would be liked by any girl who is going to keep house.—Caroline Denton in Woman's Home Companion.

- BREAKFAST.**
Baked Apples
Oatmeal Cream
Scrambled Eggs
Graham Rolls Coffee
LUNCHEON
Grapfruit and Green Pepper Salad
Jelly Pancakes
Tea
DINNER
Tomato Bisque Soup
Lentil Roast
Baked Potatoes
Creamed Cabbage
Cress Salad French Dressing
Pineapple Omelet
Coffee.

Not Reliable.
"Sir," said the sleek-looking agent, approaching the desk of the meek, meek-looking man and opening one of those folding things which show styles of binding. "I believe, I can interest you in this massive set of books containing the speeches of the world's greatest orators. Seventy volumes, \$1 down and \$1 a month until the price, \$60, has been paid. This set of books gives you the most celebrated speeches of the greatest talkers the world has ever known and—"

"Let me see the index," says the meek man. The agent hands it to him and he looks through it carefully and methodically, running his finger along the list of names. Reaching the end, he hands the index back to the agent and says:

"It isn't what you claim it is. I happen to know the greatest talker in the world, and you haven't her in the index."—Chicago Post.

Mutual Ignorance.
"Have you ever saw this man before?"
"Yes."
"Had he come before you had went?"
"No."
"Is them your chickens what you say was stole?"
"Yes."
"Would you have recognus them if you had saw them before they was bring here?"
"Yes, Judge; would have knowed them."
"Dat, tut, young man; speak grammatik. It ain't proper to say 'have knowed.' You should ought to say,

The Frog and the Mouse.

One day there was a great argument between a frog and a mouse. Each pretended to be mistress of the marsh.

"Gossip," said the mouse to the frog, "you shall yield me the place, if you please. It belongs to me by right. I occupied it before you."
"Me yield you the place? Surely you don't imagine that. Why, I have lived here for more than ten years. Learn to know yourself and be content with your mudholes."
The mouse, offended at the answer of the frog, gave her a challenge. It was accepted. The two rivals, anger and vengeance in their hearts, appeared on the field of battle armed with bludgeons instead of lances. The combat seemed likely to become cruel and bloody. But a hawk who was hovering in the air saw the two heroes and flashed their quarrel by carrying them both away in his talons.

This is the fruit of petty disputes between weak people. They are usually the dupes of their own quarrels.—From the French of Perrin.

MICROBES JUST FEW.

A Small Matter of 125 Billions in One Corner of the Human Body.

The alimentary canal is the most perfect culture tube known to bacteriological science. No part of the body is so densely populated with micro-organisms. It is estimated that in the alimentary canal of the average adult about 125,000,000,000 microbes come into existence every day.

They crowd this region so densely that scientists originally believed that they were indispensable to human life. According to a writer in McClure's, Pasteur, who first discovered them, maintained this view, but recent investigations have rather disproved it.

There are many animals that exist in perfect health, without any intestinal bacteria at all. Polar bears, seals, penguins, older ducks, arctic reindeer—these and other creatures in the arctic zone have few traces of these organisms.

Man as an Engine.

Among the investigations undertaken by the Carnegie Institution is one intended to determine the physical properties and efficiencies of the human body. The experiments are similar in their nature to those made by mechanical engineers on steam-engines and power-plants. An apparatus has been devised, under the direction of Professor Benedict of the Wesleyan University, whereby man, considered as an engine or power-plant, may be studied as carefully as any other mechanical plant. Investigators are also studying the effects and the chemical and physiological properties of various foods. The president of the institution, Professor Woodward, remarks that the investigation possesses a peculiar interest, inasmuch as the instruments of investigation are at the same time the objects of research.

A Remarkable Spring.

One of the most remarkable springs in the world, says J. A. Eddy, in the Engineering and Mining Journal, has recently been discovered in New Mexico. It is literally a spring saturated with sodium sulfate. Daily water weighs 4.2 pounds per gallon; the water of this spring weighs 10.23 pounds. The temperature of the spring is a little over 110 degrees Fahrenheit. As the saturated liquid overflows and cools, it forms a crystal line mass like ice, which, in the course of ages, has spread into a snow-white bed of solid sodium sulfate, miles in extent, and as level as a lake. The warm brine, which is rich in sodium sulfate, is used by the Indians for medicinal purposes, and is also used by the Indians for medicinal purposes.

A Wonderful Eye.

Recent studies of the skulls of the morosaurus, the diplocaena, and other species of the extinct gigantic animals called the sauroptera, have brought out the fact that in several of these creatures, although perhaps not in all species, there existed on the top of the skull a well-defined tubular opening, smoothly lined with bone, and leading directly down into the cerebral cavity. Professor Osborn regards it as probable that in this opening was lodged a large pineal that is, cone-shaped, eye, an organ the existence of which was left probably only by the researches of the late Professor Marsh. In a recently restored skull of the morosaurus the orbits are of enormous size.

Literal Obedience.

Little Harold was getting final instructions before starting for a party.

"Now," cautioned his mother, "if supper is not something, you must decline."
Harold agreed and trotted off.

At one stage of the feast, the hostess noticed how eagerly the little fellow was applying himself to the task of disposing of a generous dish of marmalade. When he had finished, she inquired: "Won't you have some more, dear?"

The child looked up at her quickly. "I can't accept the second time," he said earnestly after a slight pause, "but if you'll ask me a third time, I think it will be all right."
He was asked.

Annie Laurie.

Annie Laurie was a real personage, the daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwellton. The well-known song bearing her name was written by William Douglas when desperately in love with her.
Meeting Annie at a ball in Edinburgh, Douglas became wildly enamored of her, but, owing to the father's bitter opposition and the political intrigues which caused him to see the country, the affair ended in nothing save the production of the immortal song. Later on Douglas returned to find his sweetheart the wife of another, whereupon, instead of "laying down to die," Douglas married Eliza both Clark, of Glasgow, and became the happy father of a large family.

A DEADLY GERM.

Victims of the Office Holding Habit Can Find Only One Cure.

"You let a fellow once get a habit for office an', by jacks, it'll stick to him like a thirt for the wine that is red, as the good Book says," said Simon Alkagan, the sage of Pennsylvania's only grocery-store, where Simon delivered his oracle-like words of wisdom. "Now, you take Lem Daggley. He's been holdin' office for the last thirty year, an' he's more sager for it than he was at the start. Seems like Lem can't eat his meals with an appetite nor sleep in peace unless he's in office. I recollect that he wa'n't but a kid when they made him librarian of the Sunday school. It was his first taste of office-holdin', an' an' sort of put the germ into his blood, an' it worked through his whole system so that I reckon he'll be an office-seeker all his life. He was only twenty-two when he worked himself into the office of keeper of the dog-pound in town, an' from that he worked up to town-marshal with a salary of three dollars a month, an' he never made but two arrests in nine months. Then he got himself appointed justice of the peace an' a notary public, an' took in two dollars an' sixty-five cents in fees the first two weeks he held that office. Next think anybody knowed he was county coroner an' took in his dollar apiece for every corp he viewed at set on at a inquest. He took in with his own living mouth, that he made four dollars that way the first three months. Then the Good Templars made him worthy chief or a high-muck-muck of some kind in organization, an' from that he got to be one of the six vice-presidents of our county fair an' chairman of the committee that had charge of the horse-race. He was a delegate to the Methodist convention over in Potosi County one year, an' overseer of our roads one year. I tell ye, once a fellow gets an itch for office nothin' short of a place in the government will satisfy him. I think from the way Lem talks that he's got his eye on our postoffice with its two hundred a year salary, if he ain't wire-pullin' for a place in Taft's cabinet. No limits to the ambition of these office-seekers once the deadly germ of the disease gets netted in 'em."—Puck.

PENALTY ATTACHED.



"Pat, do ye know what tombs it is?"
"Oh do not, Mike. Let's each make a guess, an' the one that misses 'it' the most can go in an' look at 'it' clock!"

The Afterglow.

It has been shown that the afterglow that follows the ordinary twilight, and which produces such beautiful effects upon the snowy summits of the high Alps, is a phenomenon of general occurrence, and the hypothesis has recently been put forth that the light may be due to a peculiar form of radiation from the sun, composed of waves lying beyond the ultraviolet of the spectrum, and remaining in the upper air a quarter of an hour after the disappearance of the visible sunset rays. The supposition is that these rays, although themselves invisible, may excite phosphorescence in the atmospheric particles, thus producing a visible glow.

Early Notions of Future Existence.

Coulanger says: "The earliest opinion of the ancient generations was that man lived in the tomb, that the soul did not leave the body, and that it remained fixed to that portion of ground where the bones lay buried. Besides, man had no account to render of his first life. Once placed in the tomb he had no further rewards nor punishments to expect. This is a very crude opinion, surely, but it is the beginning of the notion of a future life."

Keeping Clothes Fresh.

Every woman should pay weekly attention to her clothes that are hanging and not in use. Two different kinds of brushes are needed to keep the clothes looking fresh. One is the usual whisk and the other is on the order of a scrubbing brush. Use the whisk for removing dust from the shoulders and other parts of the garment. The other brush is handy at all times. It will remove mud and will also remove thick, heavy lint, that sometimes settles on plaits. If the shirt be a dark one and has begun to assume a rusty appearance, wipe over lightly with a flannel cloth, wet with vinegar. There is no excuse for spots on any garment. Soap and water is sometimes effective for removing stains. If this treatment should not bring about the desired result the use of sassafras is always satisfactory.

Growth of Postal Service.

In Washington's administration the Postmaster-General had but one clerk. There were only seventy-five post-offices and 1,875 miles of post roads in the United States. The cost of the mail transportation was \$22,041, the total revenue \$22,935, the total expenditure \$22,140, leaving a surplus of \$795. It was not till 1855 that the idea of utilizing the railroads in the mail service was thought of, and the present railway mail service was not inaugurated until 1864, when it was begun by General Armstrong.

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Not Much Work.
Harry Ward, the minister, went to see Paulhan fly. While examining the aeroplane with some friends at Overland, Cal., the party overheard somebody saying it didn't appear to be much work to handle one of the flying machines.

"Reminds me," said Ward, "of what an old farmer in a little town south of Iowa said one day as he saw me eyeing the new drive in the military parade. We had walked nearby. 'Well, miles in the lot of 'em and I was about ready to drop. That big drive was heavy. When we reached our car after the parade my feet were sore, my back ached, I was perspiring all over my face and was completely tired out. As I almost staggered past the old farmer he looked at me contemptuously."

"Fuh," he said, "these actors 'll do anything to get out of workin'!"

The Stages of Democratic Growth.

According to the best information we possess, the evolution of the State has been as follows: First, the patriarchal condition, with the successor of the individual to the associated group; second, tribalism, on the principle of a real or supposed kinship; the third, the merging of tribes into nations, under kings; fourth, the struggle between the nobles and the kings for political supremacy, each by turns seeking the alliance of the people, with the consequence that the average man steadily gains in importance; finally, the average man takes a hand on his own account against the kings and nobles, overtops them, and makes his warfare the ultimate end of government.

The Free Public School.

Horace Mann, great though he was in the field of education, was not the father of the free public school system. Perhaps it would be strictly within the bounds of truth to say that to John Calvin, more than to any other one man, belongs the honor of having given to the world the idea of the common school system. Calvin was agnostic, agnostic for education, and it was from suggestions offered by him that such a system of education was introduced into Germany and Scotland, and later on, into the British North American colonies by the English settlers in Massachusetts and Virginia.

Looking Brighter.

"Things are looking brighter now," says a Middle Westerner. "The Stanzas is now my brother-in-law and he's working on my crop; the town doctor boards with me, and doesn't charge a cent for tellin' me that I don't get 'tatin' six meals a day 'I'll not live to be a hundred, and last of all, the best undertaker is my best friend and has promised to fix me finally."

Reason and Instinct.

If reasoning consists in "drawing a conclusion or deduction from two or more premises," it would be exceedingly unscientific to deny the "royal faculty" to many of the so-called "higher animals," since it has been demonstrated that they do most unquestionably draw such conclusions. The verdict of modern science is clearly to the effect that animals reason as sharply as man, although not always so well or over so wide a range.

The woman who is obliged to go to her place of business daily, rain or shine, should keep a neat pair of slippers or shoes in her office closet. It is most injurious to keep damp shoes on all day, and, moreover, it retards the feet to change the shoes, provided there be an opportunity.

Time Table
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1:30 Daily Express 6:30
2:30 Daily Express 7:10
3:30 Local Express Sunday 7:30
4:30 Daily Express 7:50
5:30 Daily Express 8:30
6:30 Local Express Sunday 8:50
7:30 Daily Express 9:10
8:30 Local Express Sunday 9:30
WESTWARD
10:15 Daily Express 12:30 A.M.
11:30 Daily Express 1:30 A.M.
12:30 Local Express Sunday 2:10 A.M.
1:30 Daily Express 2:30 A.M.
2:30 Daily Express 3:10 A.M.
3:30 Local Express Sunday 3:30 A.M.
4:30 Daily Express 3:50 A.M.
5:30 Daily Express 4:30 A.M.
6:30 Local Express Sunday 4:50 A.M.
7:30 Daily Express 5:10 A.M.
8:30 Local Express Sunday 5:30 A.M.
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