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MORE TARIFF TALK

Indications Point to Hopeless Task For Revisionists.

NO ACTION BY CONGRESS PROBABLE

Speaker Cannon Expected to Hold the New House in Hand as the Old-Republicans Control the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Careful calculations as to the strength of the tariff revisionists in the house this winter compel the conclusion that the revisionists have an impossible fight before them in case they determine to force the tariff issue. Not only are the revisionists a minority, but as things stand now Republican revisionists could not carry the house in a tariff reduction contest even if they were to unite with the Democrats. Predictions that congress will take no action on the tariff are therefore made advisedly, says the New York Globe.

Indications are that the tariff revision talk will be more vigorous than usual this winter, but that it will end in talk, as usual, is quite evident when a careful survey is made. Speaker Cannon will not have the new house quite as well in hand on tariff as he had the last one, but he will be able to control it about as he wishes.

One of the weak spots of the house from the Cannon and high tariff viewpoint is the ways and means committee. Four of the eleven Republican members—Tawney of Minnesota, McCall of Massachusetts, Babcock of Wisconsin and Hill of Connecticut—lean toward tariff revision. This does not, of course, give the revisionists control of the committee, but as there are six Democrats it makes the revision sentiment rather too formidable for comfort.

It is expected Speaker Cannon will find a way to mend this situation. One suggestion is to give Tawney the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations and transfer McCleary of Minnesota, a strong high tariff man, to the ways and means. Something like this will probably be done, and at the same time the number of Democrats on the committee may be reduced to five.

The control by the opponents of revision of the ways and means committee would give them an immense advantage. Should a revision contest become so bitter as to induce the Republican revisionists to unite with the Democrats, something not at all probable, there would be great practical difficulty in getting the revisionists of the two parties to agree. But, even if this should happen and an agreement should be reached, it is calculated more than two-thirds of the Republicans would go with the speaker and would enable him to defeat any tariff revision plan that might come up.

There are but two delegations in the house, considering states that have delegations of any size, that would line up solidly for revision should a fight be made. These are the Massachusetts and Wisconsin delegations. Even in the Minnesota delegation, a state where there is strong revision sentiment, McCleary would have no support in opposing any change in schedules. In Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas and Nebraska the revisionists have a decided minority of the representatives.

The Pacific coast has no revision members in the house, and there are few from the Rocky mountain states. In the east, aside from Massachusetts, the revisionists have little place on the delegations to the next house.

Great Demand For Steel Rails.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—Large orders for steel rails for delivery next year have been booked by Pittsburg concerns. Some of these orders, it is said, are from western railroads, indicating unprecedented demand in the west. It is estimated that the orders placed for delivery next year up to date aggregate 1,500,000 tons. It now seems certain that fully 800,000 tons contracted for delivery this year will have to go over into next year, which gives promise of a record breaking production next year. The record was made in 1903, when production amounted to a trifle more than 2,900,000 tons.

Bridgroom is Ninety Years Old.

BRIDGEMAN, Va., Sept. 14.—Ninety years old, six times married and the father of forty-four children is the record of Jacob Kinney, better known as "Major," who applied for and secured a license at the Henrico county clerk's office to wed one Ann Green, who is also no novice on the matrimonial sea and is sixty years of age. In recent years the old man has been getting feeble and has been supported by his sons. When asked what he meant by getting married again he said, "I need a helpmate."

Risks Life to Save Pigeon.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—Crawling along the slippery edge of the pitch roof of a seven story building, Edward J. Sullivan of New York risked his own life to save that of a pigeon which had become entangled in wires opposite the building. Sullivan's feat was all the more perilous since rain was pouring in torrents and the ridge was slippery. Fully a thousand persons were watching him.

Suicide of Wealthy Merchant.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Hurling himself from the Washington bridge into the Harlem river, 130 feet below, Frederick W. Hanning, a retired merchant of considerable wealth, who resided in West One Hundred and Forty-second street, committed suicide yesterday while in a fit of despondency following a protracted illness.

BRYAN SPEAKS OUT.

Is Not Permitting a Candidacy For President in 1908.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—"I want to make my position perfectly clear. I want to say to you that not only am I not announcing a candidacy, but I am not permitting a candidacy. I am not now a candidate for any office. I have never said that I would never again be a candidate for office, but I want to say now that talk of candidacy for office does not affect me as it once did. I believe that my place in history will be determined not by what the people are able to do for me, but by what I am able to do for the people. "I think it is now too soon to choose a candidate for president to make the race three years from now. It is too early to pledge ourselves to any one man. I trust that before the time comes to name a man for the next presidential race light will be thrown upon our party's pathway and that a man may be chosen who will be best able to do for the party more than I have yet been able to do."

In these words William Jennings Bryan administered a check to the enthusiasm which at the Jefferson club banquet given in Mr. Bryan's honor greeted the speeches advocating his nomination for the third time for president.

COW LOADED WITH DYNAMITE.

Ate Several Pounds of Explosive and Expected to Blow Up.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., Sept. 14.—Chris Benzenbower's cow Liza has a whole pile to herself since she ate five or six pounds of dynamite yesterday.

Her owner, who is a prosperous farmer near Newcastle, believes that she is about to blow up, and he does not want any of the rest of his stock to be injured by flying fragments of Liza when she explodes.

The cow was strutting along the bank of a creek, where some men are excavating, when she saw the dynamite, tasted it, liked it and swallowed the entire visible supply. One of the workmen saw the last stick disappearing.

He called Liza "pretty sookie" and "nice old sobby" as a means of keeping her quiet while he led her slowly away from her companions. It is said that if she had kicked up her heels or been at all boisterous there would have been no further need for blasting at the creek.

The neighbors are watching Liza from a distance, but the cow, unimpaired by her peril, is alternately browsing and chewing her cud, as though she rather enjoyed being a bovine firecracker.

KOMURA A SICK MAN.

Envoy in First Stage of Typhoid Fever, Physician Believes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Dr. Francis Deland, Dr. George Brewer and Dr. W. R. Pritchard held a consultation in the Waldorf-Astoria in regard to the illness of Baron Komura, the senior Japanese envoy, and found themselves unable to agree on a diagnosis. The three physicians are a unit in saying that the Japanese minister of foreign affairs is a very sick man, but Dr. Deland believes the baron is in the first stages of typhoid fever, while his colleagues think it is a case of bladder trouble.

Mr. Sato in giving out the result of the consultation said that Dr. Deland was practically certain that the disease was typhoid, although the physician was careful to point out that in the early phases of this fever an accurate diagnosis is sometimes very difficult.

Mr. Sato added that Baron Komura's temperature was ranging between 99 and 102.

The official spokesman of the Japanese peace mission went on to say that until now his superior had been determined to leave for Japan at once, but this plan had now been abandoned.

Antipolice Fight in Tokyo.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 14.—The meeting held at a theater last night to protest against the terms of the peace treaty was followed by an antipolice demonstration. Fourteen police boxes were burned, thirty-seven policemen injured and two civilians severely hurt. Many arrests were made. The police say that the meeting was the private speculation of a professional agitator, who charged an admission fee. The promise that there would be popular speakers was unauthorized, according to the police, and the disappointed audience denounced the swindle and demanded the return of their money. The trouble finally developed into rowdiness outside the theater.

Loss in Mikasa Wreck.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The bureau of naval intelligence received advice by cable from the American naval attaché at Tokyo to the effect that the loss in killed and missing on the battleship Mikasa was 256. The wounded numbered 343. The cause of the accident cannot be ascertained until the Mikasa is floated. Admiral Togo was not on board at the time of the disaster.

Nitrolycerin Kills Man and Wife.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 14.—David M. McKay and wife were instantly killed and a team of horses and a wagon blown to atoms by the explosion of forty quarts of nitrolycerin. McKay, accompanied by his wife, was driving to the Salem oil field with the explosive to shoot a well. The cause of the accident will never be known. Only the axle of the wagon was found.

Sixty Persons Hurt in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—Sixty passengers were injured, many seriously, by the overturning of a trailer attached to a traction car on the Homestead division of the Pittsburg Railway company near the Glenwood bridge.

FOOD PRICES SOAR.

Earnings More Than Last Year, but Living Higher.

FLOUR AND LARD GREATEST INCREASE

Of the Thirty Articles Shown in Compilation of the Bureau of Labor Fifteen Advance and Fifteen Decline.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—According to the latest official report of the United States bureau of labor, the cost of food in the last year has increased at a faster rate than wages, so that, while wage earners are getting more pay for less work, they are in worse condition than last year, for they are paying out more than the increase in their pay.

These reports of the bureau of labor have been regarded as reliable since the introduction of the methods of Colonel Carroll D. Wright. They have not been subject to attack except in the last presidential campaign. The statistics have been removed from the arena of political discussion because they are regarded as being based on scientific lines.

It is shown that the articles which marked the greatest difference in price between 1903 and 1904 are flour and lard. The average price of flour in 1904 was 118.44 per cent of the average price in 1903, or an advance of 18.44 per cent. The average price of lard in 1904 was 92.61 per cent of the average of 1903, or a decline of 7.39 per cent.

Of the thirty articles included in the compilation made by the bureau of labor fifteen show an advance and fifteen a decline, but the fifteen articles that show an advance, because those that have advanced in price enter more largely into consumption.

The bureau of labor has made a compilation of the relative prices in the United States of certain groups of related articles of food between 1890 and 1904 and comments:

"Under cattle products are shown the three articles, beef, fresh roasts and steaks; beef, fresh steaks and beef, salt. The price of each of these articles was higher in 1891 than in 1890. That of the two descriptions of fresh beef was lower and that of salt beef was higher in 1892 than in 1891. Prices of roasts and steaks were lower and of steaks and salt beef higher in 1893 than in 1892. All three of the articles show lower prices in 1894 than in 1893. In each year from 1895 to 1902 inclusive the price of each of the three articles increased. All were lower in 1903 than in 1902. Prices of roasts and steaks and salt beef were lower than in 1902 in 1904 than in 1903.

"In the north Atlantic states the average food cost per family (assuming that food was purchased in the same quantity each year and that the expenditure for each of the various articles bore the same relation to the total expenditure for food in each of the years) was \$330.35 in 1890, \$333.20 in 1891, etc. The lowest cost was \$312.91 in 1897 and the highest was \$360.70 in 1904, a difference of \$47.79.

Hugh Telephone Merger Planned.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—Much interest has been aroused here over the plan to merge a group of western financial men said to be concerned in the organization of a general independent telephone system covering all the territory now reached by the numerous independent companies by forming a unification of interests which will permit of a quick interchange of business on some basis that practically means a merging of the various lines. A Cleveland dispatch says that Frederick S. Dickson, president of the Federal Telephone company, which controls the most extensive independent telephone system in the country, said that the merging of interests would be followed by a rapid development of the service throughout the east and central west.

Minister Powell to Resign.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 14.—William F. Powell, United States minister to Haiti, who is on leave of absence at his home here, announced his intention of tendering his resignation to President Roosevelt at once. He gives as his reason for resigning the prevalence of revolutions, riots and fevers in Haiti. "I have tempted the fates long enough," he said. In about eight days Minister Powell will return to his post at Port au Prince to await the appointment and arrival of his successor. Mr. Powell was appointed minister to Haiti by President Harrison.

Argus Printers Win.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The strike of the union printers in the newspaper and job offices of the Argus company came to an end today, when the managers signed the agreement for an eight hour working day for printers in all departments. The situation so far as the other local printing offices in which strikes were ordered remains unchanged.

Meet to Arrange Armistice.

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Sept. 14.—General Fukushima, representing Field Marshal Oyama, and General Ovonski, representing General Luevitch, met at Shaboth Station, north of Chantou. They probably will take several days to arrange the details of the armistice.

Maletto Woman Tortures Her Child.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 14.—Martha Crawford, a mulatto, is under arrest here on the charge of assault and battery. The woman beat her eight-year-old child unmercifully and then tortured it with a hot iron.

LONG SHOTS COME HOME.

Four Outsiders Beat Favorites and Show Talent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A. L. Aste's Alwin, a 12 to 1 shot, easily won the Ocean View handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, at Gravesend, with Merry Lark, 10 to 1, second and Oxford, 15 to 1, third. Alwin went to the front and led his field by a length to the stretch, where he drew away and won by six lengths. The fight for the place was close, Merry Lark getting the verdict by a head. Jockey Fuller, who was hurt when his mount, Witful, fell in the Excelsior handicap at Jamaica April 25, was at the track. He still walks with crutches, but says he will be able to ride inside of six weeks. He weighs about ninety pounds, having lost twenty pounds since his illness.

Jockey Hildebrand was fined \$200 for the stewards and set down for the remainder of the week. His offense was his rough work on Old Ella. Summaries:

First Race—Celestine, first; Ancestor, second; Burligh, third.

Second Race—Balzac, first; Bonfire, second; Calorahatchie, third.

Third Race—Sufficiency, first; Sir Carruthers, second; Odd Ella, third.

Fourth Race—Alwin, first; Merry Lark, second; Oxford, third.

Fifth Race—Toots Mook, first; Kill care, second; Early and Often, third.

Sixth Race—Yorkshire Ltd, first; Lord Badge, second; Sals, third.

BASEBALL SCORES.

Games Played Yesterday by the National and American League Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Brooklyn: New York 1, 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3-5; Brooklyn 0, 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0-4.

At Philadelphia: Philadelphia 7, Boston 2, Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 0; Batteries—Fitzinger and Doon; Young and Neesham.

At New York: New York 9, 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0-11; Philadelphia 0, 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-1.

At Chicago: Chicago 7, 5 6 5 7 3 6 2-48; Philadelphia 6, 5 9 5 5 9 5 5-48.

At St. Louis: St. Louis 6, 1 2 1 0 1 2 0-9; Detroit 0, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0.

At Cleveland: Cleveland 1, 0 1 2 1 0 1 2 0-9; Detroit 0, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0.

At Detroit: Detroit 1, 0 1 2 1 0 1 2 0-9; Cleveland 0, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0.

At St. Louis: St. Louis 9, 9 0 0 1 0 0 0 1-22; St. Louis 4, Chicago 2, Batteries—Abela, Sudooff and Suggen; Owen and Sullivan.

At Philadelphia: Philadelphia 7, Boston 2, Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 0; Batteries—Tannehill and Criger; Plank and Powers.

At Cleveland: Cleveland 1, 0 1 2 1 0 1 2 0-9; Detroit 0, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0.

At Detroit: Detroit 1, 0 1 2 1 0 1 2 0-9; Cleveland 0, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0.

At St. Louis: St. Louis 6, 1 2 1 0 1 2 0-9; Detroit 0, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0.

At Philadelphia: Philadelphia 7, Boston 2, Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 0; Batteries—Tannehill and Criger; Plank and Powers.

At Cleveland: Cleveland 1, 0 1 2 1 0 1 2 0-9; Detroit 0, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0.

At Detroit: Detroit 1, 0 1 2 1 0 1 2 0-9; Cleveland 0, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0.

At St. Louis: St. Louis 6, 1 2 1 0 1 2 0-9; Detroit 0, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0.

INSURANCE PROFITS

New York Life and Mutual Officers on the Stand.

COMBINATIONS ARE NECESSARY.

That Way Only Can Millions Be Handled to Advantage, Says Cromwell.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Financial representatives of two big insurance companies were examined yesterday by the legislative committee in the plermonic chambers, and they explained in greater detail than in the previous four days' sessions the principal syndicate transactions of the two big companies. Assistant Treasurer Shipman of the New York Life and Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual Life, were the principal witnesses.

Mr. Shipman said that when the New York Life went into a joint account arrangement with one or more bankers to buy and sell securities at a profit for its policy holders the company put up all the money, but shared with the bankers one-half of the profits, holding the bankers, however, responsible for one-half of the losses should any losses occur. That arrangement, he said, for utilizing the company's funds had proved more economical than an attempt on the part of the company to buy and sell securities direct.

Treasurer Cromwell of the Mutual Life said that his company had cleared \$500,000 on its \$5,000,000 participation in the Cuban bond syndicate with Speyer & Bros. Mr. Cromwell said further that the methods of modern finance made it imperative that every large insurance company buy its securities on the ground floor through the syndicate method instead of doing as they did in former years by buying from brokers after one or two profits had been made by outsiders. Comparisons between the new and the old method, he said, would show that the syndicate method was far more profitable to the policy holders. He added that members of the finance committee of the Mutual Life frequently built up their judgment as insurance commitment by buying on their private account some of the very same class of securities which they advised their company to buy.

The first witness at the fifth day's session Frederick H. Shipman, assistant treasurer of the New York Life, explained some syndicate transactions of the company when it participated in an issue of bonds of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway. Mr. Shipman admitted that, although the New York Life made about \$400,000 as original profits for its participation in the purchasing syndicate, it subsequently charged up as profits \$400,000 more because the bonds had risen in the market from 91 to 99, a rise of 8 points, but that as a matter of fact the insurance company had not disposed of its holdings and that the bonds were now quoted at 98 bid and 99 asked.

MONOROLY BY LAW—WILSON.

Secretary Will Ask Congress to Reform Meat Inspection.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary Wilson will endeavor to get a new beef inspection law from congress this winter. Since 1901, when the present act took effect providing for government inspection of meats, more applications for inspectors have been denied than granted.

Inspectors have been allowed to force one packing house, which means that the products of these houses can be exported, and fifty-six firms have been shut out of the export business. Their requests for inspectors being refused. As the law is now interpreted by the department of agriculture the packers who have been successful in their efforts to secure inspectors have a monopoly of the export trade as absolute as though a government concession had been granted, according to the custom in South American republics.

The conditions under which the government protects and is perpetuating a monopoly will be laid before the congress. Secretary Wilson declines to shoulder the responsibility for continuance of the system. Whether managers of the beef trust understood the full force and effect of the law when it was enacted cannot be stated. The government, especially the secretary of agriculture, favored it at the time.

Deer Overrun Connecticut Town.

POMFRET, Conn., Sept. 14.—This town is completely overrun by gray deer of the northern breed, which are doing great damage to late vegetables. As many as three or four are seen together frequently feeding with cattle and sheep. It was learned that measures will be taken to have the state law against shooting deer repealed at the next session of the legislature, as the farmers can do nothing under the present condition.

Postal Receipts Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Postal receipts for the fifty largest cities in the United States, compiled by the third assistant postmaster general, aggregated for the month of August \$8,819,151 against \$5,334,917 for the corresponding month in 1904, or an increase of 66 per cent.

To Boycott National Assembly.

MOSCOW, Sept. 14.—A congress of doctors held here decided to boycott the national assembly by not participating in the elections. This is the first professional body to take this step.

Weather Probabilities.

Fair; warmer; light north winds, shifting to south.

Fall Plums

ONE WEEK OF PRIME PICKING.

Blankets

10-4 Cotton, gray and white 50c kind, sale 39c.

10-4 Cotton, gray and white, 60c kind, sale 49c.

11-4 Cotton, gray and white, 75c kind, sale 69c.

11-4 Cotton, gray and white, 90c kind, sale 75c.

11-4 Cotton, gray and white, \$1 kind, sale 89c.

11-4 Cotton, gray and white, \$1.25 kind, sale \$1.00.

12-4 Cotton, gray and white, \$1.50 kind, sale \$1.25.

Wool Blankets

10-4 and 11-4, white or gray up to \$7.50 the pair. Come to "THE GLOBE" and get your money's worth.

Outings

One case Outing Flannel, extra quality, heavily teased, usual 7c kind, sale price 5c.

Hosiery

Boys' "no mend" stockings, are extra heavy and have Irish linen knees, heels and toes, are positively guaranteed to wear longer than any hose made. Try a pair.

Schooltime Special

One case, wide rib, boys' hose, very heavy and worth 15c every day in the week. School time special 10c.

Dress Goods

Many are here and many more will be on our shelves before the close of the week.

These goods are selected from the leading manufacturers of Europe and America in the Scranton store by one of the best corps of buyers in America. They are bought direct from the mills for both wholesale and retail departments. We save at least 20 per cent by bringing them out direct. You ought to see our values before going to Elmira or Binghamton to buy your winter needs. We claim we can save you money.

Staple Specials

38 in. homespun, usual 45c kind, now 35c.

38 in. mannish effects, usual 50c kind, now 39c.

38 in. fancy mohairs, usual 45c kind, now 39c.

Bed Spreads