

IT'S EASY

To sell you a hat as we have shapes to suit all faces—\$2.00, \$2.50 or \$3.00. All depends on the quality, it's up to you.

AT BOLTON'S.

Men's Furnishings, Hats and Shoes.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAYRE

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$70,000.00

GENERAL BANKING THREE PERCENT INTEREST Paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS: E. P. Wilbur, J. N. Weaver, W. A. Wilbur, J. W. Bishop, J. R. Woodcock, W. T. Goodnow, O. L. Saverly, Edward Baldwin, F. T. Page, R. F. Page, Cashier.

E. E. Reynolds,

Real Estate For sale in Athens, Sayre and Waverly.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Property Bought, Sold and Exchanged

Investments Loans Negotiated

117 Packer Ave., Sayre, Pa. Valley Phone 230X.

ALEX D. STEVENS, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

Loans Negotiated, Insurance Written, Houses Rented, Rents Collected, Taxes Paid.

ROOM 7, ELMER BLOCK LOCKHART ST., SAYRE.

Just the thing for Baby's Bath

PURE WHITE CASTILE SOAP

"LaPerla Brand."

18 cents a pound, 4 pound bar, 65 cents.

HAROLD L. GILLESPIE

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

201 Lockhart St., Sayre.

There is no better beer brewed than

STEGMAIERS' STOCK LAGER

It is a rich amber colored Beer with Body, Taste and Quality that has never been excelled—strong and well aged—a tonic for the invalid and beverage of the man, try it today—same price.

STEGMAIER BREWING COMPANY, SAYRE, PA.

Subscribe for The Valley Record.

PERKINS ON STAND

Morgan's Partner Tells of Campaign Contributions.

NEW YORK LIFE GAVE \$150,000.

Contributed That Amount to Republican Cause Last Three Years—Bliss Got \$48,000 to Aid Election of Roosevelt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Admitting that in the last three elections the New York Life Insurance company had contributed to the Republican national campaign fund nearly \$150,000, George W. Perkins, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and vice president of the New York Life Insurance company, told the members of the legislative investigating committee in the same breath that a law preventing such contributions should be enacted.

Mr. Perkins' admissions, followed up by his important suggestion, impressed the committee greatly. After the witness had been excused and the session adjourned until Wednesday the committee went into executive session to consider Mr. Perkins' remarks. The most important revelations produced concerning the methods of business conducted by insurance companies in this city have been forthcoming since the committee began its inquiry.

It was Assemblyman Rogers who caused Mr. Perkins to give his opinion regarding the curbing of contributions to campaign funds. His question was as follows: "Is it your view, Mr. Perkins, that contributions to political organizations should be prohibited?"

"It is most certainly in my view," was the answer, "and I think it a pernicious practice that has grown up in this regard. I think that you gentlemen could do nothing better—among other things which have occurred to me—than to enact a law to meet that condition."

"I believe that any institution thus paying out money should make out a schedule to show what it pays that money out for. I believe that in a country like ours that a situation will arise such as arose in the McKinley campaign, and if we are to contribute 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents or \$1 of the money of each policy holder to protect his interests I think when it is done that it should be generally known that it is done. I think there ought to be a law on that point. It is a hobby of mine. I think the best way to control these companies is by the greatest publicity."

"That is what I am trying to get at," said Mr. Hughes.

"Now, if we had a law of that nature," Mr. Perkins continued, "I believe that it would be justified and that every policy holder would endorse it."

"You do not think it safe to leave that to the self-restraint of the companies themselves?"

"I would put it in a different way. I think it best to leave it to the judgment of the officers themselves. Now, Mr. John A. McCall is the best demonstration. He is a Democrat. In the first campaign in which he was president of the New York Life he did not contribute, because there was nothing at issue, but when it came to the McKinley campaign he did contribute, although a Democrat, and he voted for McKinley. He contributed his own money and the company's money, because he believed there was great peril which threatened the assets of the policy holders."

Mr. Perkins said positively that all of the big insurance companies in this city contributed to campaign funds at every national election. He said that contributions made by the company he represents had been in three lots of about \$50,000 each. The two campaign funds of President McKinley got two contributions of \$50,000 each, and the Roosevelt and Fairbanks campaign fund received a similar sum from the company.

Mr. Perkins said that the contribution had been authorized by John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance company, and he had personally paid the Roosevelt contribution to Cornelius N. Bliss. The exact sum paid last year was \$48,702.50.

Mr. Perkins' citation of the witness stand of the affairs of his company was at all times interesting. He was continually standing up and sitting down, showing nervousness and at other times eagerness to let himself be heard all over the room.

GREAT BY TREATY OF PEACE.

Butler Finds Europe Ready to Listen to the United States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—That the successful outcome of the Russo-Japanese peace conference in Portsmouth, N. H., has given the United States an immense influence in world politics is the testimony given by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, who has just returned from a three months' tour in European countries.

"Everywhere," said Dr. Butler, "I heard enthusiastic praise of the stand taken by the United States. The president was spoken of in terms of the highest respect and admiration. I can not say that it increased his prestige, for so greatly was he admired and respected before that that would be impossible. The conclusion of the negotiations was satisfactory to Europe. It was thought that enough bonds had been floated by both belligerents. While it would have been possible for Japan and Russia to obtain more money, it was felt that the withdrawing of more capital from Europe and locking it up so it might not be used in the development of industries was not to be desired. The issuing of more bonds would have been a tax on the market and at the same time would have been likely to depreciate the bonds already taken. It is the general opinion over there that the best thing possible was done in signing a treaty of peace at this time."

Dr. Butler said that thinking men in Europe greatly deplored the nagging spirit shown by certain of the British and German journals.

"That," said he, "I think is the only disturbing factor in European affairs at the present time. There are some English journals, most of them high class, too, and several magazines which are continually taunting Germany, and there are German publications which pursue the same policy toward every thing English. The cause of it all is an industrial and commercial rivalry, for Germany is making wonderful progress from a material point of view."

COMMANDER YOUNG'S TRIAL.

Must Face Six Charges Before Court Martial at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The navy department made public the charges and specifications upon which Commander Lucien Young, who commanded the gunboat Bennington, which was blown up by a boiler explosion in San Diego harbor, will be tried before a court martial ordered convened at San Francisco.

The charges and specifications as announced by the department are as follows:

"Charge, neglect of duty, specifications reciting, first, that Commander Young failed to enforce paragraph 9, article 1000, United States navy regulations, which provides that all valves throughout the engine department are to be moved at least once each week; second, that he failed to enforce paragraph 12, article 1000, providing that the safety valves will be partially lifted by the hand gear at least once each week when not under steam to insure their good working order; third and fourth, that he failed to enforce other provisions of the regulations (articles 623A) under which it was his duty to see that safety and venting valves were kept in good condition and efficient working order; fifth, that he failed to comply with provisions of the regulations found in article 437 and article 670 requiring the commanding officer to approve the smooth log, and sixth, that he failed to give such orders and precautionary instructions as were appropriate and necessary to insure the efficient condition of the engine department of the vessel under his command, for the efficiency of which he was charged with responsibility."

Case of Suicide's Death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Miss Ella Berry, the young stenographer of West Medford, Mass., who registered at the Hotel Manhattan as Miss W. A. Willey of Washington last Wednesday and within an hour had taken a dose of carbolic acid and put a bullet through her brain, killed herself, according to her brother and father, who arrived here, because of a story printed in a Boston newspaper a year ago to the effect that she had eloped to St. Louis with A. L. Picard, a well known and wealthy electrician of Boston, for whom she had been private secretary for two years.

Evening Papers Consolidate.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Binghamton's two evening newspapers have been consolidated by the transfer of the leader from the ownership of George F. O'Neil to that of Jonas M. and Willis Stuart Kilmer, proprietors of the Press, which was established about eighteen months ago. The publication hereafter will be under the name of the Press-Leader. The Associated Press franchise hitherto held by the Leader goes to the Press-Leader.

Minister Kills Himself.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—After a varied career as a lawyer, minister of the gospel to two denominations, writer of religious works and chaplain in the army during the Spanish war, Rev. John Bell Rice killed himself with a pistol because of sufferings from a cancer which had affected him for three years.

Bruce Tenny Coming Here.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Bruce Tenny, president of the International Mercantile Marine company, sailed for New York on the White Star line steamer Teutonic. It is reported that his trip is connected with the scheme for the reconstruction of the International Mercantile Marine company.

Babcock Won't Serve.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16.—Congressman J. W. Babcock, chairman for several years of the Republican congressional committee, announced that he did not expect to be re-elected to the committee and would in no case accept the chairmanship again.

AGAINST PROFANITY

Monster Parade Tomorrow by Holy Name Society.

WILL MARCH JERSEY CITY STREETS

Young and Old Men Will Turn Out. Mgr. Sheppard Hopes to See the Movement Spread to Other Denominations.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 16.—As a gigantic protest against blasphemous swearing 15,000 men, who have taken an oath not only to refrain from taking the name of the Lord in vain, but to prevent others from doing so, will march the streets of Jersey City tomorrow.

Young men and old men will march beneath the banner of the Holy Name society, each one wearing a small but on the lapel of his coat which denotes that he has consecrated his tongue and that he refrains from profane language and he is to be forever strangers.

The demonstration was planned by Mgr. John A. Sheppard, vicar general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Newark, who started a crusade against swearing in his diocese less than a year ago and has in ten months organized a Holy Name society in nearly every Catholic church from Jersey City to Morristown and from Bergen county to Elizabethtown and has enlisted in the cause more than 20,000 men as active members of the society.

Mgr. Sheppard desires not only that every Roman Catholic take the pledge to cease swearing, but hopes to see the movement spread to other denominations.

Mgr. Sheppard is the president of the United Holy Name societies of the Newark diocese. There are more than 150 societies, and each one will be represented by from 100 to 1,000 men in Sunday's parade. St. Michael's church, Jersey City, of which Mgr. Sheppard is rector, will turn out over 1,000 men.

The object of the gathering, as set forth in the call issued by Rev. George F. Bennett, secretary of the Union of Holy Name Societies, who has in charge the management of the details of the demonstration, is "to spread the society to prevent cursing and swearing, to honor and adore the holy name of God and of Jesus Christ our Saviour and above all to obtain for themselves graces from him."

Jersey City will be given over to the parades. The out of town members will gather in the local churches and shortly after 2 o'clock from twenty churches will start as many parades. They will come from Greenville, Lafayette, Hudson City, Jersey City proper and the Van Vorst section.

The various divisions will all assemble at Van Vorst park, Jersey avenue and Montgomery street, at 3 o'clock, where they will be formed for the big parade by Grand Marshal William H. Foley. Marshal Foley is a sergeant of Jersey City police and was one of the charter members of St. Michael's Holy Name society.

Some idea of the extent of the demonstration planned may be had when it is stated that the men who will march will equal in number fifteen regiments on a war footing, or three times as many men as are enlisted in the entire national guard of New Jersey.

FOOT CAUGHT IN TRACK.

Boy Saves His Life by Letting Train Cut It Off.

MARLBORO, Mass., Sept. 16.—With his left foot caught in a switch and with a passenger train bearing down on him, Frank Spelly, a ten-year-old newsboy, exhibited remarkable self-possession and thereby saved his life.

The boy's foot was caught in a switch as he was crossing the railroad tracks, and he was unable to release himself.

Hearing the rumble of an approaching train, young Spelly calmly extricated himself on the ground at right angles to the rails. The train reversed his foot at the ankle.

The boy's leg was later amputated at the knee, but the physicians said that he would undoubtedly recover.

Reception to President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Commodore West of the District of Columbia had a conference with M. V. Cox and James F. Oyster relative to the reception to be given the president by the people of Washington on his return to the city at the end of the present month. It was agreed that nothing more should be attempted than a general outpouring of the people to stand along the avenue between the Sixth street station and the White House and give expression to their esteem by their presence in great numbers and by the waving of flags and cheers.

Many Cholera Cases in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The official bulletin issued announces eight new cases of cholera and three deaths in the past twenty-four hours, making a total of 190 cases and 68 deaths. The new cases are one each in the Dirschau, Breslau, Stuhm and Kongsberg districts and two each in the Graudenz and Flatow districts.

Banker is Arrested.

SWANTON, Vt., Sept. 16.—A. J. Ferris, former president of the People's National bank, now in the hands of a receiver, was arrested on the charge of misappropriating funds from the bank and making false entries.

State Auditor of Indiana Arrested.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—David H. Sherrick, who was ousted by Governor Hanly from the office of auditor of state, was formally arrested on a charge of embezzlement today.

KING'S DAUGHTER WINS EASILY.

Takes the Willow Handicap For Two-year-olds at Gravesend.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—King's Daughter, second choice, easily won the Willow handicap for two-year-olds at five and a half furlongs at Gravesend. Burns sent the Oranmont Billy into the lead in the first quarter and, holding her advantage to the finish, won by one and a half lengths, with Toots Mook second and Ruth W. third. The favorite, Whimsical, with 123 pounds up, was never able to get to the front and was beaten early. Jockeys L. Smith and Green escaped serious injury when their mounts, Speedway and Goldboro, fell in the second race. One favorite was successful. Summary:

First Race—Roseben, first; Lady Anella, second; Rapid Water, third.

Second Race—Watergrasses, first; Minnie, second; Sullivan, third.

Third Race—Hummie, first; Voladay, second; M. Beaucaire, third.

Fourth Race—King's Daughter, first; Toots Mook, second; Ruth W., third.

Fifth Race—Right Royal, first; Lella, second; Bluenorth, third.

Sixth Race—Cutter, first; Regal, second; On the Eve, third.

BASEBALL SCORES.

Games Played Yesterday by the National and American League Clubs.

Table with columns for National League and American League scores, listing teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, etc.

TABLE OF PERCENTAGES.

Table showing percentages for various cities like New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, etc.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Table showing American League scores for teams like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

TABLE OF PERCENTAGES.

Table showing percentages for various cities like Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, etc.

Paced Fast Mile in Rain, Unaided.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The attraction at the state fair here, in addition to the grand circuit races, was Audubon Boy, to go against the world's pacing record without shields, 1:53.4. There were eight events on the programme. Audubon Boy paced the mile in 2:00.4, in the rain, falling for the mile record by a second.

Tarantula Defeats Niagara IV.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—W. K. Van derbilt's steam yacht Tarantula won from Howard Gould's steam yacht Niagara IV, in a race over a forty mile course for a \$5,000 purse on Long Island sound.

"Tainted Money" Question Tabled.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 16.—By a vote of 46 to 10 the American board of foreign missions of the Congregational church decided to table all resolutions on the question of "tainted money."

Dr. Gladden made a long speech in favor of his resolution on the subject. The resolution as presented by Dr. Gladden is as follows: "Resolved, That the officers of this society should not receive or invite donations to its funds from persons whose gains are generally believed to have been made by methods morally reprehensible and socially injurious."

Week Note Drifted Six Years.

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—When the Dominion liner Labrador was wrecked off the coast of Scotland on March 1, 1880, George B. Blainford, a cattleman, wrote a letter telling of the disaster and threw it overboard in an Aug. 17 at New Harbor, on Hermitage bay, Newfoundland. It took the bottle six and a half years to drift 1,000 miles across the Atlantic.

Electric Road Eighty Miles Long.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Manhattan and Long Island Railroad company of New York city was incorporated, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to operate an electric railroad eighty miles long in Greater New York and on Long Island. The road is to run from Long Island City to Northport.

Mrs. Paget Under the Knife.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—An operation has been successfully performed on Mrs. Arthur Paget in London. The patient bore the shock as well as was expected, and her strength was well maintained.

Troy's Population 76,961.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Secretary of State O'Brien announced the population of the city of Troy to be 76,961.

ASSAIL LABOR UNIONS

Attack by National Association of Manufacturers.

AGAINST EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

Call Upon Members to Support Employing Printers From Obeying Orders of Typographical Organization.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A resolution calling upon the members of the National Association of Manufacturers to support the employing printers in resisting the movement of the Typographical union for an eight hour day was adopted by the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The resolution declares that "the Typographical union is now engaged in a combined attack upon employing printers in various parts of the country to enforce various union rules and is encouraging its members to strike and so far as possible paralyze the general printing industry. This demand for closed union shop conditions under which the labor trust seeks to make it impossible for any free American to sell his labor is a demand for conditions intolerable, tyrannous and illegal, its legality being clearly defined by various late court decisions, the substance of which is here briefly summarized:

"The right to dispose of one's labor as he will and to have the benefit of one's lawful contracts is incident to the freedom of the individual, which lies at the foundation of the government in all countries that maintain the principle of civil liberty. An intentional interference with such a right without lawful justification is malicious in law, even if it is from good motives and without express malice. A contract between an employer and a labor union looking to the establishment of a closed shop does not constitute lawful justification, for such contract tends to the creation of a labor monopoly or trust. On the contrary, such contract renders both the employer and labor trust legally liable to any person whose interests are injured thereby."

"The union demand for a material increase in their already high wages, cloaked under the disguise of an eight hour day, would force the price of all printing to advance beyond the present prices, already burdensome to the public, and this attack upon the printing employers and the effort by the labor trust to force higher prices on the people is a trust movement against the interests of the people and solely in the interests of the members of the labor trust."

"The National Association of Manufacturers recommends to its members universal support of the employing printers in resisting these attacks, the purchase of printing of the lawful open shops and active legal prosecution of both employer and union members parties to any unlawful closed shop agreements, and, further, that members and other business men be urged to refrain from enforcing contracts for printing during illegal attacks of labor unions."

SEVEN DEAD IN FACTORY.

Fire Follows Explosion in Plant of Connecticut Fuse Company.

AVON, Conn., Sept. 16.—The explosion of a fuse, followed by a fire in a building of the Clinax Fuse company here, caused a panic among twenty employees in the building and resulted in the death of seven and injuries that doubtless will prove fatal to several others.

There was no way of coping with the flames, which soon spread rapidly, and in less than an hour after the explosion occurred those who were unable to escape were in the clutches of a fire that eventually burned their bodies to ashes.

The exact cause of the accident which caused the loss of seven lives may never be known, but it is the accepted theory here that in an effort to burn out a stoppage in one of the machines James Joyce caused an explosion of a fuse with the hot iron he held in his hand. Those who were in the room where the explosion occurred and who came out of the place in a condition to tell about it say that the explosion was not a severe one and primarily would not have caused a panic. Inflammable material near by, however, was set on fire, and in a few moments the room was a mass of flames. In an instant there was a mad rush for the doors and windows, and during the scramble many were pushed back into the building while others were severely burned. The explosion took place on the ground floor of the older building, the factory group in the finishing room, and about twenty persons were employed there.

Alleged Plotter Coming.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 16.—Among the refugees from Sakhalin, in Japan, a Professor Alexioff Torigony, formerly of the University of Moscow, who was imprisoned for alleged complicity in the assassination of Alexander II, in 1881. He will go to America from Japan to become a United States citizen. He maintains that he is innocent of any part in the killing of the emperor. Dr. Torigony was serving a life sentence at Sakhalin.

Nixon's Condition Favorable.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.—S. Fred Nixon, speaker of the assembly, who was threatened with acute appendicitis, was resting comfortably at a late hour last night. Mr. Nixon took nourishment during the day and has an appetite. Surgeons say the indications are for Mr. Nixon's recovery.

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 Oating Flannel, extra quality, heavily teased, usual 76 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 warm, every day in the week. School time special.

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. homespuns, 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

Cottons are higher, much higher. We own these spreads at the old price and you shall have the benefit of it. Positively worth \$1.25. Sale price 89c.

Curtains

New Fall line of ruffled curtains. 45c kind, sale price 39c.

75c kind, sale price 59c.

\$1.00 kind, sale price 75c.

All generous sizes in plain Swisses, fancy Swisses and nets.

Silks

27 in. black taffets, worth 75c, sale price 69c.

27 in. black taffeta, worth \$1.00, sale price 89c.

36 in. black taffeta, sale price 95c.

Large line of moires and the