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"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"

VOLUME 1, NO. 146

SAYRE, PA., FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1905

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Olive Oil—Quart 50c, Gallon \$1.00. Miscellaneous—4 and 10 lb. or \$1.75 per box. No. 1 Branboth St., Waverly.

ROOSEVELT AT SEA

President Leaves American Soil For Four Days.

NEW ORLEANS' SOUTHERN WELCOME

Tour Ends at Creole State Capital. Reception Crowds Eclipsed All Others—His Long Speech Abandoned.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Although New Orleans is distinguished for its pagantry and the art of decoration because of its annual celebration of Mardi Gras, no such fete has ever been prepared for with such lavish decorations as those to be seen on the city's streets on the occasion of the visit of President Roosevelt.

The route of the parade from the head of Canal street at the river, up that street twelve blocks to Liberty street, up Camp street and St. Charles street to historic Lee circle, in the center of which stands the General Robert E. Lee monument, was one mass of flags and bunting. Five pointed stars held in their center pictures of the president. Crescents were formed by displaying the president's picture eclipsing the sun, which was highly emblematical, as this is known as the Crescent City. Thousands of people wore artificial rosebuds in their buttonholes, on the first petal of which when opened was exposed a miniature of the president.

Immediately upon the arrival of the president's special train the president was met by Governor Blanchard, Mayor Behrman and a committee of citizens, who took him aboard the steamboat Comus for a trip up and down the river. There were 400 guests aboard with the president's party, and in the river parade every vessel in the harbor participated.

At the completion of the river trip the president landed at the Harrison wharf, near the head of Canal street, and after the firing of the president's salute the street parade began. Passing the custom house, near the river, the president was greeted by the federal employees and postal service men. Assembled at Liberty street were the negro school children and the negro population. Marie Moss, a nine-year-old schoolgirl, presented a written address from the colored people to the president as he passed. At Lee circle the white school children were assembled about the Lee monument, 7,000 of them from the grammar grades being marshaled by their teachers.

The president's stay in New Orleans was made a testimonial of popular esteem and of grateful recognition for the service which he rendered the city in its struggle against yellow fever. The densely crowded streets, the elaborate decorations, the wild applause that greeted the president along the route of the parade, the enthusiasm with which his address to the multitude in Lafayette square was received and the remarkable demonstration in his honor at the luncheon made the day replete with cordial welcome to the nation's executive head.

The president was compelled to abandon one public address before he had got well started on it. It was contemplated that the military and civic parade should pass in review before the president at the city hall, but the crowd which gathered at this point was so tremendous that neither the police nor the troops were able to move it, and the president, foreseeing a possible panic, finally gave up the attempt to speak and left the platform. The crowd jammed St. Charles street all the way from Poydras street to Ninth street, and it spread over Lafayette square almost from St. Charles street to Camp street. Probably 50,000 persons were gathered in and around the stand from which the president was to have delivered the address.

When the president decided to abandon his effort he shouted to the throng to go home and be good citizens and then disappeared into the mayor's parlors well nigh exhausted. He said that the reception was the greatest that he had had since he started on his trip. The demonstration at the luncheon was scarcely less exuberant. When the president entered the superbly decorated dining hall the 625 banqueters rose and gave way to frantic cheering. Every reference to Governor Blanchard, Mayor Behrman and President Sanders of the Progressive union to the guests brought forth a perfect storm of cheers, and when the president rose he had great difficulty in speaking. Every thought he uttered was the signal for an extraordinary exhibition of enthusiasm, and as his speech dealt almost entirely with local subjects and had special reference to the fight against yellow fever the banquet developed into unceasing laudation of the president while he was on his feet.

President Roosevelt said: "Let me at the outset express through my profound gratitude my deep appreciation of the way in which the people of New Orleans and Louisiana have greeted me today. Gentlemen, no president of the United States could be greeted as I have been greeted today and not go back to take up the duties of his office with a stronger and more earnest purpose to try to represent all the splendid people whom he serves. And, gentlemen, as you have so well said, when a man is president, when he holds any public office, questions of merely partisan character sink into absolute insignificance compared with the mighty questions upon which all good Americans are united.

representatives in the national congress from Louisiana for fear I might damage them. I did not know but that maybe the best services I could do them was to keep still. Now I am emboldened by your generous kindness and confidence to say that it has been indeed a pleasure to deal with Louisiana's representatives in the senate and in the lower house of congress, because whenever I had to do with a great question of national importance I could go to them convinced that if I could show them it was really for the good of the nation they would stand for it." (A voice, "Mr. President, you're a brick.")

"Now, that's all I ask. Sometimes I could not make them look at things my way. That was my misfortune. But all I had to do was to be able to show them that any measure was for the country's good, and I knew they would stand for it. I don't want any senator or any congressman to vote for anything I favor just because I favor it, but I don't want him to vote against it just because I favor it.

"One thing that of president of this country I won't do is to make a bluff that I can't make good. I don't intend on behalf of the nation to take any position until I have carefully thought out whether that position will be advantageous to the nation, but if I take it I am going to keep it.

"I am sure that you, gentlemen, know it has been an utter mistake to think of me as a man desirous of seeing this nation quarrelsome; this nation eager to get into trouble. I have no respect either for the nation or for the individual that brags, that invites trouble, and I want to see this nation do as the individual men in the nation who would respect themselves should do, scrupulously regardful of the rights of others and honestly endeavoring to avoid all cause of difficulty. But I want, on behalf of this nation, the peace that comes not to the coward who cringes for it, but the peace of the just man armed who asks it as a right.

"I came down to see this body of men with heart full of gratitude to them for having displayed through the trials of the hard summer that has passed those qualities of heroism which we like to think of as distinctly American.

"I know that you understand, gentlemen, that the governor and mayor at any time during the past summer had but to request my presence and I would have come down here at once, at any time when I could have been of the slightest assistance to you in the magnificent struggle you were waging. And I wish to express the profound appreciation and gratitude of all Americans toward you, our fellow Americans who have borne the heat and burden of the content during the long day that has been passing.

"And I want to say that in actual war there can be no greater and more effective heroism than was shown by those who stayed here at their posts and by those who, being away, came back to aid in the fight of their fellows in distress. You have had your martyrs, among them my dear lamented friend, Archbishop Chapelle, but you have your proud memories of service rendered and the thrill that comes with the victory you have won."

At the end of nine strenuous hours of varied entertainment in New Orleans, closing a pleasant trip through the south, President Roosevelt at 6:30 o'clock last night boarded the light-house tender Magnolia, which transferred him to the cruiser West Virginia, lying at anchor off the mouth of the Mississippi river.

For four days the president will be off American soil, but by wireless telegraph, it is promised, he will be in communication with the shore.

Could Not See Hope Ahead. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—William R. Phillips, aged seventeen, who was sentenced to imprisonment to from two to eight years for burglary in the superior court, asked Judge Gager to give him a life sentence. The boy said he had become fixed in a criminal career through contact with criminals in a Massachusetts prison, and that he saw no hope ahead in life of mending his ways after his release from the present sentence. The court said the penalty could not be changed. Phillips was arrested in Springfield, Mass., charged with stealing an automobile among other things.

Fierce Storm Off Virginia Coast. NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 27.—A fierce storm raged all along this part of the Atlantic coast last night, the wind attaining a velocity of fifty-three miles an hour off Cape Henry, a very high sea running. All the lower part of Norfolk is flooded, and street car traffic has been tied up in many sections of the city. The government coast wire from Little Island life saving station reports an unknown steamer anchored one mile north of that point apparently disabled.

A REIGN OF TERROR

St. Petersburg in Panic at Mob Rule.

CZAR'S YACHT AWAITS HIS ORDER

Witte Told His Majesty Plainly His Duty to the Russian People Was to Abrogate Autocratic Power and Grant a Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The state department received the following dispatch from Spencer Eddy, the American charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, to whom it was transmitted by Consul Fuchs at Warsaw: "Thirty-six thousand workmen on strike. Governor of Piotrkow asked martial law. Vistula railway men on strike."

By imperial order the garrison of St. Petersburg has been placed under the command of General Treppoff, assistant minister of the interior, who put down



GENERAL TREPOFF, the incipient insurrection of last winter. He is called the "Iron Fisted" by the revolutionists, who have condemned him to death.

The tactics of the revolutionists in St. Petersburg are apparently to create a reign of terror. Warnings have been sent to merchants on the Nevsky, Morakala, Ansenov and other fashionable thoroughfares to close in order to avoid pillage and the torch. The doctors are receiving notifications ordering them to discontinue visits to the sick on penalty of death. Word has been passed among servants mysteriously that a mob was preparing to sack the residences of the better class.

Apprehension apparently prevails in imperial circles. It is reported that the imperial yacht Polar Star is lying off Cronstadt, constantly under steam.

A strike has commenced on the Siberian railroad at Krasnoyarsk. Further advices to the state department from St. Petersburg indicate that the strike situation in Russia is by no means diminishing in its seriousness. A new phase of the difficulties is a doubling in the price of meats. All railroad communication is cut off, and the meat supply in the city will last only until Sunday. Serious events may follow when the meat supply fails entirely.

The dispatch received from St. Petersburg was made public at the state department as follows: "All railroad communication stopped. Rioting this morning. Meat shops robbed by mobs. Supply of meat in the city will last till Sunday, but price has doubled."

From Moscow the state department received the following: "All railroads stopped. Postoffice closed at Innesa." A dispatch from Sevastopol says that the sailors on the battleship Catherine II, and the artillerymen of the fortress have mutinied and that the mutiny was suppressed with difficulty.

As the result of a series of special ministerial councils under the presidency of Count Witte, held to adopt measures to deal with the situation, the new national assembly laws granting practical freedom of speech and meeting will be promulgated forthwith.

A state of siege exists in Moscow. The street cars are stopped, and the Cossacks have several times dispersed crowds of people. Martial law has been declared at Elizabetopol. Count Witte, even in advance of the promulgation of his formal appointment as premier, completely dominates the situation.

CONTRACTORS PUNISHED.

Agent of Swift & Co. Furnished Impure Food to Navy.

PHILA. BELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The

case of Burt & Dennis, grocers, and Frederick Hall, local manager for Swift & Co., charged with furnishing impure food to the League Island navy yard, came up before Judge McMichael in the criminal court, John F. Hurt and William H. Dennis, trading as Burt & Dennis, were charged with supplying oleomargarine to the navy yard as a substitute for butter. They pleaded guilty and were fined \$250 and costs and sentenced to sixty days in the county prison.

The charge against Hall was that of furnishing to the contractor who supplied the station sausage containing a preservative injurious to health. The contractor when arrested said he had the assurance of Swift & Co. that the meat contained nothing prohibited by the pure food laws of Pennsylvania. An effort was recently made by the company to have the case withdrawn. President Swift stating to Governor Pennypacker that he was unaware of any adulteration and that the firm had no intention of violating the state food laws.

Counsel for Mr. Hall argued that there was no criminal intent on the part of his client and stated that he would take exception to the theory of the commonwealth that boric acid is injurious to health. It was admitted that the specimen of sausage analyzed by Professor C. B. Cochran, chemist for the state dairy and food department, was sold to the League Island navy yard by Swift & Co. Professor Cochran testified that the meat contained no less than two-twentieths of 1 per cent of boric acid and not more than one-half of 1 per cent. Expert testimony was taken to show that boric acid is injurious to health.

At the conclusion of the testimony Hall was fined \$100, the cost of prosecution and expense of the analysis.

FAVORITE FINISHED IN RUCK.

Keator Bitten by Handarra at Jamaica Track.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Four favorites, a third choice and a long shot divided the money at Jamaica. The Ravenswood handicap, six furlongs, the only stake event on the card, was easily captured by Handarra, with Santa Catalina second and Aeronaut third. Keator, the favorite ran prominently for half a mile, when he quit and finished away back in the ruck. Martin broke Handarra in front and, making all the pace, won by three lengths. Summaries: First Race—Frontenac, first; Rusk, second; Wotan, third.

Second Race—Jack Young, first; Macbeth, second; Our Sister, third. Third Race—Klamasha, first; First Mason, second; Benvolio, third. Fourth Race—Handarra, first; Santa Catalina, second; Aeronaut, third. Fifth Race—Benevolent, first; Birmingham, second; Herman Johnson, third.

Sixth Race—Mollie Donohue, first; Old Guard, second; Battlere, third. Frank Youkum Broke a Record. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 27.—The three days' trotting meet at Charter Oak park over the half mile course was concluded here. The track record of 2:07 1/2 was broken by Frank Youkum in the third heat of the free for all pace. He went the distance in 2:07.

Martha Gorman at Latonia. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 27.—Martha Gorman, the favorite, easily won the fourth event, the feature of the card, at Latonia. Azellina, the heavily played second choice, finished second and Bonnie Sue third. Two favorites won.

Mary Scott Won. WOONSOCKET, R. I., Oct. 27.—Only one of the three races scheduled here was finished. Mary Scott, the favorite, won the 2:18 trotting after four heats.

Captive in Bad Plight. ALSTEAD, N. H., Oct. 27.—George Ford, accused of shooting Fred Short-cleave at a hotel here, was captured in the woods at Cold Hill, about a mile from the hotel. He was thoroughly exhausted and was suffering from a broken rib, a fractured wrist and a dislocated hip, sustained in his leap from a second story window of the hotel to escape arrest. One side of his head and his back were filled with birdshot, fired by members of the pursuing party. He is thought to be insane.

Seventeen Lost on Kallyuga. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 27.—The captains of the steamers Centurion and Frontenac telegraph that they have been searching for the missing steamer Kallyuga and have covered the entire east and north shores of Lake Huron without any trace of the long overdue vessel. It is now practically certain that the boat, with seventeen persons, went down in Lake Huron during the great storm of last week.

Cleveland Off For Nebraska City. PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—President Grover Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, left here for Nebraska City, Neb., where Mr. Cleveland will deliver an address on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to the late J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture in Mr. Cleveland's second cabinet. Mr. Cleveland will return to Princeton on Oct. 31.

Will Vote in a Barber Shop. OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—President Roosevelt's name is on the poll list in this place, and he is expected to come from Washington to Oyster Bay on election morning to cast his ballot at the polling place in the village barber shop, where the president has voted for several years.

MODEL MARKET

Saturday, Oct. 28

Beef Prices

Porter house steak . . . \$.10
Sirloin steak10
Hamburg steak10
3 lbs round steak25
Rib roast, not boned10
Rib roast, boned14
Rump roasts, boned10
The best chuck roasts08
Good kettle roasts . . . 6 and .07
7 lbs plate beef25
7 lbs brisket beef15

Pork Prices

Pork chops14
Pork roast, loin14
Shoulder pork steak12 1/2
Side pork10
Home made sausage10
Swift's link sausage10
Pigs feet04
Pigs heads03

Lamb Prices

Leg lamb16
Fore quarter lamb10
Stewing lamb08

Poultry Prices

Fancy spring chickens14
Year old chickens12 1/2
Turkeys20
Fine duck18

Oysters, Fish, Celery,

Hams, Bacon, Bologna, Frankfurts, Boiled Ham, Dried Beef, and Ashland Ham.

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Make every atom of your vitality count. Build new tissues before the old give way. You can do this by taking a wine glassful of Stegmaiers' MALT EXTRACT before each meal and upon retiring. Stegmaiers' Malt Extract is not an experiment, as it was endorsed by the physicians attending the state medical convention held Sep. 20, 1900 and again by them at their convention held Sep. 26, 1905. If your druggist doesn't keep it order direct from us. Both Phones. Stegmaiers' Brewing Company.

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SATURDAY

SPECIALS

Black Dress Goods

50c Panamas 40 in. all wool, 45c.
75c Panamas 46 in. all wool, 89c.
\$1.00 Panamas 58 in. all wool, 89c.
\$1.00 Venetian 54 in. all wool, 85c.
50c Granite 38 in. all wool, 45c.
75c Granite 50 in. all wool, 69c.
50c Storm Serge 38 in. all wool, 50c.
58c Storm Serge 46 in. all wool, 65c.
75c Storm Serge 46 in. all wool, 75c.
\$1.00 Storm Serge 52 in. all wool, 75c.
\$1.25 Faconne 46 in. all wool, \$1.00.
Also Drape de Alma, Prunnilla, Crispines, Crepe de Paris, Voils, Henriettas, Landsdowne, etc. etc.

Colored Dress Goods

45c mixtures Flannels, Mohairs, Plaids, etc., 25c.
50c Mannish effects 38 in., 39c.
50c Serges and Panamas 38 to 40 in. all wool, 45c.
65c Granite 46 in. all wool, 50c.
75c Adova (new blue) 46 in. all wool, 59c.
75c Crepe Armure 44 in. all wool, 65c.
75c Changeable Mohairs, 46 in. all wool, 65c.
\$1.25 mixtures 52 in. all wool, \$1.00.

The above in all the most wanted shades. Large line of Dress Patterns in the finer and more exclusive materials.

We are justly proud of our Dress Goods Department, showing as extensive a line as can be found in the larger cities. We make a specialty of Dress Goods and as we buy them DIRECT FROM THE MILLS we can save you money.

You are invited to inspect our lines whether you buy or not.

Children's Underwear

Special

Children's heavy fleece lined underwear, vests, pants and drawers, natural grey, extra well made, a dandy for winter wear, usually sell up to 35c. Special Monday prices: Sizes 16 and 18 for 8c, Sizes 20 and 22 for 13c, Sizes 24 and 26 for 18c, Sizes 28 and 30 for 22c, Sizes 32 and 34 for 25c.

Hosiery Special

Ladies' heavy black cotton hose, also fleece lined, spliced heels and toes, fast colors, excellent for wear tomorrow pair 9c, or 3 pair for 25c.

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