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SEVASTOPOL REVOLT

Russian Soldiers, Sailors and Workmen in Rebellion.

TROOPS OPEN FIRE AT THEIR OFFICERS

Ten Thousand Men Marching in Procession Receive Military Honors From Regiment Still Loyal to the Czar.

SEVASTOPOL, Nov. 27.—The long expected mutiny of sailors, who have been on the verge of revolt for months, has come and Russia's stronghold on the Black sea is in danger of falling completely into their hands. The situation is very critical. All the shore equipages, numbering 4,000 men, are in open rebellion, having driven away or taken their officers prisoners. The Brest regiment of infantry has gone over in a body to the mutineers. General Neplueff, the commander of the fortress, is a captive.

The Bialystok regiment, the only other regiment in the city, received the mutineers with cheers, but thus far it remains loyal.

Some of the artillerymen have also joined the men in revolt. The Evazine fleet is standing in the offing and is still obeying the orders of Vice Admiral Choukua, but the crews are disaffected and there is grave doubt whether they can be restrained from joining the mutineers and greater doubt that they will fire upon them.

There is every evidence that the mutiny was deliberately and perfectly planned by the social revolutionaries, who have been pushing their propaganda with great energy since the St. Petersburg strike was organized to save the Cronstadt mutineers.

During the night eight sailors at the barracks seized, disarmed and expelled their officers. They then assembled a great meeting. Rear Admiral Pisarevski, commander of the practice squadron, supported by a company from the Brest regiment, went to the meeting and when it refused to disperse ordered the troops to fire. Instead of shooting the mutineers, however, two shots rang out and Captain Stein of the company fell dead and Rear Admiral Pisarevski received a ball in his shoulder.

The sailors then, with the aid of the Social Democratic leaders, having learned a lesson from the less prudent mutineers at Cronstadt, elected officers and decided upon a programme, pledging themselves not only not to pillage, kill or drink vodka, but to take measures to prevent rowdyism.

Later they were joined by the workmen of the port and in complete order, the sailors carrying the banner of St. George and the workmen red flags, marched to the barracks of the Brest regiment. The officers of the regiment threatened to fire upon the mutineers, but General Neplueff, a colonel and five other officers surrendered and were sent under escort to the marine prison.

Being re-enforced by the rank and file of the entire regiment, the mutineers and workmen formed a procession composed of 10,000 men and marched through the city. At Novitskiy palace the procession encountered several companies of the Bialystok regiment with a machine gun battery. The mutineers approached, their hands holding the national anthem, and the soldiers received the procession with full military honors, presenting arms and exchanging cheers. But the Bialystok men resisted the appeals of the mutineers to join them and, obeying the orders of Commander Schulman, marched off toward the road leading to Balaklava. The battery, however, remained with the mutineers and participated in the meeting.

After the meeting the procession formed again and went to the barracks of the Bialystok regiment, where there were other companies, but these companies also declined the invitation of the mutineers to join them.

The sailors from the barracks signalled their comrades aboard the warships to join them and also sent a despatch to Vice Admiral Choukua, requesting him to come to the sailors' barracks and hear their grievances. But the admiral in a short speech, in which he pointed out the madness and originality of their actions and the dreadful penalties to which they had subjected themselves, declined to accede to the request.

The city is panic stricken, and the inhabitants are fleeing. The mutineers have stopped the trains in order to prevent the arrival of troops from Simferopol, and many persons left on foot and in cabs, wagons or any other kind of vehicle available.

The mutinous sailors have not submitted and have received promises of support from the crews of the battleship Panteleimon, formerly the Kalas Potemkine, and the cruiser Otchakov and are in complete possession of Admiralalty point, where the barracks are located, but there have been no further disorders.

The sailors who remained number about 4,000 and belong to various equipages from the Twenty-eighth to the Thirty-sixth. Including the sailors on board the ships there are about 8,000 in Sevastopol.

The wounded Admiral Pisarevski is one of the naval heroes of the Russo-Turkish war. He was on board the Vega with Rojstevensky when that vessel was torpedoed by a Turkish monitor.

Pillaging at Moscow.

MOSCOW, Nov. 27.—The strike here is spreading. Crowds of strikers are pillaging factories, private houses and state liquor shops. The military are starting the telephone. The gov-

erning committee of the house has passed a resolution urging the government to take energetic measures to stop pillaging.

Soldiers Mutiny at Vladivostok. VLADIVOSTOK, Nov. 27.—A number of Russian troops who were taken prisoners at Port Arthur and who were recently returned here for enrollment in the local garrison here revolted, killing two of their officers and wounding five others. The reasons for the revolt are not known.

Bomb Throwers at Warsaw.

WARSAW, Nov. 27.—At 10 o'clock last night two bombs were thrown through the windows of the cafe of the Hotel Bristol. The explosions resulted in the smashing of furniture and the slight injury of a few persons. No one was killed, though the cafe was crowded.

Witte Greeted by American Labor. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—Count Witte has received a telegram of greeting from the American Federation of Labor to the Russian workmen. He has authorized its publication in the newspapers.

NEW YORK PLAYER KILLED.

Harold P. Moore of Union College Succeeded to Football Injuries. NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Harold P. Moore, halfback of the Union college team, met death in a football game here.

The game was between Union and New York university on the latter's grounds. It was clean from the start. Fifteen minutes after play started New York had the ball, and Hayden, New York's right end, was sent around the end.

As the enthusiastic young halfback went on the field he turned to his fellow players and said: "Fellows, I am going to play the game of my life because my father is in the grand stand, and he has never seen me work before."

Moore, Union's right halfback, saw Hayden clear his man. Hayden was plunging through, carrying his head low. Moore dived at him at lightning speed. They crashed, and both fell. Hayden's head struck Moore under the chin with tremendous force. The ball slipped away, and another man fell on it.

When the down was called the players saw Moore on the ground writhing in convulsions. Hayden was un hurt.

The boy's father, William Moore, who was in the grand stand, and Dr. Chester Whitney, the regular surgeon of the New York university football squad, were by the injured player's side in a few seconds. A hasty examination showed the serious condition of the player's heart. A hypodermic injection of strychnine was administered. The injured man was hurried to Fordham hospital in an automobile, and Dr. Hines and the entire staff devoted themselves to bringing Moore to consciousness, but the patient was past all help.

Moore never rallied, and as his comrades were on their way to a dinner and smoker in the city, ignorant of his serious injuries, he breathed his last. The grief of his father was pitiable.

Chancellor McCracken of New York university was informed of the tragedy while visiting his son-in-law, F. E. Stockwell, in Beverly, N. J. The chancellor immediately sent the following telegram to President Elliot of Harvard:

"May I not request, in view of the tragic death of H. P. Moore, that you will invite a meeting of university and college presidents to undertake the reform or abolition of football?"

President Elliot replied: "I am inexpressibly pained and shocked to hear of Mr. Moore's death. I will say that I have within the last thirty days said to members of the university faculty that I have only waited for some of the older and larger universities to lead, to favor either the abolition or the complete reform of football."

Kills Quail With His Feet.

LANCASTER, O., Nov. 27.—An unusual incident occurred near here while E. A. Pierce and Harry George were out hunting. The latter had never been in the field before and for that reason did not carry a gun. He was supposed to carry the game that Mr. Pierce shot. He was anxious to show that he was able to do something and vaulted over a fence and landed in a covey of ten quail, killing four of them with his feet. This proved to be the only game that was killed by the hunters.

Woman and Babe Burned to Death.

TOWANDA, Pa., Nov. 27.—Mary Shaylor, aged thirty years, and Henry Whitmiller, a babe of eight months, were burned to death here in a fire which destroyed the house of William Ackley in Towanda township. Two men were seriously burned, and several others sustained severe injuries. The inmates of the house had been drinking freely, and the fire was started through the accidental upsetting of an oil lamp.

Four Burned to Death at Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Four men, all colored, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the office building of a kindling wood yard at 3002 K street. One of the bodies is believed to be that of James Orr, the proprietor of the yard. The others have not been identified.

Insane Passenger's Death.

NAPLES, Italy, Nov. 27.—During the voyage of the Austrian line steamer Francesca from New York a stowaway passenger named Forgiato went suddenly insane and fired a revolver, killing Domenico Valdis and wounding several other passengers.

YALE AND HARVARD

Gridiron Battle at Cambridge an Historic Event.

HARD WON TRIUMPH FOR OLD ELI

One of Hardest Football Struggles of Year Won by Indomitable Perseverance—Students in Wild Dance of Joy.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Yale splendid in a hard won triumph! Harvard magnificent in defeat! Such is 1905's page in the story of a historic gridiron rivalry. Hurling back upon their own resources by the splendid courage and new found power of the crimson, the little, athletic eleven of the blue overmastered the grim warriors of the crimson by the scant score of 6 to 0 in a wonderful battle fought within that equally wonderful structure, the Harvard stadium.

Never before in this country was there gathered for an athletic contest a throng the like in numbers and in character of the resplendent assemblage enfolded in the beautiful sweep of the stadium—the stadium with its classic curve facing the turrets and towers of the great university across the Charles and with the deep glooms thrown along its walls by the descending sun. Within the walls of this enclosure stood 45,000 persons, radiant in crimson and in blue—stood because the wonder of the battle down in the valley of green turf compelled them to rise to their feet almost from the start until the final whistle announced that Yale had conquered.

It was one of the hardest football games of recent years, and the sons of Eli won in the second half through their indomitable perseverance after Left Halfback Nichols had muffed a punt.

Twice in the first half Yale had a chance to make a touchdown, but both times the Harvard defense was so strong that Yale was stopped with a few scant yards to go.

Unluckily for Nichols he had just been called into the game to succeed Foster, and on his very first play he blundered. Shevlin was on the ball like a flash, and with only thirty yards to go Hutchinson tried exactly the same tactics that he did against Princeton last week.

The Harvard line crumbled and finally gave way, and Forbes crossed Harvard's goal with the only touchdown of the game. It was a fortunate substitution for Yale that took Tad Jones out and put Hutchinson as quarterback. He infused new life into the Yale men, and they fought desperately to the finish.

In general play Yale was superior to Harvard. It was Burr's superb punting in the first half that gave the crimson a chance to hold its own against the blue.

When the game was concluded Yale's students in a wild delirium of joy, headed by their band, danced across the field and cheered and serenaded Harvard.

The cheers were returned by the crimson, and then the Harvard students, with their band, marched back to Cambridge. The Yale men were still dancing in the darkness that had settled, and there were strong indications that they would continue dancing all night.

QUAKERS WERE TOO HEAVY.

Columbia University Beaten at New York 23 to 0.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Columbia's football team suffered its first defeat at the hands of the University of Pennsylvania in this city, when it lost to the Quakers by the score of 23 to 0. Twice Columbia has beaten Pennsylvania here.

The Quakers were too heavy for the home team, and the latter were forced to punt frequently. To the surprise of the Columbia enthusiasts the Morning-side ends played fast and accurately and on the defensive were almost invincible. The Pennsylvania backs made but few gains around Columbia's end.

Shelby, Pennsylvania's big back, made several long distance punts in the first half, and his work outlasted that of Carter, Columbia's kicker. More than a thousand followers of the Quakers came from Philadelphia for the game, and the Columbia undergraduates filed across the field behind a brass band that made more noise than music.

Pennsylvania Takes Action.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Following the suggestion of President Roosevelt for uniform eligibility rules in college athletics and for the elimination of unnecessary roughness, brutality and foul play in the American game of football, the University of Pennsylvania has taken the initiative for the suggested reforms and has addressed a circular letter on the subject to the heads of all universities, colleges, private schools and other institutions in the United States interested in athletics.

A Wrestling Tournament.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 27.—W. D. Scoville, president of the Missouri Athletic club, announces that the club will put on a wrestling tournament in Convention hall at an early date with competitors from all parts of the United States and Canada. Five thousand dollars in purses will be offered.

Captain Hurley Better.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Daniel J. Hurley, captain of the Harvard football team, who has been confined at the City hospital for several days suffering from an injury to the head in a football game, is slightly improved.

MRS. HARRISON'S DEATH.

Wife of Democratic Nominee Killed in Auto Wreck—Three Injured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, whose husband was Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor last year, was instantly killed by the upsetting of an automobile on Thompson hill, Long Island City. Caught underneath the tonneau, a heavy step crushed her neck.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Scott of San Francisco, Charles T. Crocker, Mrs. Harrison's brother, who is a student in Yale, and Constant Ravert, chauffeur, in the automobile at the time, were all injured.

Mr. Scott received a fracture of a rib, Mrs. Scott received severe bruises and contusions about the face and body, young Crocker received abrasions on the face and body and Ravert was badly bruised.

E. B. Gallaher, importer of Richard-Brasler automobiles, the make of the machine that was wrecked, after questioning the chauffeur and examining the machine declared that an exploding tire on the right front wheel swerved the automobile into deep sand, where it could not be guided. Only one explanation was offered by a car should travel 108 feet in that condition, and this was that the chauffeur became confused and did not shut off his power or apply his brakes. Against this is the vehement denial of the man himself, who admits he jumped just before the accident.

The direct cause of the automobile's upsetting was the striking of a telegraph pole by the front wheel just at a moment when the men were either endeavoring to drag the women from the machine to escape the inevitable accident or to jump. Because of this accident Mrs. Scott, who occupied an outside place, was thrown free, but there was no chance to save Mrs. Harrison.

All that could be done afterward was done. Men who had witnessed the accident rescued the body from beneath the heavy tonneau. It was not known then that Mrs. Harrison was dead and with her body and Mr. and Mrs. Scott, G. G. Dominick raced with them to St. John's hospital, in his automobile, nearly three-quarters of a mile, in record time. The chauffeur walked to the hospital, and young Mr. Crocker, who appeared to have been temporarily crazed by the shock and grief, ran away hatless, to be found nearly two miles distant an hour later.

Mrs. Harrison's maiden name was Mary Crocker. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Crocker and was born in California on Sept. 7, 1878. Both her parents died while she was yet a girl. When she came to her majority in September, 1898, she received \$4,000, 000 as her share of her father's estate. This made her one of the wealthiest heiresses on the Pacific slope.

Branch's Body Examined.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 27.—The body of Midshipman James R. Branch, Jr., who died on Nov. 7 after a fist fight with Midshipman Minor Meriwether, whose trial by court martial on charges that include manslaughter is being conducted here, was disinterred and an autopsy held by a board of naval medical officers pursuant to orders of the secretary of the navy. The condition of the body was found to be such that those who made the autopsy will be able to answer questions that have arisen during the trial as to the condition of Midshipman Branch's heart and other organs prior to the fight. The board performing the autopsy was composed of Surgeon J. C. Byrnes, W. R. Webb and R. E. Hoyt, medical officers attached to the Naval academy.

Equitable Surplus Is Safe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Mosses Price, Waterhouse & Co., chartered accountants of Great Britain, and Messrs. Haskins and Sells, certified public accountants of New York state, have jointly made an examination of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and certify to the following statement as of Sept. 30, 1905: "The assets of the society, as claimed, are all found to be on hand and in value amount to \$410, 191,500.10. The surplus over and above all liabilities amounts to \$67, 142,805.42. The reduction in assets is brought about entirely by a conservative revaluation."

Dowie Back, Looking Well.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Bewhiskered and solemn, John Alexander Dowie better known as "Elijah III.," stalked from the Ward line steamship Seneca, to be met by his only son, A. J. Gladstone Dowie, who has been in New York to welcome him. "Prophet" Dowie came to New York from Mexico, where he went six weeks or more ago from Zion City, when it was reported that he was in a sad state of health and that he was likely to turn over his earthly affairs to his boy. His looks belie these reports.

Sonator and His Son Had Operation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—William A. Clark, Jr., son of United States Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, underwent an operation for mastoiditis here, and his condition is declared to be satisfactory. The operation was performed by Dr. McKernan, who recently operated on Senator Clark for the same disease.

Gustafson, Shot by Insane Wife, Dead.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 27.—Edward Gustafson, who was shot by his wife during a sudden fit of insanity Friday night, is dead in the Norwalk hospital here. Mrs. Gustafson is in the Westport sanitarium and is said to be recovering. Mr. Gustafson leaves two children.

OVER SIX BILLIONS

Secretary Wilson's Report Like a Dream of Wealth.

EVERY SUNSET \$3,000,000 GAINED.

Crop Report Leak Caused by Breach of Trust—Chief Scores Trading Speculators' Love of Gain. Men Great as Wheat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—"Wealth production on the farms of the United States in 1905 reached the highest amount ever attained in this or any other country—\$3,415,000,000." In the first annual report of his third term, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson presents an array of figures and statements representing the products and profits of the farmers of the country which he admits "dreams of wealth production could hardly equal." Four crops make new high records as to value—corn, hay, wheat and rice, although in amount of production the corn crop is the only one that exceeds previous yields. In every crop the general level of production was high and that of prices still higher.

Besides the enormous yield of wealth the secretary estimates that the farms of the country have increased in value during the past five years to a present aggregate of \$1,133,000,000. "Every sunset during the past five years," he says, "has registered an increase of \$3,400,000 in the value of the farms of this country." This increased value, the secretary suggests, is invested better than in bank deposits or even in the gilt edged bonds of private corporations.

In dealing with the crop report "leak," Secretary Wilson, after referring to the "gross breach of trust on the part of one of the employees of the bureau of statistics," says: "This department acted with vigor and dispatch when it got evidence of wrongdoing on the part of its own officials, but we have no evidence of disciplinary or preventive action at the traders' end of the line, where gamblers interested neither in the production nor consumption disturb values to the injury of both and make loud outcry when creatures of their own kind corrupt officials to betray confidence for the love of money. The responsibility for this 'leak' is shared by every one who got money without work, gambles in farm products. When this form of industry ceases these parasites who tempt department officials will have to work for their bread."

The method of handling crop reports, the secretary says, has been thoroughly recast during the year. "The farmer's haul," the secretary adds, "is becoming a worthy companion to his cow. The annual production of eggs is now a score of billions. Poultry products have climbed to a place of more than a half billion dollars in value, so the farmer's hen competes with wheat for precedence."

More Insurance Scandals.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—In testifying before a committee of the Canadian senate appointed to investigate the Mutual Reserve Life company in 1904 James D. Wells, formerly second vice president of that concern, declared that President Frederick A. Burnham had told him that Louis F. Payn in 1898, as state superintendent of insurance, offered for the consideration of \$100,000 to let the Mutual Reserve write the report of an investigation which the state insurance department of New York had just then concluded. Mr. Wells said also that Mr. Burnham told him that he had paid \$40,000 for a manuscript copy of the report.

Whitney's Story Told.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—This is Henry M. Whitney's own story in part of his remarkable career with President Roosevelt, during which, he says, the president told him that he was heart and soul with those who were working for reciprocity with Canada and Newfoundland and that the only obstacle in the way of reciprocity was the United States senate, that President Roosevelt declared he was in favor of continental free trade and that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts was present during the interview and apparently agreed with President Roosevelt in his views.

United States and Canada's Trade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The United States sold Canada last year exports to the value of \$190,000,000. This amount constituted more than 62 per cent of the whole Canadian imports, but was only 11 per cent of the foreign exports of the United States. This statement is made by Charles M. Pepper, special agent of the department of commerce and labor. Besides selling goods to Canada, Mr. Pepper says that 25,000 settlers went from the United States to its northern neighbor from January to October, 1905, and that the value of their effects was \$10,000,000.

Pennsylvania's New Line.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—The Pennsylvania company has formally opened its new route between Cleveland and Pittsburgh via Ravenna, Youngstown and Newcastile. A special train in charge of District Passenger Agent J. B. Modisette, carrying railway officials and newspaper representatives, made an inspection trip over the new route yesterday.

Earthquake at Arzano, Italy.

ROME, Nov. 27.—A slight shock of earthquake was recorded in all the observatories of the kingdom. It was felt especially throughout the eastern, central and southern parts of the country, but caused little damage except to the Cathedral of Arzano, in Apulia, which suffered considerably.

Thanksgiving Week

Linens

Owing to the delay of our import order we have been unable to place on sale the finer grades of pattern cloths with napkins to match but as they arrived Saturday p. m. we put them on sale at special Thanksgiving prices:

- Usual \$1.25 qualities, Thanksgiving price \$1.12; Usual \$1.50 qualities, Thanksgiving price \$1.37; Usual \$1.75 qualities, Thanksgiving price \$1.58; Usual \$2.00 qualities, Thanksgiving price \$1.78; Usual \$2.25 qualities, Thanksgiving price \$1.98; Usual \$2.75 qualities, Thanksgiving price \$2.25; Usual \$3.25 qualities, Thanksgiving price \$2.75; Usual \$4.50 qualities, Thanksgiving price \$3.98.

The above patterns have napkins to match all proportionately reduced for this sale. The patterns are new having been in America less than two weeks.

We use the best Grass Bleached Linens. Remember every "Globe Warehouse" has its reputation for Table Linens and the line of Globe stores (including the wholesale and retail departments) import and sell more table linen annually than any wholesale or retail concern in the state outside Philadelphia or Pittsburgh.

Wednesday Special

50 pieces best known make of 10c outing flannel and 50 pieces best known make of 10c waistings for one day, Wednesday, 7c. (10 yards limit on waistings.)

Hosiery

One case Ladies' heavy winter hose, same as case sold pay day week, worth 12c the pair. Wednesday 9c pair or 3 pair for 25c.

See Window.

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