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HIS VINDICATION Supreme Court of France Exonerates Dreyfus.

GROSS OF THE LEGION FOR HIM Will Return to the Army With High Rank.

STIGMA OF TRAITOR TWELVE YEARS Every Accusation Against Artillery Captain Now Declared by Highest Tribunal of France to Be False. Found to Be Innocent Without Trial, Fabric of Manufactured Testimony Being Completely Demolished and Guilt of Count Esterhazy Established—Will Be Reinstated With Honor Among His Comrades of the Service and Rapid Promotion Will Follow—Proposal to Transfer Remains of M. Zola to the Pantheon.

PARIS, July 13.—The supreme court announced its decision annulling the condemnation of Alfred Dreyfus without a retrial. The effect of the decision is a complete vindication of Dreyfus, entitling him to restoration to his rank in the army as though he had never been accused.

The court found that the famous bordereau, the document found in the German embassy and for which Dreyfus was arrested, was really written by Major Count Esterhazy, that forged documents were used to incriminate Dreyfus and that the Rennes court martial refused to hear essential testimony.

The court therefore holds that, as all the accusations against the accused fall to the ground, there is no necessity for a new trial, and consequently the judgment in condemnation is annulled as unwarranted by the evidence.

Testimony before the court completely demolished the fabric of the accusation against Dreyfus and showed that the real culprit was Major Count Esterhazy. Dreyfus' name will be inscribed on the list for the Legion of Honor.

judgment of the Rennes court martial, with the publication of the final announcement of his innocence in fifty newspapers to be chosen by Captain Dreyfus.



ALFRED DREYFUS.

Monday he fought a pistol duel with General Gouse over the case. Gouse, who was the challenger, fired first and missed. Picquart fired in the air.

The Dreyfus infamy died hard. For twelve years this amazing opera bouffe, composed of political intrigue, chicanery, ridiculous mystery and a sham show of patriotism, periodically for twelve years has thrown all France into a state of hysteria, and because there is no passion more deeply implanted in human nature than the love of justice and because it was believed that Dreyfus was a deeply wronged man his conviction and incarceration for five years on Devil's Isle awakened a storm of feeling all over Europe and America.

The Dreyfus case was far reaching in its effect upon French affairs. It divided and wrecked the Bisson ministry, caused a crisis in the Melles ministry in 1898 and caused the Dupuy cabinet to resign in 1899. It exposed a state of gross corruption in the French army. It caused apprehensions of a war with Italy and Germany. A dozen suicides resulted from the scandal. Dreyfus' attorney, Labori, was shot in the back. Of his accusers and persecutors, Esterhazy, confessed forger and blackleg, became a fugitive from justice; Colonel Henry, conspirator, forger and traitor, committed suicide in prison, and Colonel Du Paty du Clam and General Mercier displayed records equally dark.

At one time the German emperor was brought prominently into the case and made a statement in regard to it to the French government. Alfred Dreyfus, the central figure in one of the most dramatic cases of modern political history, was born in Alsace of Jewish parentage in 1859. He entered the Ecole Polytechnique in 1878, and he was appointed captain of the 71st regiment of artillery in 1880. Graduating from the Staff Officers' college the next year among the leading ten of his class, he was appointed to the general staff, where he served until arrested on Oct. 15, 1894.

The famous bordereau, which was the basis of the entire Dreyfus case, consisted of fragments of a document said to have been found in the overcoat pocket of the German military attaché in Paris, Colonel Schwartzkopfen, in October, 1894. When fitted together they constituted a report touching a minor war and tactical plans, obviously written by a French spy. Owing to a similarity between the handwriting on the single page of the bordereau and that of Captain Dreyfus, and to the fact that he was the only Jew on the general staff, he was suspected of being the spy. He was secretly arrested. Hatred of Hebrews was so strong in the army that the finest apparition of evidence against him was accepted. His trial by court martial was conducted behind closed doors, and a verdict of guilty was rendered on the strength, not of the bordereau, but of a dossier, which, in violation of law, was submitted by General Mercier and kept secret even from Dreyfus' counsel. The chief document of this dossier was afterward proved to be forged by Colonel Henry. The officers who sat in judgment on Dreyfus, paralyzed by the fear of giving the lie to their superior officers and not understanding the dossier, yielded to the pressure from high sources and condemned Dreyfus to life imprisonment in a fortress.

Incessant labors of his wife and friends in his behalf. Under the eye of six armed soldiers, who met his every question with silence, confined to a small section of a hot, sickly and barren rock in the tropics, he watched five years come and go. Though he made no attempt to escape, for a part of the time he was locked to his cot in his bove by means of heavy iron bars attached to him to commit suicide.

The friends of Dreyfus, particularly Colonel Picquart and Emile Zola, were tireless in pushing his case and brought about the arrest of Colonel Henry, chief of the intelligence department, who when driven to the last ditch confessed that he had forged one of the incriminating documents against Dreyfus and committed suicide in prison.

By this time the whole of France was raved for or against Dreyfus, and the utmost excitement prevailed in military, political and social circles. But a reaction of feeling in favor of Dreyfus set in with the suicide of Colonel Henry, and on June 3, 1899, a fresh court martial of Dreyfus was ordered, and the prisoner was brought from Devil's Island to be retried.

The second court martial of Dreyfus opened at Rennes, France, Aug. 7, 1899, under the presidency of Colonel Jouast. Opposed to the prisoner were almost the whole French army and the machinery of the government. Strong evidence was brought forth in favor of Dreyfus, and the case of the prosecution was shown to be very weak.

But after a long and sensational trial Dreyfus was convicted of treason "with extenuating circumstances" and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress. Later he obtained a full pardon from President Loubet and was set at liberty.

The friends of the unfortunate captain were not contented. They kept hard at work hunting for fresh evidence in his behalf and finally got the case before the supreme court, with a result which is now resounding throughout all France.

CHOUKNIK DEAD OF WOUNDS. Forty Thousand Jews Fleo From Warsaw—Cabinet Resigns. ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—A Stavropol dispatch says that Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black sea fleet, who was shot, supposed by a sailor of the battleship Orskhof, died without having regained consciousness.

KILLED IN BATTLE. Regalado, Former President of Salvador, Dead.

HIS ARMY DEFEATED BY GUATEMALA. Barrios Cables His Countrymen Have Obtained a Complete Victory, Defeating the Invading Army at El Jicaro.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—General Tomas Regalado, former president of Salvador and the leader of the Salvadoran troops in the present conflict with Guatemala, has been killed in battle at El Jicaro, Guatemala.

Regalado was president of Salvador from 1890 to 1903. A provision of the Salvadoran constitution prevented him from having a second term immediately following his first, but he was a candidate to succeed President Escalon, whose term will expire next year, and doubtless would have been elected, as he was a popular ideal who had achieved much fame as a soldier.

An official cablegram to the Guatemala consul says that the battle in which Regalado was killed was fought at El Jicaro, a place about five miles from the frontier, in the department of Jutiapa, Guatemala, and twenty-five miles from the Pacific coast. The dispatch says that the Salvadorans were defeated.

A Panama special dispatch says that Senor Barrios, foreign minister of Guatemala, has cabled to the Panama government as follows: "The Salvadoran government has invaded Guatemala territory, compelling us to make an energetic defense, but we have obtained a complete victory at Jicaro, where General Tomas Regalado, the chief commander of the Salvadoran army, was killed."

CLOUDBURST CAUSED LANDSLIDE. Ocampo, Chihuahua, Almost Entirely Destroyed—Seven or More Dead. EL PASO, Tex., July 13.—A cloudburst and landslide at Ocampo (Jesus Maria), Chihuahua, Mexico, almost completely destroyed the city and killed seven or more persons. Many others were injured, and it is expected some of them will die. All the killed and injured are Mexicans.

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Wash Goods

Goods that have sold for 8c and 10c all standard makes, light and dark grounds. Choice of many patterns, 6c. Printed Batistes, Dimities, Etc. 12 1/2 to 15c Fabrics in an endless variety of patterns, dots, stripes, figures and floral designs, about 50 patterns to select from; sale price is 9c.

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In five beautiful patterns; have been 37 1/2c and 50c. Sale price 23c. DOTTED SWISSES. 5 sizes, worth 15c, sale price 10c. 6 sizes, worth 18c, sale price, 12 1/2c. 4 sizes, worth 20c, sale price, 15c. 3 sizes, worth 25c, sale price, 18c. 4 Imported, worth 35c, sale price 23c.

60 and 62 Inch Table Damask

500 yards exceptionally heavy silver bleached, Irish and German makes, in ten of the very best patterns. Regular 55c quality at 48c.

White Quilts

Full size and free from starch, worth \$1.19; sale price, 89c.

Plain Chambrays for P. P. Suits

All colors in the new soft finish, 12 1/2c kinds for 10c.

30 Inch Imperial

Genuine Park Hill Chambray makes a beautiful Peter Pan Suit, cool and comfortable, six shades of blue, also other colors. 15c grade, sale price, 12 1/2c.

8c Toweling

18-in wide, just the same old kind and 1,000 yards of it. Sale price, 6c.

36 Inch Black Silk

\$1.00 Chiffon Taffeta at .79c. \$1.25 grade guaranteed at .95c. \$1.35 grade guaranteed at .119.

Persian Lawn

Very wide and a beautiful sheer cloth, sale price is 12 1/2c.

White Goods

Our own importation of English mercerized white goods; also Persian lawns, French Batistes, etc., formerly sold for 25c, 28c and 30c, closing price, 18c.

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