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"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"

VOLUME II, NO. 64

SAYRE, PA., MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1906

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CZAR ENDS DOUMA

Emperor Nicholas Decides to Try Use of Bayonets.

CAPITAL SWARMS WITH TROOPS

Martial Law Declared in St. Petersburg and District.

BLACK SEA TARS THREATEN REVOLT

Russia's New Parliament is at an End and Hall of Meeting is Closed Under Armed Guard—Premier M. Goremykin, Dismissed, is Replaced by M. Stolypin—Autocratic Party For a Time Prevails, but a Great Outbreak of Revolution is Expected Over the Whole Country in Reply to Draconic Action of His Majesty and Ministers.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—Russia's parliament is at an end. Having filled the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow with his soldiers, the czar before midnight issued an imperial order dissolving parliament. The ukase says that a new assembly shall be elected to meet on March 5 of next year. Attached to the imperial order is a proclamation declaring a minor form of martial law for St. Petersburg, so that there may be "a state of extraordinary security."

A second imperial ukase relieves M. Goremykin of the premiership and appoints M. Stolypin premier. He also retains his present post of minister of the Interior.

M. Stokhinsky, minister of agriculture, has resigned. The czar's ukase says: "In dissolving parliament we confirm our immutable intention of keeping this institution, and in conformity with this intention we appoint March 5, 1907, the date for the convocation of the new parliament by a ukase addressed to the senate."

"With an unshakable belief in divine clemency and the good sense of the Russian people, we shall expect from the new parliament a realization of legislative efforts by their introduction of legislation in accordance with the requirements of regenerated Russia."

"Faithful sons of Russia, your emperor calls on you to unite with him for the regeneration of the holy fatherland."

Another imperial manifesto has just been issued, which is regarded both as a threat and an appeal to the emperor's millions of mujiks to join in suppressing the revolution under promise of land and summons the "faithful sons of holy Russia." Many Liberals consider this a direct incitement of the Black Hundreds.

Although the news of the dissolution of parliament spread like wild fire among the members of the various political organizations, the masses here generally are hardly awake to the momentous event. The news traveled fast in the country, and the general expectation is that the peasantry, accepting the dispersal of parliament as the final blow to their hopes, will rise en masse.

The proletariat organizations have been preparing for months for just such provocation to declare open war. The government undoubtedly calculated on catching the opposition off its guard, but if it expected to strike terror to the hearts of the members of parliament is has failed signally. Some time ago when dissolution seemed imminent the various groups of the opposition virtually agreed to follow the example of their French compatriots of the states general and meet, if driven out of the Tauride palace, wherever and whenever circumstances dictated until a constitution was firmly established.

After a hurried conference it was decided on account of the possibility of the meeting being broken up and the members arrested that they go immediately to Finland and decide upon the future course to be pursued, and small groups left on the afternoon and evening trains. Whether word was given them to meet at Viborg or Helsinki is unknown, but it seems probable that Finland in future Russian history will become synonymous with "the tennis court" of the French revolution. Even Count Heyden, the leader, and other members of the Right are understood to have departed.

The parliament building was closed yesterday and guarded by police, who refused admission except to the president and the vice president.

The government is not blind to the fact that an order to disband parliament will be accompanied by tremendous excitement, riots and bloodshed. Troops are being massed here, at Moscow and other centers, and in addition to the guard regiments, which hurriedly entered the capital on Thursday night, the entire army is under special orders.

The government officials are instructed to enforce martial law in Moscow and throughout the province of Kiev, where armed risings are looked for because of the dissolution of parliament.

The czar's ukase was not generally known at midnight. Most of St. Petersburg was in bed. Not one member of fifty of the douma was aware of it, and it is impossible to say what view of the czar's work will be taken by the people. The city is paralyzed by

Cossacks. The police are at every point. The government does not mean to permit any disorder at this time without following it with speedy punishment. The guard regiments are in camp at Krasnoyelo, and the horse artillery of the St. Petersburg garrison is in the public squares. The city is in fact an armed camp. Dispatches from Moscow and other disaffected centers say that soldiers have been slipping in all day. The government has done its work well so far and clearly hopes to awe the people.

By these pithy, momentous orders, which were promulgated at 3 o'clock in the morning, Emperor Nicholas by a stroke of the pen set Russia back to where she stood two years ago—in the full grip of autocracy and irresponsible government, wiping out for six months at least the whole structure of parliament erected at such cost.

There is little doubt that the new assembly will not meet on the date set unless the new body promise to be more amenable than the present. The delay in fixing the time for the new elections seems to indicate a decision to change the present basis of suffrage to a basis of general suffrage, with which the advisers of the emperor hope to swamp the educated Liberals, the Socialists and the workmen with the vast mass of the peasantry.

The only uncertainty is the coming storm—when and where it will break. The advocates of repression believe that by dissolving parliament and provoking a collision now they will find the revolutionary leaders not prepared for an uprising, whereas further delay might give the revolutionists the time needed to bring about the corruption of the army.

Fourteen men of the Second battalion of the Preobrazhensky regiment, including two noncommissioned officers, have been arrested on charges of stirring up mutiny and conveyed to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Two squadrons of dragoons and hussars have been sent to Cronstadt, where there is a recurrence of the ferment among soldiers and sailors.

A meeting of 2,500 sailors from the warships at Sevastopol drew up economic demands for presentation to Admiral Skrydloff. Unless these demands are fulfilled, the men say, the whole of the Black sea fleet will revolt.

When the news first became known at midnight the most moderate of the douma's leaders agreed that the government had decided to bring on a crisis without delay. The ministers had become convinced that every new session of the douma was bringing the day of revolution nearer.

Collisions took place late last night in Nicholasky and Pushkin streets. At the Semenovskiy barracks a crowd gathered and broke the windows with a shower of stones, upon which a detachment of cavalry, armed and charged and dispersed the crowd with the flats of their swords. A number of persons were badly cut.

There was no demonstration at the Tauride palace, which is in possession of the military. No one was allowed to enter the building. Upon a column in front of the palace the ukase dissolving parliament was posted during the day. It is understood that a search of the building was made in the belief that it was mined and ready to be blown up today.

It is the plan of the members of parliament to assemble at Viborg. They have drawn up a proclamation to the people saying that if the authorities prevent them assembling there it is their intention to take a steamer and go out into the gulf of Finland and if pursued by warships to go to Sweden.

Art Critic Dies at Sea. PANAMA, July 23.—The American line steamer New York, which arrived from Southampton and Cherbourg, brought 104 saloons, 120 second cabin passengers and a large quantity of mail from the Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland, which was disabled by running into a pier at Dover. The New York brought the body of Mrs. Hitecock of this city, who was killed in the railroad accident at Salisbury on July 1. There was one death on board the New York during the voyage, Henri Pense du Bois, an art critic on the staff of the New York American, who died at sea of heart failure.

Surf Claims Four Victims. ATLANTIC CITY, N. Y., July 23.—The surf claimed four victims here. All met death under striking circumstances. A father lost his life in a vain attempt to save his drowning daughter, a young man drowned after a friend nearly lost his life in an heroic endeavor to rescue him, and a middle aged visitor was fatally stricken with hemorrhage while bathing. The dead were Robert L. Thomas, Camden, N. J.; Miss Helen D. Thomas, Camden, N. J.; C. W. Sharpless, Jenkintown, Pa.; and Walter N. Whitlock, Richmond, Va.

Bryan Visits Croker. DUBLIN, July 23.—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan have arrived here. They spent the day with Richard Croker at Mr. Croker's farm near Dublin. Mr. Croker had invited a number of his American and local friends to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, and the day was spent in inspecting the stud and kennels. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan expect to be back in London this evening.

Society Woman as Pilot. CHICAGO, July 23.—Mrs. Ogden McClurg of this city, a daughter-in-law of the late General A. C. McClurg, received final papers as pilot and master on the great lakes. She is the first woman to receive such papers on the lakes. Mrs. McClurg is now the captain of the Red Fox, the McClurg steam yacht, a boat of seventy-four tons.

PAN-AMERICAN OPENS

Great Gathering of Western Hemisphere Family.

LATE SECRETARY BLAINE ITS FATHER

Object is to Bring into Closer Political and Commercial Relationship Countries of North, Central and South America.

RIO JANEIRO, July 23.—The pan-American conference opened here today, and with the exception of Van Leer Polk all the American delegates have arrived. Secretary of State Elihu Root is at Pernambuco on board the United States cruiser Charleston and will reach this port on Thursday.

The conference is being held in the building originally erected by the Brazilian government at the St. Louis exposition. It was called to order by the Brazilian secretary of foreign affairs, the temporary president.

The American delegation is headed by William I. Buchanan of Buffalo, N. Y., former American minister to Argentina and later to Panama. His colleagues are Tullio Larringus, commissioner from Porto Rico to the United States congress; Professor L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania; Van Leer Polk of Tennessee, professor Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin, and Andrew J. Montague, former governor of Virginia. Charles R. Dean is the secretary.

The pan-American congress, which opened with simple ceremonies here today, is expected to have important results in establishing the relations of the smaller South and Central American republics upon a basis of equality which will tend to lessen the danger of war between those countries.

Delegates from most of the governments on the American continent, including Mexico and the United States, are present. Venezuela is the one prominent exception.

The conference, which has now been called to order, is one of a great trilogy of American family gatherings, destined to have a most important bearing on the future of the western hemisphere.

Conceived in the mind of the late Secretary Blaine, the idea of bringing into close relations the different governments of North, Central and South America had not only a sensational and political, but also a businesslike side which at once attracted the attention of Europe, which has been monopolizing the trade of the tropical Americas. The first pan-American conference was held in October, 1889, in Washington. The second convened in the City of Mexico in 1901.

The reorganization of the bureau of American republics is the first article of the programme. It is proposed to erect a magnificent building in Washington for its accommodation, to open a commercial museum in connection therewith, and a suggestion based largely upon Latin-American suspicion, to limit the life of the bureau to a ten year period. Some of the nations have failed to supply with regularity their pro rata assessments for the maintenance of the bureau, and this neglect will be corrected.

A strong effort will also be made to persuade the American republics to agree to settle by arbitration all future disputes arising between them and to endeavor to have the approaching side which at once attracted the attention of Europe, which has been monopolizing the trade of the tropical Americas. The first pan-American conference was held in October, 1889, in Washington. The second convened in the City of Mexico in 1901.

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A strong effort will also be made to persuade the American republics to agree to settle by arbitration all future disputes arising between them and to endeavor to have the approaching generally to the nations of the world. The United States and several other American republics are signatories to a treaty providing for the arbitration of pecuniary claims alone, and as this was an outgrowth of the Mexican conference and promises well the Rio conference will be asked to extend its operations for another five year period.

The conference will endeavor to limit the period—two years is suggested—within which a naturalized citizen may remain in the country of his nativity without forfeiting his naturalization. Latin America has always been jealous of those returned citizens, and they have also given the United States much trouble, and the subject is even now being considered by a special board which is meeting at the state department in Washington.

Save Their Gold While Starving. PANAMA, July 23.—Henceforth the Panama canal commission will pay all laborers in silver. It seems that although the decision to pay the men in gold the decision to pay the West Indian laborers increased considerably. It is reported that in many instances the negroes have preferred practically to starve than to spend the gold coin, little of which they had ever seen before.

Took Poison and Shot Himself. AUBURN, N. Y., July 23.—M. Parry Kennard, an experimental farmer and fancy stock raiser, killed himself at his home, Kenwood farm, just outside the city, by taking poison and then shooting himself. His body was not found until yesterday. Excessive worry over several business investments and his wife's health is believed to have incited the act.

Stillman Near Death. LISIEUX, France, July 23.—Thomas E. Stillman of New York, who was injured in an automobile accident here on July 18, passed a restless night. His condition is very grave, serious internal complications having supervened, causing the greatest anxiety on account of the patient's age.

Leather Plant Lost \$250,000 by Fire. MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—The plant of the United States Leather company at Prentice, Wis., was damaged to the extent of \$250,000 by fire.

NO PLACE FOR SYRIAN LEPER.

George Rossett, Trying to Reach New York, is Barred by Authorities.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—George Rossett, the Syrian leper who is trying to reach New York in a Baltimore and Ohio railroad freight car, arrived in this city, and immediately the Philadelphia health authorities ordered the railroad company to return him whence he came.

The unfortunate man is now traveling south in the lonely box car which is attached to a night freight train. He is a white elephant on the hands of the railroad people, and they do not know whether they will be able to turn him over to the authorities in Baltimore or take him to Elkins, W. Va., where he began his journey.

The freight car in which the Syrian was riding arrived in the Baltimore and Ohio freight yard in the southwestern part of the city in the forenoon. His presence was known to the train crew, and they soon spread the news in the neighborhood. A small crowd gathered about the car, and, fearing that some one might touch the leper, a detail of police was sent for, and the car was placed under guard while it remained here.

Later the car was attached to a freight train that was being made up in the yards, and it started south. The first scheduled stop of the train is Baltimore. Before the train left the health authorities tacked on the car large quarantine placards bearing the words "Leper." Rossett is twenty-two years old and says he came to this country four years ago with his wife. Until last Wednesday he lived at Elkins, W. Va.

PEACE WITH HONOR. Terms of Agreement Signed by Central American Combatants.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—American Ministers Merry and Combs advised Guatemala and Salvador had signed the following articles of peace: "Article 1.—Peace established; withdrawal of arms within three days; disarmament at eight days.

"Article 2.—Exchange of prisoners; the release of political prisoners; general amnesty recommended.

"Article 3.—Vigilance of emigrados in order to prevent abuse of asylum.

"Article 4.—To negotiate a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation within two months.

"Article 5.—Any difficulties over treaty and all future complaints between the three countries shall be submitted to arbitration by the president of the United States and the president of Mexico.

"Article 6.—This treaty made with the moral sanction of the mediating nations and others assisting at the conference—namely, Costa Rica and Nicaragua."

BASEBALL SCORES. Games Played Saturday in the National and American Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. At St. Louis—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 5. At Chicago—Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 3. At Pittsburgh—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 4. At Cincinnati—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. At New York—Detroit, 9; New York, 1. At Philadelphia—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 3.

Leaders Beat Brooklyn. CHICAGO, July 23.—The National leaders defeated Brooklyn in the sixth inning here yesterday, scoring five runs on two passes, a steal, two singles and two doubles. Lumsley's great hit and two errors scored the visitors three runs, the only inning in which they were able to touch the scoreboard. The notable feature of the game was the fact that Jordan had only two put outs at first base. Score, 6 to 2.

Cincinnati Took Both Games. CINCINNATI, July 23.—The Cincinnati Nationals won two games from Philadelphia yesterday. The superior hitting of the locals and the poor fielding of the visitors determined both contests. In the second game, which was limited to seven innings by agreement, Cincinnati made the record of not securing an assist in fielding. Scores, 13 to 8 and 10 to 3.

Beebe Struck Out Thirteen Men. ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The St. Louis Nationals won from Boston yesterday by a score of 4 to 1. Beebe did great work for the locals, striking out thirteen men and allowing but two hits.

Four Killed in Western Wreck. SPOKANE, Wash., July 23.—Four men were killed and a number of persons injured in a wreck on the Spokane Falls and Northern railway. The buffet car at the end of the train left the tracks while the train was nearing a bridge over Beaver creek and rolled down the bank, dragging one coach with it. The rest of the train crossed the bridge in safety.

Boy Murdered With Railway Spike. GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 23.—The belief of the authorities that John Streubel, the twelve-year-old boy near here, was killed by blows on the head delivered from behind with a railroad spike was strengthened by a minute examination of a spike found near the spot where the body lay.

Dr. Cheney Buried at Florence. FLORENCE, July 23.—Funeral services over the body of the Rev. Dr. Cheney of Detroit, Mich., who was accidentally killed in the elevator shaft of the Hotel Europe, were held in the cemetery here in the presence of more than 100 Americans. Dr. Cheney was a regular of the Congregational church.

RUSSELL SAGE DEAD

America's Great Money Lender Pays Last Debt.

EXPIRES SUDDENLY AT SUMMER HOME

Immediate Cause of "Uncle Russell's" Death was Heart Failure Incident to Strenuous Life of Sixty Years.

LAWRENCE, N. Y., July 23.—Russell Sage, New York's great veteran financier, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his country home here, Cedarcroft.

The immediate cause of death was heart failure resulting from a complication of diseases incident to old age. The veteran financier would have celebrated his ninetieth birthday on Aug. 4. Mr. Sage had been in exceptionally good health since his arrival at his summer home about six months ago. At noon he was seized with a sinking spell and collapsed rapidly, falling into unconsciousness about two hours before his death, which occurred at 4:30 o'clock.

There were present at the end Mrs. Sage, her brother, Colonel J. J. Slocum; the Rev. Dr. Robert Leitch, Dr. Theodore S. Janeway of New York, Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, a local physician, and Dr. John P. Munn, for many years Mr. Sage's family physician, who was summoned from New York when the first alarming symptoms were manifest.

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday at the West Presbyterian church in West Forty-second street, New York, at which Mr. Sage had been a member for many years. The interment will take place in Troy on Thursday.

Mrs. Sage and her brother, Colonel Slocum, are named as the executors of Mr. Sage's will.

Russell Sage, who was looked upon as the greatest of American money lenders, was born in Shenandoah, Oneida county, N. Y., on Aug. 4, 1816; was reared on a farm and began business as an errand boy in his brother's grocery store in Troy. He rose to clerk, later acquired a wholesale business and became an alderman of Troy.

Becoming interested in railroads, he moved to New York during the war and started buying and selling "privileges" in Wall street.

He was a director in about fifty large railway and other corporations and had a beautiful home on Fifth avenue.

SMUGGLE ARMS TO YAQUI. Two Governments Will Put Down Trade on Mexican Border.

PHENIX, Ariz., July 23.—By authority of the president Governor Kibbey of Arizona has issued a proclamation to the citizens of the territory that the nefarious practice of smuggling arms to the Yaquis must be stopped and that the Arizona authorities will be given assistance of the customs officials and United States marshals to suppress it.

Governor Kibbey has received a telegram from Robert Bacon, acting secretary of state, reciting that the state department is in receipt of numerous complaints against American citizens. Many merchants having business interests in Sonora complain that their persons and property are continually endangered by hostile Yaqui Indians, that the Mexican government is doing all it can to suppress the Indians, but that it is greatly handicapped by traffic in arms and ammunition between the American border states and the Yaquis, who smuggle weapons and munitions across the line.

Pulled the Judge's Hair. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—Angered by a decision dismissing Mianie Reynolds, charged with disorderly conduct, twenty excited women, all witnesses in the case, almost mobbed Judge Schwaeger of the city court in Jeffersonville. The charge was made by neighbors, who have been at war with Miss Reynolds, and when they heard she had been released they made a break for the judge, even pulling his hair.

Seaside Railway Car Jumps Track. HARTFORD, Conn., July 23.—Three persons were injured, one it is thought fatally, by a car on the seaside railway in Luna park here breaking from its cable and dashing backward down an incline and throwing the three occupants out. The most seriously injured is William McGrath, who lies in the hospital here in an unconscious condition with a compound fracture of the skull. It is thought he may die.

Two Drowned in Superior Bay. DULUTH, Minn., July 23.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McArthur and Miss Florence Tostevin of Superior were drowned in Superior bay during a severe electrical craft. They were in a small boat half-way between Otka Beach and Nemadji river when the storm capitalized the craft. Mrs. McArthur and Miss Tostevin were daughters of J. F. Tostevin of Superior.

Will Arrest John D. CLEVELAND, O., July 23.—"Unless John D. Rockefeller, through attorneys, enters his appearance in today's court and gives bond the sheriff of Hancock county will make an honest and vigorous effort to arrest him," said Prosecutor David at Findlay. "If he comes to Ohio he must either submit to arrest or enter appearance and give bond."

Liner Finland Ashore. FLUSHING, Holland, July 23.—The Red Star line steamship Finland, Captain Apfeld, which sailed from Antwerp for Dover and New York, is ashore in the Scheidt. Assistance has been sent to her.

Globe Warehouse

Clearance Sale

Bates Seersuckers

75 patterns to select from. Best Bates Seersuckers, sold the world over for 12½c. Sale price 9½c.

English Long Cloth

One case 12½c kind, special for 9c or 12 yard piece for \$1.00. \$1.50 value for \$1.00.

India Linen

One case (2,000 yards) extra fine India Linen, worth 20c. Special at 12½c.

Shirt Waists

All shirt waists that have sold for \$1.00 and \$1.25, most all sizes. Choice 69c.

French Organdie

Real French Organdie and finest domestic productions made to sell for 20c, 37½c and 50c. Choice of good assortment 21c.

Black Mercerized Skirts

\$1.50 and \$1.75 kinds, very fine quality of mercerized sale-n well made and very full. Special \$1.19.

Dotted Swisses

20 and 25c values, several sizes of dots, see south window. Sale price is 15c.

Pure Flax Table Damask

60 and 62 in. German and Irish makes, our own importation, worth 60c and often sold for 65c, guaranteed pure flax. Sale price is 48c.

White Belts

With buckles and the new clasps, were 25c, now 19c.

Sheetings

Well known brand 9-4 unbleached, regular 23c grade, now 19c.

36 in. Black Rock

Everyone knows this sheeting universally sold for 8 or 8½c and its worth it. One bale (2,000 yards) Sale price 7½c.

Domestic Dress Swiss

Three popular sizes, worth 15c. Sale price 10c.

Persian Lawn

Very wide and a beautiful sheer cloth, sale price is 12½c.

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.

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.

12½c 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.

Our Modest Claim

The Globe Warehouse at Scranton, "Daddy of Us All," imports goods direct, saving 20 cent for you. At Scranton we buy American goods direct from the mills in car lots, saving 20 cent for you. Pa. takes care of us. Moral: "A dollar saved is a dollar earned."

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