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**RECALL OF STORER**

President Gives Facts of Ambassador's Dismissal.

MADE THINGS AWKWARD AT ROME

Roosevelt Says That Statements in Special Letter Are False—Mrs. Storer's Ministerial Work—Asked High Places For Bellamy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—President Roosevelt last night made public a long letter addressed to Secretary Root giving correspondence between the president and former Ambassador Storer at Vienna and Mrs. Storer, in which he says that Mr. Storer's refusal to answer his letters and the publication of various private letters justified the ambassador's removal; that Mr. Storer's publication of private correspondence was peculiarly ungentlemanly and that he (the president) had stated with absolute clearness his position and the reason why it was out of the question for him as president to try to get any archbishop made cardinal, though expressing his admiration for Archbishop Ireland as well as leaders of other denominations.

He says he thinks it well that the members of the cabinet should know certain facts which he (Storer) either suppresses or misstates. He says he did not resent the action of the Storer until it became evident they were likely to damage American interests. He says Mrs. Storer urged him to give her husband a cabinet place and that she stated Mr. Choate at London and General Porter at Paris were not proper persons to be ambassadors, suggesting her husband in that connection. The president incorporates a letter from Postmaster General Cortelyou, contradicting the statement that President McKinley had commissioned a gentleman to ask the pope "as a personal favor to him" to appoint Archbishop Ireland as cardinal. Mr. Cortelyou says the late President McKinley never made any such request. The president declares that Mr. Storer's statement that he authorized any such message to be delivered to Pope Pius is untrue. He says that he never received a letter from Ambassador Storer giving an account of his visit to the Vatican and of the message he personally gave the pope on behalf of Mr. Roosevelt.

The president's action last night follows the publication of "the confidential pamphlet" which Mr. Storer last week sent to the president, the cabinet and the senate foreign relations committee. "My Dear Mr. Root—In view of the fact that Mr. Bellamy Storer has sent to each member of my cabinet as well as to myself a pamphlet under date of November, 1906, purporting to give an account of those relations of his with me which led up to his removal from the position of ambassador at Vienna I think it as well that you and the other members of the cabinet should know certain facts which he either suppresses or misstates. As to this position I suppose there is no need of discussion. An ambassador who refuses to answer the letters of the president cannot remain an ambassador. His statement that my letters to him were of a character such that he could not answer them needs no further comment than to point that in such case it was his clear duty instantly to resign. His publication of the various private letters between his wife and himself and me would furnish any additional justification were such needed for his summary separation from the service. He does not give the state department's final letter to him, which runs as follows:

"Sept. 10, 1906.  
"Hon. Bellamy Storer, Paris, France:  
"Your letter of Aug. 3 does not require any comment as a whole, but by direction of the president I answer it as regards one point. You assume that in the letter of Dec. 11 the president wrote you not as one official of the United States to another, but a purely personal and private letter, and you state that this letter shows on its face that no answer from you was asked for, suggested or expected.

"It is hard to understand your making such a statement in view of the fact that the letter you quote derives its entire importance from the accompanying letter, which from were asked to read and hand to Mr. Storer, in which Mrs. Storer was informed that unless she took certain definite action your connection with the diplomatic service would have to be severed. It is of course unnecessary to discuss and it ought to be unnecessary even to allude to any proposition so absurd as that this severance of you from the service would be asked for not by the president as president, but in his private capacity. The president was anxious to treat both you and Mrs. Storer with the utmost gentleness and consideration, and it seemed to him that his end could be achieved in the way easiest for you by following the course which he actually did follow. The letter to Mrs. Storer of course became part of the matter of which you were required to take cognizance. In it Mrs. Storer was asked to fulfill certain conditions, failure to fulfill which would require, she was informed, your severance from the service, which condition she never fulfilled. You were requested to read this letter and hand it to her. It is difficult to stigmatize merely as folly the proposition that under these conditions the president's letter required no answer."

"It is never pleasant to have to discuss personal affairs or to quote or explain from personal correspondence which in one reason why it is hard to

be a peculiarly ungentlemanly thing to publish private correspondence. But as Mr. Storer in his extraordinary pamphlet prints various letters written by himself, by me and by Mrs. Storer, I shall set forth briefly the facts of the case, giving certain letters which are necessary in order to understand clearly those which he prints. "I first met the Storer, and his husband, at Washington as a congressman. They were then kind and friendly in their relations with me and my family. I retained a lively recollection of this kind and friendly attitude and because of the affection it inspired I submitted to conduct from Mr. and Mrs. Storer to which I would have submitted from no other ambassador and his wife, and I did not resent their actions until it became evident that they were likely to damage American interests. Mrs. Storer insisted to me often that their change of creed had proved a deadly blow to her husband's career and they were suffering for conscience's sake. I accepted this statement as true, and it gave me a certain chivalric feeling that I ought to do what I could to help them and be as patient as possible with them.

"Under President McKinley Mr. Storer was made minister first to Belgium and then to Spain. About the time of my accession to the vice presidency I wrote to President McKinley's request to Mr. or Mrs. Storer that the president desired me to make an ambassador. Mr. and Mrs. Storer were greatly interested in securing the promotion of Archbishop Ireland to be a cardinal. I had and have a sincere respect and admiration for Archbishop Ireland, a respect and admiration which I have often publicly expressed. The letters from me to Mr. and Mrs. Storer quoted in Mr. Storer's pamphlet give with precision my views both upon Archbishop Ireland and upon the possibility or propriety of my taking in his behalf the steps which the Storer asked, and I can add nothing to what these letters themselves show. When they first wrote to me on the subject I was governor of New York.

"Not being president myself and not having thought out with clearness the exact situation, I asked President McKinley whether he could properly do anything to help Archbishop Ireland. He responded that it was not a matter with which he could with propriety interfere, although he expressed himself as having the same high opinion of the archbishop that I had. I had a further conversation with the president on the subject, either just before or just after my election as vice president, in which he stated what he felt was the proper position—a position with which I absolutely agreed.

"Following this conversation, in my letter to Mrs. Storer of Nov. 23, 1906, quoted by Mr. Storer in his pamphlet, I stated with absolute clearness my position and why it was out of the question for the president to try to get any archbishop made cardinal, and all the letters quoted by Mr. Storer as having been subsequently written by me to him or to his wife take precisely the same position.

"I explained repeatedly that my friendship and admiration for Archbishop Ireland (which is like my friendship and admiration for Bishop Laurence of the Episcopal church and Bishop Cranston of the Methodist church, like my friendship and admiration for many clergymen of many denominations—Baptists, Lutherans and others) would make me pleased to accord any good fortune attend him or any churchman like him of any creed, but that I could not interfere for his promotion or indeed in any way in the ecclesiastical affairs of any church.

"This was also the position I took in all private conversation, and the assertion that I took an opposite position from that which I was thus repeatedly expressing in writing is not only an untruth, but an absurd untruth, for I would, of course, not say privately to any one the opposite of what I say in writing. Mr. Storer to that same person, Mr. Storer, and various other people, after conversations with me, put down memoranda as to what they remember I had said. If such action was taken it was, of course, dishonorable. No one of them ever showed me or would have ventured to show me any such memorandum, and it is nonsense to expect to bind me by a memorandum the existence of which was concealed from me.

"As for Mr. Storer's assertion that I authorized him to say to his holiness that, as a personal favor to me, I wished Bishop Ireland appointed cardinal in Austria. I gave him no such authorization. Mr. Storer proceeds to say that he at once wrote me a letter giving a full account of his visit to the Vatican and of the message he personally gave the pope. A careful search of the files in my office fails to show any such letter from him.

"On Dec. 19 I had written him agent a verbal request made to me by an ecclesiastical friend that I should write a letter for Archbishop Ireland.

"I told him, of course, that I could not interfere in such a matter, as it was none of my business who was made cardinal; that personally I had a very strong friendship and admiration for the archbishop, and that individually it would please me greatly to see him made cardinal, just as it pleased me when Dr. Satterlee was made bishop of Washington, but that I could not interfere in one case than in the other—in short, that my feeling for the archbishop was due to my respect for him as a useful and honorable man, and such a feeling as I have had for Phillips Brooks and for many other

clergymen of various denominations, but that I could not as president in any way try to help any clergyman of any denomination to high rank in that denomination.

"I say that I never received such a letter as that which Mr. Storer alleges he wrote me. I may add that I am by no means certain he ever sent me such a letter, my doubt being due to the facts I am about to set forth, which show that when he now attempts to describe the letters he sent me Mr. Storer's memory becomes marvellously treacherous.

"Shortly after this he received another letter from me, in which I said: 'While I am president and you are ambassador neither of us in his public relations is to act as Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, and we have to be careful not merely to do what is right, but so to carry ourselves as to show that we are doing what is right. I shall ask you not to quote me to any person in any shape or any way in connection with any affairs of the Catholic church and yourself not to take action of any kind which will give ground for the belief that you as an American ambassador are striving to interfere in the affairs of the church.'

"As soon as I became president I began to receive letters from Mrs. Storer asking for the promotion of Mr. Storer and letters from both of them complaining that the work in Madrid was ungenial and complaining also of the character and standing of various people in the public service. On Sept. 22, 1901, I wrote Mrs. Storer writing me urging that I should appoint Mr. Storer to the cabinet and specifying as a desirable place the war department, of which you were the head, the letter running: 'Please give him either the navy or war. . . . I pray that Bellamy, who so richly deserves it, shall have a chance for honorable service at home in his country.'

"When I explained that I did not intend to remove any one or make any changes in the cabinet at the time she wrote me on Oct. 17 suggesting the ambassador at London and Paris as it places for her husband."

"My letter of May 15, 1900, to Mrs. Storer says: 'Your letter of the 4th has just come to hand; also that of the 6th. I am very, very fond of you, and that is the reason your letters put me in a quandary. You want me to do all kinds of things that I cannot possibly do. One incident which I actually cannot put on paper came to my personal knowledge in connection with a high Catholic ecclesiastic in Cuba, which was of a character so revolting and bestial that it made one feel that the whole hierarchy in the island needed drastic reformation. You must remember how hampered I am in writing from the fact that I do not like to see any one admit for a moment the right of a foreign potentate to interfere in American public policy. For instance, you speak of the pope being angry with Archbishop Ireland for not stopping the war with Spain. As far as I am concerned I would resent as an impertinence any European, whether pope, kaiser, czar or president, daring to be angry with any American because of his action or inaction as regards any question between America and an outside nation. No pretension of this kind should be admitted for one moment.'

**Physician Shot by Stable Hand.**  
CHESTER, Vt., Dec. 10.—Dr. Charles W. Ray, a prominent physician, was shot and seriously wounded in a quarrel with Frank Turner, a young man employed by Dr. Ray as a stable hand. Dr. Ray was hit twice, one bullet merely grazing the skin on the right side of his body, while the other penetrated his left side and came out at the back. It is believed that he will recover. Turner was placed under arrest. He is nineteen years old and is the son of Rev. W. S. Turner of Maplewood, Mass.

**Pennacola Trial Ends.**  
PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 10.—After a trial lasting twelve days the case against Manager Harlan and seven employees of the Jackson Lumber company of Alabama was concluded last night by the jury finding Harlan guilty of conspiring to commit perjury and exonerating Manager Harlan and four others.

**Policeman's Button Saved Him.**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Roundsmen Henry Stuel shot John Gatewood, aged twenty-four years and colored, dead in Long Island City. Gatewood, residing at 100th Street, was shot by Policeman Charles Campbell, a bullet glancing from a button on the latter's coat. Stuel, who had witnessed the shooting, then put a bullet through Gatewood's head.

**Eric's Paymaster Dead of Apoplexy.**  
NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Charles N. White, for many years paymaster for the Erie railroad, is dead here of apoplexy. He was born in New York city in 1827 and was connected with the Erie road for twenty years. His wife, who died some years ago, was formerly Miss Elizabeth Crosby of Akron, O.

**Held For Slaying Wife.**  
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 10.—Michael Ritzke of Wilmington, Del., was arrested as he stepped from a train here last night and held for the Delaware authorities. Ritzke is charged with having shot and killed his wife Saturday night.

**Switzer Is Again Very Ill.**  
ROME, Dec. 10.—Reliable information received here from Constantinople described the illness of Turkey as again dangerously ill with an affection of the bladder.

**ON GRIDIRON GRILL**

Washington's Unique Club Gives Jolly Banquet.

JOKES ON PRESIDENT AND CAPTAINS

Clubmen Take Liberties With High and Low—Score Taft, Root, Tillman and Hearst—No Speeches Are Printed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Simplified spelling, the trip to Panama, adjustment of affairs in Cuba, discharge of the negro battalion, the recent elections, exploits of modern financiers and most of the matters which have recently figured in the news of the day made sport at the first winter dinner of the Gridiron club.

The dinner was held in the New Willard hotel, and captains of industry mingled with President Roosevelt's captains of the administration. The president was the principal guest, and with him were Secretaries Shaw, Taft and Hitchcock. Vice President Fairbanks had a seat beside the president, and the Italian, British, Russian and Japanese ambassadors had seats at the president's table. So did Speaker Cannon.

From New York came J. Pierpont Morgan, Edward H. Harriman, Stuyvesant Fish, James Speyer, F. L. Underwood, Paul Morton, Frank A. Vanderlip, Timothy L. Woodruff, Oscar S. Straus and Perry Belmont. The army was represented by Lieutenant General H. C. Corbin (retired) and Major General George L. Gillespie (retired). President Roosevelt in a democratic guest at any social function, but it is at Gridiron club affairs that he most relaxes and gives laughter its full measure.

Gridiron club humor takes liberties with high and low, the president not excepted, but it is always understood that he shall have an opportunity to reply. Never does he neglect this privilege. The times the president has sat at the Gridiron board are many, but never yet did he fail to give the fun-makers as good as they sent.

The unexpected policies of the Roosevelt administration have been targets for much Gridiron wit and humor in the last five years, and no guest has enjoyed more good natured grilling than the president. Once or twice the satires have been so severe that the president, while laughing at the points scored, has taken occasion to make a serious speech, criticizing the economic hosts and his opponents in and out of congress.

With the menu card was a dictionary, which abounded in truths as well as simplified spelling. Each page contained one or two wise saws and illuminating maxims. Here are a few: "A word to the wise depends on how it's said." "You never miss the water when the stock goes high." "There's many a slip twixt congress and the supreme court." This was printed immediately above Senator Beveridge's picture.

"Fine feather dusters make fine governors." "Even a feather duster will turn." "The big stick never strikes twice in the same place, it doesn't have to." "Many are sold, but few admit it." "It's a wise candidate who goes to Mexico." "Where there's a will there's an inheritance tax." "No laugus best who spends only 6015."

"A little lemon is a dangerous thing." There were songs addressed to Messrs. Roosevelt, Tillman and Taft, and the big secretary of war had an exciting introduction for his speech. This was in the form of an act entitled "Cuba," which gave the Gridiron club's idea of how the secretary of war had settled the trouble in the island.

A club member made up to represent Mr. Taft suddenly entered, making much noise and carrying what seemed to be a radium stove. "Well, Mr. Taft," inquired the presiding officer, "what are you going to do with that junk you are carrying around?" "This is the Cuban situation," remarked Taft, dropping the stove as he rubbed his burned hands, "and I am going to leave it on the front steps of the White House."

"Unless all the battleships are out of commission the chances are that you won't find anybody at home," said the presiding officer.

"Well," said Taft, "I've got to go back to more peaceful things, such as suspending orders about negro troops, so I'll leave it here."

With that the counterfeited secretary of war rushed from the room amid cries of "Stop that man!"

The president in perplexity asked what should be done with the troublesome question and a club member answered: "This is a horse on us, and we ought to meet this emergency by establishing a stable government."

noble efforts to relieve the financial stringency among the voters of New York deserves recognition.

"But I don't want to be governor," expostulated Mr. Hearst. "I'll never run for any office again except the presidency—and I've got the price." Mr. Hearst waved a large wad of greenbacks, which was instantly taken from him by one of the Cubans.

"What do I get for this money?" demanded the late Democratic candidate for governor of New York.

"Pardon, senator," exclaimed another of the Cubans as he handed Mr. Hearst a lemon.

"What, another lemon?" groaned Mr. Hearst and promptly fainted.

President Roosevelt, as usual, made a stirring speech, but as the rules of the club prevent the reporting of speeches, what he said cannot be given in print.

**EX-SENATOR SHOT.**  
Mrs. Anna M. Bradley Creates a Sensation at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Ex-United States Senator Arthur Brown of Utah lies in a critical condition in the Emergency hospital from a pistol wound in the abdomen inflicted by Mrs. Anna M. Bradley of Salt Lake City, who arrived here from that city. The shooting occurred in Senator Brown's apartment in the Raleigh hotel, where Mrs. Bradley also had registered under the name of A. B. Brown. She was taken into custody and was locked up in the matron's room of the First precinct police station.

Senator Brown was conveyed to the hospital, where he was immediately put upon the operating table. Two shots were fired, one grazing his left hand and the other entering the abdomen and lodging in the liver. After working over him for nearly two hours the surgeons decided that for the present at least they would make no further attempt to find the bullet.

After being assigned a room upon her arrival here Mrs. Bradley immediately went to Senator Brown's apartment. There were no witnesses to the shooting, but a foot maid heard the shots and at once notified the management. According to her statement at the police station, where she talked freely with the newspaper men, Mrs. Bradley came to Washington to demand that Senator Brown marry her. She said that their relations were well known in Salt Lake City.

"I asked him if he was going to do the right thing by me," she said, maintaining a remarkable composure. "His reply was to put on his overcoat and start to leave the room, and I shot him. I labor acts of this character, but in this case it was fully justified."

**TUNNEL FROM LONG ISLAND.**  
Subway Contractors Push a Pipe Through to New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—When a ten inch pipe was forced through from the Brooklyn shaft of the rapid transit tunnel to the shaft at the end of the New York bore at 3 o'clock on Saturday it opened up the first communication under the East river between Long Island and New York through the transportation tunnels now building. The engineers expect that the headings will meet tomorrow or Wednesday.

When the pipe was sent into the Manhattan bore there was great rejoicing among the workmen and engineers at both ends of the tunnel. The pipe was put through for the purpose of checking up the lines of the tunnel, and when measurements were taken it was found that the lines of the bores came to within one-tenth of an inch of alignment.

D. L. Hough, president of the New York Tunnel company, which has charge of the work, is arranging to have the mayor, the borough presidents of Manhattan and Brooklyn and members of the rapid transit commission walk through the completed tunnel. The tube is thirty-two feet below the river bed.

**Fifteen Saved in MidOcean.**  
NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 10.—Captain Frederick of the Norwegian bark Wellington, his wife and fifteen members of the crew of the vessel were rescued from a small boat in an exhausted condition by the Elder Dempster steamer Sokoto in midocean. The Wellington was waterlogged when deserted. The Sokoto took the rescued persons to Havana.

**France and Vatican in Deadlock.**  
PARIS, Dec. 10.—France seeks to face an alarming religious crisis.

Reports of the pope's eleventh hour rejection of the government's final project under which Catholic worship could be continued under the common law turns out to be only too true, and the deadlock now is apparently complete.

**Ex-Judge Bryan Dead.**  
BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—William Shepard Bryan, Sr., for fifteen years one of the judges of the court of appeals of Maryland, is dead here of general debility, aged seventy-nine years. His son, William Shepard Bryan, Jr., is the present attorney general of Maryland.

**Sixty Drowned Off Tokyo.**  
TOKYO, Dec. 10.—A number of sampan (small harbor boats) belonging to the Japanese cruiser Kitose were caught in a squall here while returning from a trip. A number of the boats were overturned, and sixty men were drowned.

**Shah Somewhat Better.**  
TEHRAN, Dec. 10.—The shah, although very ill, was somewhat better in the last twenty-four hours. Parliament has demanded an immediate answer from the government as to whether the constitution is to be signed or not.

**Seasonable Suggestions**

**Underwear**  
Our underwear sole cottons Saturday and Monday. The assortments are getting low and cannot be duplicated, therefore buy now if you would save money.  
Men's \$1.00 Lathamdowne fleece, 75c.  
50c Sanitary grey fleeces 33c.  
Men's H. K. D. flannel fleeces 50c  
Ladies' 50c fleeces lined union suits 39c.  
Ladies' \$1.00 wool finish union suits 99c.  
Ladies' \$1.00 Lachawanna mills wool suits 79c.

**Cotton Blankets**  
10-4 grey or white 48c.  
10-4 grey or white 58c.  
10-4 extra 68c.  
11-4 grey or white 87c.  
11-4 grey or white, extra large \$1  
11-4 extra heavy, large \$1.50  
12-4 grey or white \$1.50  
12-4 extra heavy \$1.75.

**Not Fairy Tales But Facts**  
The above are last season's values regardless of the constant advance of cottons. They were bought nearly two years ago by the Scranton store direct from the mills.

**Holiday Echoes**  
We make a specialty of useful gifts, and invite your attention to our lines. It will be impossible to have them properly displayed before the middle of the week, but we promise a far better line than last season, and shall appreciate a call from you.

**Some Suggestions**  
Fine Line of linen sets, lunch clothes, damasks, damask towels, dories, Japanese drawn work, all linen, Hundreds of Styles of Handkerchiefs, Hand Bags, Wrist bags, Silk Waistings, Plaid Waistings, Roman Stripes Silks, China Silks, Habutai Silks, Beau de Chen, Crepe de chene, Scarfings, Scarfs, Ruffs, Neckwear—from 5c to \$1.25  
Boxed Waistings, Boxed Handkerchiefs, Boxed Umbrellas, Boxed Towels, Gloves, Umbrellas, Silk skirts, Fetherbloom skirts, Satoon skirts, White skirts, Corset Covers, etc, etc.

**Boxed Ruching**  
Two yards of Ruching neatly boxed for 25c. Six yards of Tourist Ruching neatly boxed for 25c.

**New Plaids**  
A pretty line subdued styles entirely new for 19c  
New line for 25c  
New Plaid Silks 85c  
Roman Stripe Waistings etc, etc.

**Red Dress Goods**  
We are headquarters for Red Dress Goods. At least a dozen new weaves in this popular shade at prices guaranteed to be as low or lower than city prices. The Scranton store is abreast with fashion's latest fads and we pass them on to you.

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**MADAME DEAN'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS**  
SOLD IN SAYRE BY THE WEST SAYRE PHARMACY