THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

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HAPPY NEW ZEALAND.

A COUNTRY WHERE THE PEOPLE COUNT FOR SOMETHING.

Laws That Encourage Industry and Frugality and That Discourage the Shylock and Loafer — Government of, by and For the People.

The governments of the Australasian colonies, and especially New Zealand, are gradually nationalizing what in Canada or the United States would be considered individual or corporate business utilities. The legislative measures in Australia proper are not quite so far advanced as in New Zealand, but all the Australian colonies will speedily follow the example of New Zealand.

New South Wales last year closed its first successful financial year under a policy of free trade and a direct land tax on unimproved values.

Usually, when Australian or New Zealand legislation is referred to in the press, it is said to be socialistic, anarchistic, wildcat, experimental or trial legislation, and the people look in vain for explanations. A perusal of the following brief reference to some of the measures will assist the reader in coming to a correct conclusion as to whether the New Zealand laws are in the interest of the whole people or in the interest of a few privileged individuals:

First.—The land and income tax assessment act in force in New Zealand imposes a tax upon incomes and an ordinary tax upon land and mortgages, the amount of which is fixed annually by a rating act. There is also an additional graduated tax upon the unimproved value of land held in large blocks of from one-eighth of a penny to twopence in the pound. Improvements pay no taxes. The income tax is payable upon incomes derived from employment and from business, including investments other than those in mortgages on land, upon which the ordinary land tax is levied. An exemption of £300 is allowed to every person domiciled in New Zealand.

Second.—Advances are made by the government to actual settlers. In fact, any farmer may borrow on the security of his farm and improvements an amount ranging from £25 to £3,000 at 5 per cent interest per annum and repay the principal on very easy terms. On this account existing mortgages in favor of private parties or corporate companies, which are bearing high rates of interest, are being paid off. It is believed that this system will soon be extended, so that the artisan class may take advantage of it.

Third.—The schools are national and free.

Fourth.—Over $1,000,000 has already been expended by the government of New Zealand in establishing technical schools.

Fifth.—The government controls the postoffice and postoffice savings banks, and the deposits in the government savings banks are always available when required.

Sixth.—The government controls and operates the telegraph system in connection with the postal service, and a ten word message costs only 12 cents.

Seventh.—The government controls and operates the telephone system, and the charges are about two-thirds the usual American charges, and the profits go to the government and consequently to the whole people.

Eighth.—The government gives state or national life insurance. The premium rates are lower than the average rates charged by private companies. Every policy holder feels that he has the whole nation as a guarantee behind his risk.

Ninth.—The government is now perfecting plans in regard to national fire insurance.

Tenth.—The government has practically established a state or national bank. South Australia was first to move in the establishing of a national government bank, which is managed in the interest of the people. There is no object in the government forcing citizens into bankruptcy in time of depression.

Eleventh.—The government controls and is responsible for the administration of all estates, for which service a very nominal fee is charged, and the widows and orphans are protected from legal troubles.

Twelfth.—The government charges a graduated succession tax of from 2 to 10 per cent, according to the value of the estate.

Thirteenth.—The government owns and operates all the railroads excepting one short line, which will also soon be nationalized. The freight and passenger rates on the government roads are such as give about 3½ per cent interest on the capital invested. The rates do not discriminate, neither are they differential nor preferential, nor do the people pay freight and passenger rates necessary to provide interest upon watered stock.

Fourteenth.—Women vote at all elections in New Zealand, and also in South Australia, which has undoubtedly had a very beneficial influence.

Fifteenth.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work, for which fair living wages are paid. This gives the workman more time for mental improvement, recreation, health building, etc. Life is considered worth living, and shorter hours also compensate to some extent for the loss of labor caused by the general use of machinery.

Sixteenth.—The large estates, principally acquired by squatters, who located their holdings early in the history of New Zealand, and for which little or nothing was paid, are being purchased by the government for the benefit of actual settlers—that is, the estates are assessed for taxation purposes at the owner's valuation, the government reserving the right to take over the land (excepting a homestead, if required) at the owner's valuation, plus 10 per cent if the owner's valuation is considered too low.

Seventeenth.—A conciliatory board has been established in every town or city where any difficulty is likely to arise between capital and labor. These boards are composed of three representative business men, three representatives from the trades union and a district judge. A strike is impossible in New Zealand.

Nineteenth.—Public libraries, museums, parks and gardens have been established in every city and town; public baths are also found in many places.

Twentieth.—Considerable of the land adjoining the cities and towns is held as public domain, and for small homesteads for the artisan classes.

Twenty-first.—Wednesday afternoon is the usual half holiday. The law compels a half holiday during each week.

I do not know of any country where there are so few very rich and so few very poor as in New Zealand. The laws tend toward providing an equal opportunity to all and to check the overreaching of those possessed with wolfish propensities.

It is quite true that party politics still prevail, and that the government opposition in New Zealand is dissatisfied; also the money lending and land monopolizing classes, likewise those who have had or wish to have special privileges, and their cause is championed by a financially strong wing of the press.

The writer spent over eight months in the Australasian colonies and never met a man who could give good or valid reasons why the so called radical laws should be repealed. The general opinion is that an honest administration of the laws will secure for the people of New Zealand unprecedented contentment and prosperity.—T. J. McBride of Toronto in Citizen and Country.

A NEW CHICAGO ANARCHIST.

Mr. C. T. Yerkes, who controls most of the street railways in Chicago, has been having a tilt with the Chicago Tribune on the subject of street railway fares. Let it be remembered, however, that till Mr. Yerkes bought up a rival newspaper plant (Inter Ocean) in order to have an "organ" instead of buying up (bribing) the whole city press piecemeal, The Tribune had no quarrel with Mr. Yerkes and his street railways, but when the Yerkes "pap" was cut off the "old Trib" began to squeal. In course of its attack on the Yerkes outfit The Tribune says:

"The Tribune contends that the city should have at least one-fifth of the gross receipts of the traction companies, because they can well afford to pay that much for a monopoly of the streets. Those streets belong to the city as a corporation. They do not belong to the aldermen, who have been in the habit of disposing of them to the traction companies for bribes."

The Tribune figures are altogether too low. Even a 3 cent fare would pay a big profit. But allowing the 4 cent rate, and giving the city 1 cent, let us see what it would amount to.

During a single day (jubilee week) the street cars carried over 1,250,000 passengers. If 1 cent on each fare had gone into the city treasury, it would have amounted to the snug little sum of $12,500. Let us say that the average is just half the amount. This would mean during the year $2,281,250.

This would go a long way toward paying the expense of running the city. Yes, "the streets belong to the city"—and not to boodle aldermen.

But if any party or organization not duly labeled "Republican" or "Democratic" should suggest municipal ownership, or even the taxation of 1 cent, the "old Trib" would get black in the face and sit up nights to howl "confiscation," "vested rights," "revolution," "blood" and "anarchy."

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

It will be observed that the basic practical principles of both the communal meeting and the Landsgemeinde are these two:

(1) That every citizen shall have the right to propose a measure of law to his fellow-citizens—this principle being known as the Initiative.

(2) That the majority shall actually enact the law by voting the acceptance or the rejection of the measures proposed. This principle, when applied through ballotings at polling places, on measures sent from legislative bodies to the people, is known as the Referendum.

The Initiative has been practiced in many of the communes and in the several Landsgemeinde cantons in Switzerland in one form or other from time immemorial. In the past score of years, however, it has been practiced by petition in an increasing number of cantons not having the democratic assemblage of all the citizens.

The Referendum owes its origin to two sources. One source was in the vote taken at the communal meeting and the Landsgemeinde. The principle sometimes extended to cities, Berne, for instance, in the fifty-five years from 1469 to 1524, taking sixty referendary votings. The other source was in the vote taken by the ancient cantons on any action by their delegates to the federal Diet, or congress, these delegates undertaking no affair except on condition of referring it to the cantonal councils—ad referendum.

The principles of the Initiative and Referendum have of recent years been extended so as to apply, to a greater or lesser extent, not only to cantonal affairs in cantons far too large for the Landsgemeinde, but to certain affairs of the Swiss Confederation, comprising three million inhabitants. In other words, the Swiss nation to-day sees clearly, first, that the democratic system has manifold advantages over the representative; and, secondly, that no higher degree of political freedom and justice can be obtained than by granting to the least practicable minority the legal right to propose a law and to the majority the right to accept or reject it. In enlarging the field of these working principles, the Swiss have developed in the political world a factor which, so far as it is in operation, is creating a revolution to be compared only with that caused in the industrial world by the steam engine.

The cantonal Initiative exists in fourteen of the twenty-two cantons; in some of them, however, only in reference to constitutional amendments. Usually, the proposal of a measure of cantonal law by popular initiative must be made through petition by from one-twelfth to one-sixteenth of the voters of the canton. When the petition reaches the cantonal legislature the latter body is obliged, within a brief period, specified by the constitution, to refer the proposal to a cantonal vote. If the decision of the citizens is then favorable, the measure is law, and the executive and judicial officials must proceed to carry it into effect.

The cantonal Referendum is in constant practice in all the cantons except Freiburg, which is governed by a representative legislature. The extent, however, to which the Referendum is applied varies considerably. In two cantons it is applicable only to financial measures; in others it is optional with the people, who sometimes demand it, but oftener do not; in others it is obligatory in connection with the passage of every law. More explicitly: In the canton of Vaud a mere pseudo-referendary right exists, under which the Grand Council (the legislature) may, if it so decides, propose a reference to the citizens. Valais takes a popular vote only on such propositions passed by the Grand Council as involves a one and a half per cent increase in taxation or a total expenditure of 60,000 francs. With increasing confidence in the people, the cantons of Lucerne, Zug, Bale City, Schaffhausen, St. Gall, Ticino, Neuchatel, and Geneva refer a proposed law, after it has passed the Grand Council, to the voters when a certain proportion of the citizens, usually one-sixth to one-fourth, demand it by formal petition. This form is called the optional Referendum. Employed to its utmost in Zurich, Schwyz, Berne, Soleure, Bale Land, Aargau, Thurgau, and the Grisons, in these cantons the Referendum permits no law to be passed or expenditure beyond a stipulated sum to be made by the legislature without a vote of the people. This is known as the obligatory Referendum. Glarus, Uri, the half cantons of Niwald and Obwald (Unterwald) and those of Outer and Inner Appenzell, as cantons, or demi-cantons, still practice the democratic assemblage—the Landsgemeinde.

OPENING THE COLUMBIA.

In response to the call published a few weeks ago, a number of leading farmers of Sherman county met at the City hotel last Saturday. The meeting was called to order by J. B. Wheat who announced the purpose of the meeting and made a few pointed remarks. A. C. Huff was elected chairman and W. H. Ragsdale, secretary. After discussing the advantages of an open river for transportation, J. B. Wheat, O. P. Hulse and Carl Peetz were elected delegates to attend the Farmers and Wheatgrowers' convention at The Dalles, January 11th, for the purpose of drafting resolutions to be presented to our representatives in congress, urging the necessity of immediate action in the matter of opening the Columbia river to navigation.

The Dalles meeting will be followed by a convention of farmers and business men at Astoria.

A vote of thanks was tendered J. J. Wiley for his kindness in furnishing his parlors as a meeting place.

Many persons affect to see a danger in the growing sentiment of socialism who can see no danger in the rapid growth of trusts. Combination, concentration, consolidation, is going forward in all lines. Almost every day the formation of a new trust is announced. Aside from the trusts themselves, which are the foremost visible evidence of this consolidation of interests which is steadily going on, all sorts of syndicates are being formed and all kinds of combinations and concentrations of business interests are being effected. This is socialism turned upside down, and if the movement continued without check there will come a time when there will be a turning over. How far away this may be it would be idle to prophesy.—Des Moines Iowa News.

"Do you see that fellow?" asked a gentleman of the writer the other day. "He carries nearly a thousand dollars in money orders in a belt about his waist. The individual alluded to is one whose business takes him about over the country. He had been saving money and had been putting it in the form of money orders, believing this the safest way of carrying it. He is perfectly right; his money is as safe as the government; it can not be lost through any bank failure. The incident serves as an illustration of the need of a postal savings bank system.—The Dalles Times-Mountaineer.

A tobacco manufacturing establishment in Toledo has gone out of business, and quite a number of people have been thrown out of work. The owners state that they were unable to compete with the tobacco trust. At the same time a report comes from Cincinnati to the effect that the tobacco planters of Kentucky are being squeezed and are forced to accept lower prices for their products, and threats are made of beginning proceedings to disrupt the big combine. No doubt the tobacco trust is enjoying the highest kind of prosperity, and its little weakly competitors and its working people, including the planters, are very foolish in not being on the inside.

Columbus was deemed a crank by the people of his time. So were Galilei, Jenner, Stephenson and Fulton. Hardly a discoverer or an inventor, an explorer or a philosopher who has made his mark in the history of the world but was dubbed "crank" before his merits were recognized. People who propose impossible things are "cranks." After they have done the impossible things they are geniuses. If it had not been for "cranks," the human race today would be living in caves, wearing the skins of beasts for clothing and eating raw meat for dinner. The "crank" is the advance agent of civilization.

YOU CAN PATENT anything you invent or improve; also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo. for free examination and advice.
BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No Atty's fee before patent.
Write to C. A. SNOW & CO. Patent Lawyers. WASHINGTON, D.C.

A Great Fuel Saver.

Having applied for Letters Patent, I am now prepared to furnish my improved heater to all who make a study of economy and comfort. The device is so constructed that it removes the cold air from the floor, passes it through the fire and discharges it, heated, into the room, or it may be conducted into an ajoining room or room above, by means of piping, thus making it possible to heat two or more rooms with only the expense and trouble of one stove, besides making a saving of at least 30 per cent of fuel. In testimony we offer the following statements given by gentlemen who are using our fuel saving device:

Moro, Or. Dec. 27 1898.

To the Public:

I wish to say that I have given A. J. Kellogg's heating attachment a thorough trial and find it highly satisfactory. I use from one-third to one-half less fuel now than before securing the attachment to heat the same room, besides heating a room up stairs from the same stove. Mr. Kellogg deserves success as he has a practical fuel-saver.

Yours Respectfully
W. C. Williams,
Mgr. New Moro Hotel.

Moro, Or., Dec. 26 1898.

Gentlemen

I am very much pleased with Mr. Kellogg's patent stove. I have one in my hotel and am saving fuel by heating two rooms. I take great pleasure by showing people the same.

Yours Truly,
J. Wiley.

Moro, Ore. Dec. 27 1898.

To the Public:

I wish to say I have purchased from Mr. A. J. Kellogg one of the combined heaters, tested it thoroughly and find that it reduces my fuel from 80c a day to 40c per day and can be proven if you will step in at my place of business, besides heating an axtra room 20x30.

W. Hoggard.

Moro, Ore., 27, 1898.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to cerify that I have used one of the heaters in my confectionary store in Moro, that is manufactured by Mr. Kellogg, and I find it a fuel saver, and a double heat distributer and would recommend it to all.

Wm. Holder.

It will pay you to investigate the matter since fuel is so expensive.

Respt. A. J. Kellogg.

Read the great reform magazine, The New Time. A fearless champion of the Public Ownership of railroads, mines, telegraph lines, trusts and monopolies. The leading advocate of Direct Legislation, by majority vote through the Initiative and Referendum. One hundred pages, monthly, superbly illustrated and edited, and not a dull paragraph. Circulation nearly 100,000 and booming. One dollar a year, ten cents a copy. Read it, circulate it. The New Time Company, 53 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Business Brevities.

Don't forget that Thompson's photo gallery is now located in Moro over the Republic office.

The new lines of hats and shoes at Pulliam & Jones' must be seen to be appreciated. Wasco, Oregon.

Choice cuts of beef, pork, veal, and mutton, also sausage, bologna, etc. at the Columbia Packing Company's. Wasco, Oregon.

Don't buy a heating stove until you see the fuel saving device for sale by A. J. Kellogg, samples of which can be seen at Holder's free reading room, Hoggard's bowling alley, or either of the hotels. You can heat two rooms with less fuel than is ordinarily required for one.

E. Peoples has just received a nice line of White and Queen sewing machines which he desires to have you examine. He also has some new designs in handsome bronze hat racks, towel racks, and wall pockets. Call and see them before you buy your Christmas presents.

Notice of Settlement.

We must have all money due the firms of Hayes & Dunahoo, and Johnson & Dunahoo, by January 1st.

Johnson & Dunahoo.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, November 3, 1898.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Grant E. Kellogg against George Davis and Dan R. McGregor intervenor for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 6986, dated March 23, 1897, upon the NE¼ Section 25, Township 1 North Range 17 E. W. M., in Sherman County, Oregon with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 29 day of December, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. Wm. Henrichs, county clerk is authorized to take the testimony herein at his office at Moro, Oregon, on December 22, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, December 12, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before William Henrichs, County Clerk, at Moro, Oregon, on Friday, January 27, 1899, viz:

OTIS B. MESSINGER,

of Erskinville, Homestead application No. 4698 for the NW¼ Sec. 33, Tp. 1 S., R. 16 E. W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Carl Peetz, of Moro, Oregon; John Johnson, A. Erskine and T. J. Farra, all of Erskineville, Oregon.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

W. O. HADLEY,
DEALER IN
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, Etc.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing.
MORO, OREGON.

Studebaker WAGONS AND CARRIAGES
are made from the best timber, seasoned under cover by time.
The same discrimination is exercised in the selection of every part.
Call and see our Agent.
He will explain all the good points, or send your address and we will mail you our handsome souvenir catalogue.
Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.
FOR SALE BY
F. H. MEADER,
Moro - - Oregon.

Saddles, Saddles, Saddles,
for sale by
Henry Krause.

J. M. PATTERSON, President. V. C. BROCK, Cashier.
Sherman County Bank
Wasco, Oregon.
Sight Exchange Sold on New York, Portland and The Dalles.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts kept subject to check. Collections made at reasonable rates.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Columbia Southern Railway

Time schedule. In effect July 1, 1898. Connection is made with O. R. & N. passenger train at Biggs.

Leave		Arrive
6:45 p.m.	Biggs	2:30 p.m.
7:10	Gibsons	1:10
7:25	Wasco	12:50
7:45	Klondyke	12:30
7:53	Summit	12:20
8:08	Hay Canyon Junction Hay Canyon	11:58 a. m.
8:12	McDonalds	11:55
8:33	DeMoss	11:40
9:30	Moro	11:30 a. m.
Arrive		Leave

E. E. LYTLE, President. C. O'REILLY, Gen. Manager.

O. R. & N. CO.

Depart for	TIME SCHEDULE FROM BIGGS	Arrive from
Fast Mail 12:38 a. m.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	Fast Mail 2:16 a. m.
Spokane Flyer 6:23 p. m.	Walla Walla, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	Spokane Flyer 6:06 a. m.
8:00 p. m.	OCEAN STEAMSHIPS FROM PORTLAND Sailing dates subject to change For San Francisco, sail Sept. 6, 6, 29.	4:00 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	TO ALASKA Sept. 23	5:00 p. m.
8:00 p. m. Ex Sunday	COLUMBIA RIVER STEAMERS To Astoria and way landings	4:00 p. m. Ex Sunday
6:00 a. m. Ex Sunday	WILLAMETTE RIVER Oregon City, Newberg, Salem, way landings.	4:30 p. m. Ex Sunday
7:00 a. m. Tues Thurs and Sat.	WILLAMETTE AND YAMHILL RIVERS Oregon City, Dayton and way landings	3:30 p. m. Mon. Wed. and Fri.
6:00 a. m. Tues Thurs and Sat.	WILLAMETTE RIV. Portland to Corvallis and way landings	4:30 p. m. Tues Thurs and Sat.
Lv Riparia 1:45 a. m. Ex Sat.	SNAKE RIVER Riparia to Lewiston	Lv Lewistn 8:45 a. m. Ex Friday

W. H. HURLBURT, G. P. A., Portland, Or.
E. A. GILBERT, Agt., Biggs, Or.

NEW FEED STABLE.
CAMPBELL & SHORT, Prop.
Put your team up at the new feed stable west of Clayton's blacksmith shop. Good feed, good stalls, good corral for loaded wagons.
Wasco, Oregon.
Feed For Sale In Any Quantity.

Furniture
Chairs, Lounges, Mattresses, Matting and Iron Beds.
Pictures Framed to ord
Our Prices are the Low
Wasco, Oregon. J. A. E

....W. M. BARNETT....
Dealer in
General Merchandise
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Farm Machinery Wagons, Etc., Etc.

RED BARN,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
Good Rigs, Good Feed
Terms reasonable
Moro, Oregon
W. C. JOHNSTON & CO.

When the Train stops at The Dalles, Get off on the South Side at the
New Columbia Hotel
This large and popular hotel does the principal hotel business, and is prepared to furnish the best accomodations of any House in the city at
$1.00 per day. First-class Meals 25c.
Office for all Stage Lines leaving The Dalles for all points in Eastern Oregon an Eastern Washington, located in hotel.
Corner Front and Union Sts.
J. M. TOOMEY, Prop.
The Dalles.

The Regulator Line
The Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Co.
Steamers—"REGULATOR" and "DALLES CITY" daily between The Dalles and Portland. Passenger and Freight service.
Passenger Service—We offer unsurpassed inducements to passengers, and respectfully solicit their patronage. Our specialties are Comfort, Quick Time and Pleasure. Our steamers have been put in thorough repair, and facilities added for the comfort and ease of patrons.
Pleasure—Too much cannot be said in favor of this line as a pleasure route. It is almost enough to say that "It is down the Columbia." The cooling breezes, the grand scenery, the freedom from smoke and dust, combine to make it a most enjoyable trip. Try it.
Freight—We are at all times prepared to handle carefully freight of all kinds, with promptness. We have a commodious warehouse, where shipments can be taken care of until called for. Wool and wheat shipments especially solicited.
Rates—Our rates will always be found as low as the lowest, and always as low as is possible to make them. Our aim is to endeavor to keep in line with our former policy, and make it in fact as well as name, "THE REGULATOR LINE." Write for rates and illustrated folder. Purchase your tickets and ship your freight via "THE REGULATOR LINE." Correspondence solicited.
W. C. Allaway, General Agent, The Dalles, Oregon.

A $65.00 Machine For $18.50 Cash with Order and Coupon
The Improved New High-Arm "Arlington" Self-Threading Sewing Machine
NEW HOME STYLE
LATEST BEST CHEAPEST

$19.50 AND Coupon, if sent C. O. D. or on trial
STYLE No. 55. "ARLINGTON."
Shipped to anyone, anywhere, on 10 days' free trial, in your home, without asking one cent in advance.
10 years' written warranty with each machine.
A strictly high-grade Sewing Machine, finished throughout in the best possible manner. It possesses all modern improvements and its mechanical construction is such that in it are combined simplicity with great strength, thus insuring ease of running, durability, and making it impossible for the machine to be put out of order. It sews fast and makes a perfect stitch with all kinds of thread and all classes of material. Always ready for use and unrivalled for speed, durability and quality of work. Notice the following points of superiority:
The Head of the "Arlington" swings on patent socket hinges, firmly held down by a thumb screw, strong, substantial, neat and handsome in design, and beautifully ornamented in gold. Bed plate has rounded corners and is inlaid or countersunk, making it flush with top of table. Highest Arm—Space under the arm is 5½ inches high and 9 inches long. This will admit the largest skirts, and even quilts. It is Self-Threading—Absolutely no holes to put thread through except eye of needle. Shuttle is cylinder, open on end, entirely self threading, easy to put in or take out; bobbin holds a large amount of thread. Stitch Regulator is on the bed of the machine, beneath the bobbin winder, and has a scale showing the number of stitches to the inch, and can be changed from 8 to 32 stitches to the inch. Feed is double and extends on both sides of needle; never fails to take goods through; never stops at seams; movement is positive; no springs to break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. Automatic Bobbin Winder—For filling the bobbin automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. Machine does not run while winding bobbin. Light Running—Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue the operator, makes little noise and sews rapidly. Stitch is a double lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not ravel, and can be changed without stopping the machine. Tension is a flat spring tension, and will admit thread from 8 to 150 spool cotton without changing. Never gets out of order. The Needle is a straight, self-setting needle, flat on one side, and cannot be put in wrong. Needle Bar is round, made of case-hardened steel, with oil cup at the bottom to prevent oil from getting on the goods. Adjustable Bearings—All bearings are case-hardened steel and easily adjusted with a screw driver. All lost motion can be taken up, and the machine will last a lifetime. Attachments—Each machine is furnished with necessary tools and accessories, and in addition we furnish an extra set of attachments in a velvet lined metal box, free of charge, as follows: One ruffler and gatherer, one binder, one shirring plate, one set of four hemmers, different widths up to ⅞ of an inch, one tucker, one under braider, one short or attachment foot, and one thread cutter. Woodwork of finest quality oak or walnut, gothic cover and drawers, nickel-plated rings to drawers, dress guards to wheel, and device for replacing belt.
DON'T PAY HIGH PRICES FOR SEWING MACHINES BUY DIRECTLY OF MANUFACTURERS AND SAVE AGENT'S AND DEALER'S PROFITS
OUR GREAT OFFER. $23.50 is our Special Wholesale Price, but in order to introduce this high-grade sewing machine, we make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class machine at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $18.50 cash and coupon, we will ship the above-described machine anywhere securely packed and crated, and guarantee safe delivery. A ten years' written warranty sent with each machine. Money refunded if not as represented after thirty days' test trial. We will ship C. O. D. for $19.50 with privilege of twenty days' trial on receipt of $5.00 as a guarantee of good faith and charges. If you prefer thirty days' trial before paying, send for our large illustrated catalogue with testimonials, explaining fully how we ship sewing machines anywhere to anyone at the lowest manufacturer's prices without asking one cent in advance. The best plan is to send all cash with order, as you then save the $1.00 discount. Remember the coupon must be sent with order.
Coupon No. 3433 GOOD FOR $5.00 If sent with order for Arlington Sewing Machine No. 55
See Sample Machine at the Republic office, Moro, Ore.