THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

GRANT E. KELLOGG,
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

Published every Thursday by
THE PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Entered at the Wasco, Oregon, postoffice as second-class matter.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1898.

WATCH THESE MEN.

The Smooth Gentlemen of an "Executive Committee" Headed by a Hanna.

A friend has forwarded a copy of a confidential circular sent to banks and corporations by H. H. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee of the Indianapolis monetary convention, which is seeking the absolute destruction of the greenback and the taking of the government "out of the banking business." The circular is too long for reproduction, and one or two paragraphs will suffice. After urging the banks and corporations to bring all possible pressure on their respective congressmen Chairman Hanna says:

"The bill is politically the best measure that has been prepared. It meets the expectations of those who believe there can be no permanent business prosperity until the greenbacks are retired, and it does not oppose the prejudices of those who favor the greenbacks. In other words, the greenbacks, which are a menace to our national credit, are retired without any loss to the treasury and without an issue of bonds by imposing the burden of their current redemption upon the banks in return for the privilege of issuing a certain amount of asset currency. The bill is directly in the interest of the general public—of the farmer, the laboring man and the merchant as well as of the larger importer and the great corporate interests. Yet the banks, under its provisions, have privileges which ought to overcome any objection they may have to it."

The bill is the most infamous ever drafted by legislative criminals and aims to hand over the people, property, bodies and souls, to the banks. It proposes to destroy the greenbacks and to permit the banks to issue fiat paper money based on what the banks owe to the government. As Mr. Hanna says, the banks should be satisfied with this "privilege." It is more than a "license to steal." It proposes compulsory robbery on a national scale. If the banks are successful in bribing such a bill through congress, the results will precipitate a revolution. The New Time refuses to believe that the time has arrived when such a crime can be perpetrated.—New Time.

"No Bonds Forever!"

The word "bond" is brutally frank and savagely honest. A bond is a gyve, a chain, a shackle, and he who wears it is in bondage—in slavery. When a people "bond" themselves, they enslave themselves, and it seems inconceivable that a free people would voluntarily enter into a condition of bondage.

United States bonds are prized by the bondholders or slavemasters of the world beyond all other bonds because the American people are the most submissive bondsmen or slaves in the whole world.

I remember being present at an auction sale of slaves in the Arcade, Magazine street, New Orleans, some 40 years ago.

Among those sold was a strong young wench, black as the ace of spades, who was knocked down at $650. In taking her place in the line of the sold chattels she dug her elbow into her next neighbor, who was a slimmer and lighter wench, and said:

"How much you fotch?"

"Fo' hunnerd 'n ten."

"Golly, is dat all? I fotch jes' $650."

Then she grinned with a triumph of satisfaction over her low priced fellow slave.

Whenever I note the hilarious gymnastics of our "financiers" over the superiority of American bonds in the London market over all other bonds, I invariably think of the poor wench in the Arcade in New Orleans.

That American bond only shows that American bondsmen are rated higher in the world's market than Egyptian fellahs.

I ask you, O American fellow citizens, to join me in the cry, and make it so loud that the world will hear, that so far as America is concerned its eternal fiat is, "No bonds forever."—Reno (Nev.) Enterprise.

An Aid to Honest Officials.

Governor John W. Leedy of Kansas says:

I believe in direct legislation mainly for two reasons:

First.—As I understand it, most of the amendments proposed provide that whenever a law is declared unconstitutional by a supreme court it shall be referred to a poll of the people, and if a majority of the people vote in favor of it it shall become a law, anything in the constitution or constitutional construction to the contrary notwithstanding. This would really make the people supreme. At present they are theoretically supreme, as they can alter their constitution, but that is so difficult a matter that it is almost impossible.

Second.—As a public official I want to be a public servant. I think I know in many things what the people want, but on some I am uncertain, and direct legislation will keep me constantly informed of just what the people want on each measure. It will be a guide to progress, an index finger to the right path, an efficient aid to every honest public official.

A Corporation Court.

Some fellow down in Missouri offered 25 cents to the Western Union Telegraph company to send a message, and after doing so the company demanded one penny for a stamp to put upon the message. The man paid the penny under protest, having witnesses to testify to his protest, and then turned around and sued the company for that 1 cent. The case was tried before Judge Tyree, and he rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant gave notice of appeal, and we presume now the case will come up in the higher courts. When that case reaches old Judge Shiras' anti-income tax combination, the Western Union Telegraph company will get a decision that will make them happy.—Denver Road.

JUST A SAMPLE.

How the Goldbug Press Falls Down In Argument.

The following from the New York Sun is good antigold thunder. It displays the inability of the hireling of Shylock to meet fair questions fairly, and whether you are a "bimetallist" or a good old fashioned Greenbacker the squirming of the leading organ of plutocracy will amuse you:

To the Editor of The Sun:

SIR—The Sun's comments, editorially, this morning on the report of the director of the mint can be answered by the question, What gives gold its fixity and extent of value? Is it its value in the arts or that this and other governments stand ready to receive it at a price above what it would be worth were it not a money metal? Silver has been given a kick, and then the thoughtless wonder what ails it. It has declined about one-half. How much does The Sun think gold would be worth for its value in the arts were it not a money metal? The production of gold and silver has never been exactly in ratio to their coinage value when both were money metals. In the gold excitement of California the same people wanted to demonetize gold who now would decide the question of silver to maintain a dear money.

Do you get 5 cents' worth of nickel in a nickel? Do you get 1 cent's worth of copper in a penny? Do you get $20 worth of gold in a double eagle, were the government not to be considered and it to derive its value in market quotations from its demands in the arts?

If this reasoning is wrong, will you kindly make a Republican of the writer by showing where? M. H. ROBERTS.

The Sun answers that it is the universal consent of mankind and not legislation which gives gold its value. If price is indeed measured by the number of coin units that legislation directs to be made out of a given quantity of it, and that is all. A gold bar containing the same amount of gold that is contained in a $20 piece has the same value as the $20 piece and will buy just as much wheat, cotton, pork, iron or any other commodity from people who are willing to wait to have it turned into coin or who want to manufacture or to export it. Coining gold makes it more convenient to use as currency, but adds nothing to its real value. Nickels and cents in small quantities have a factitious value, but in large quantities they are worth no more than the metal is worth which they contain, whereas gold is worth just as much proportionately in large quantities as in small.

The Nebraska Election.

There are many morals that can be drawn from not only the Nebraska elections, but from those elsewhere. But the one thing that stands out most prominently is the fact as stated last week that the goldbug never sleeps. Other persons and other classes may and do lie on their oars and rest from political labors, but the goldbugs—never. It was never truer than now that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If we would have a government of the people, it is high time we were paying proper attention to matters of government. A recent writer in a contemporary said, "The man who will remain in the cornfield on election day and endanger the election of the United States senator for the sake of getting in 50 bushels of corn one day sooner is selling his birthright for a mess of pottage." Just think of the birthrights sold on Nov. 8 for this beggarly "mess of pottage!" In Kearney county a tie exists between the Populist and Republican candidates for representative. Another farmer got to the polls would have settled it right. As it is it may go wrong in casting lots for the seat.

In numerous other counties Republican representatives are elected by two votes or four votes or seven votes. Less than 40 votes properly distributed would have saved Senator Allen his seat in the United States senate. The voters of Nebraska have not gone back on their principles, but a few careless Populists staid at home, evidently thinking more of housing 50 bushels of corn a day earlier than they thought of their rights as American citizens. They will have six years to curse their carelessness, while a Republican goldbug misrepresents the sentiments of Nebraska in the senate of the United States.—Omaha Nonconformist.

For American's Youth.

In The Youth's Companion for November is an article by Carnegie telling how he managed to make a success of life. Of course the great Scotchman does not reveal to the boy readers of The Companion the fact that a good share of his wealth was got through selling blowhole armor plate to Uncle Sam for $420 a ton, which same he sold to the Russian government for $210 a ton. All such little details have been carefully hidden, but if the manager of The Youth's Companion really wants something salty to give his youthful readers let him get Mark Hanna to write an article upon honesty in politics, in which Mark can point to himself as the only honest politician in the world.—Denver Road.

The People Like It.

The war bonds are filling a long felt want. They are rapidly being absorbed by national banks, who want them as a basis for an expansion of bank notes. During the last year bank notes have increased nearly $25,000,000, the entire circulation Oct. 1 being $235,356,950. The difference between this issue of bank notes and an equal issue of greenbacks would amount to a good deal to the people in the way of taxes, but so long as "the people" prefer to vote for national banks they must not kick if they have to pay more taxes.—S. F. Norton.

Street Railways in London.

The London county council will begin working the street railway lines on Jan. 1. The price paid for the plant is $4,250,000. The system is 25 miles in length, runs through the busiest part of London and carries 106,000,000 passengers a year. The private corporation uses horses, but the county council will substitute electricity as soon as possible. The price paid for the plant is the capital, one year's profit and the reserve fund.

That Grand Air.

"Papa, I want a pug dog. They's so 'ristocratic lookin."

"Bobby, what do you mean by aristocratic looking?"

"W'y, they looks like they'd git hop pin mad if they had ter git a'quainted with anybody."—Brooklyn Life.

It is estimated that there are no fewer than 70,000,000 Europeans who wear wooden shoes. Basswood is ordinarily employed for sabots, but willow is the best material.

Curry combs from 5 cents up, at Henry Krause's in Wasco.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The expected has happened at Manilla. The Filipinos have rebelled against American rule—against the proposed change of masters. What may terminate in a long drawn out war has begun, for the Filipinos will not be brought into subjection in a single engagement.

The outbreak, however, causes no surprise to those who have given any thought to the situation in the Philippine islands the past few months. The natural instincts of the Filipinos made them resent any attempt of the American government to assume control of their affairs. For years they had rebelled against the domination of Spain, and Spain on the other hand had tightened the reins of government and ruled them by force, teaching them to look upon all rulers as tyrants. When Dewey entered Manila harbor last May he found the Filipinos engaged in a war for independence—they were not fighting for a change of masters but to throw off the yoke of oppression. They believed they could govern themselves and believed they were entitled to that privilege—they believe so still.

When the war between America and Spain was closed and peace was declared, the Filipinos had a right to expect of the United States at least a declaration of its policy towards them but after months of waiting this was not made known. On the contrary, they saw the American army at Manila being reinforced and extensive preparations being made to strengthen its position. They could only interpret this to mean the re-establishing of a government similar to the one under which they had suffered for ages, for guns in the hands of Americans were the same to them as guns in the hands of Spaniards. They could see nothing in the future for them but a change of masters—a government at the cannon's mouth. Naturally they resented this, and attempted to drive the American army away before it became stronger.

This outbreak was attributed principally to one cause—the delay on the part of the administration to define its policy toward the Filipinos. Had they been made to understand what sort of treatment they were to expect from the United States, that they were not to be made slaves to a foreign power, they probably would have accepted the situation. But the dilatory measures of the administration, and its flat refusal to receive the representative of Aguinaldo at Washington, the utter contempt with which he was treated, has brought about the conflict. The administration is responsible for the uprising of the Filipinos, which will cost many valuable lives, and make the inhabitants of islands mortal enemies of this government for ever.—Mountaineer.

DEBT OF THE COUNTIES.

Amounts Due the State for Current and Back Taxes.

SALEM, Feb. 10.—There is a large amount due the state from the various counties for current and back taxes, and a great deal of it will soon be pouring into the treasury. State Treasurer Moore, in accordance with the custom of his predecessors, has prepared and sent to the different county treasurers statements as to the amounts due from their counties. The statements show amounts due as follows:

Baker	$ 14,655 06
Benton	14,714 74
Columbia	7,957 66
Clackamas	23,424 89
Clatsop	27,071 14
Coos	14,597 50
Crook	10,794 32
Curry	2,966 20
Douglas	29,417 93
Gilliam	7,521 83
Grant	6,451 41
Harney	12,434 58
Jackson	28,860 50
Josephine	6,508 77
Klamath	6,698 91
Lake	8,903 24
Lane	37,080 04
Lincoln	4,249 42
Linn	41,011 19
Malheur	7,021 36
Marion	50,813 03
Morrow	8,429 68
Multnomah	1,922 54
Polk	25,451 14
Sherman	7,020 43
Tillamook	11,646 58
Umatilla	37,438 36
Union	38,351 26
Wallowa	5,605 60
Wasco	17,512 10
Washington	34,826 19
Yamhill	29,370 30

Filed on The Dalles Townsite.

This morning a man attired in a policeman's uniform, and accompanied by the look of authority that usually goes with such a make-up entered the United States land office at The Dalles and filed an application for a homestead entry on part of the townsite of The Dalles. The line begins at a point near the Columbia, a short distance east of the Umatilla house, and runs one-half mile sonth, thence west the same distance, thence north one-half mile, thence east to the place of beginning, taking in the land on which the greater part of the west end of town, and the O. R. & N. shops are built. The man gave his name as Charles Wise of Portland. His application was rejected.

Additional reports from Gilliam county to a local paper are to the effect that range horses have perished in enormous numbers during the late cold snap. Persons who traveled over that section of the country have seen the animals lying by the roadside, having been frozen to death after reaching the stage of starvation.

Read the add J. A. Ellis has for furniture elsewhere.

How General Burt Was Tricked.

One day when General Andrew S. Burt was lieutenant colonel of the Seventeenth United States infantry Captain Charles A. Booth, then a lieutenant, met him on the rifle range.

Lieutenant Booth was shooting, and he "called" each shot as he fired, without waiting for the markers to signal the result.

"You're a pretty good guesser," said the colonel. "Why don't you admit you're guessing where those shots land?"

"I'll bet you a box of cigars," said the junior officer, "that I can call 20 shots in succession."

"Taken," said the old warrior.

Lieutenant Booth fired.

"Miss," he announced, and a red flag from the target told that this was correct.

Another shot.

"Miss," he declared. A third shot. "Miss again," he said. Fourth shot. "Fourth miss," announced Booth. Another shot. "Miss," again sang out the lieutenant.

"Hold on there," put in Colonel Burt. "What are you trying to do? I thought you were going to fire at the target."

"I'm trying to win my box of cigars," said Lieutenant Booth.

"Don't fire any more," said the colonel. "They're yours."—Chicago Journal.

An Invincible.

When Alcibiades was told that his countrymen had passed sentence of death upon him for being at the head of a conspiracy to overthrow the religious and political constitution of Athens, he said, "I will show them I still live." He obtained from Sparta assurance of personal safety and went hither. He delighted and charmed the Spartans, as he had the Athenians in his earlier years. He adopted their customs and dress and was the strictest Spartan of them all. He wore his hair short, bathed in the icy waters of the Eurotes and ate their black broth and barley bread. They believed that he had been misrepresented. In truth, as Plutarch said, "he changed color more quickly than a chameleon." In Sparta he was grave, temperate and fond of physical exercise; in Ionia he was easy going, luxurious and merry, in Thrace he was drunken, in Thessaly he was devoted to horsemanship, and in the court of the Persian satraps he surpassed Tissaphernes himself in magnificence. As Sparta was to be the prize of the Athenian victory he showed the people their danger, advising them to begin active operations against that city. No better advice could have been given them, and they profited by it.

Manilla Hemp.

Every engineer knows what manilla hemp is, but few are aware that it is the product of a species of banana which is cultivated in certain localities in the Philippine islands. The plant, called by the natives "abaca," throws up a cluster of sheating leaf stalks to a height of 20 or 30 feet, which spread out at the top into a crown of huge undivided leaves. When it is 3 years old it is cut down and the stalks are torn into strips. These strips, while still fresh, are drawn between a knife and a wooden block, and the soft cellulose matter is removed. The fiber is then hung up to dry in the open air until it is fit for use. Each stalk gives about a pound of fiber, and two natives will turn out about 25 pounds a day. The inside fiber, which is thin and weak, is used by the natives for making articles of dress. The familiar manilla rope is made from the fiber of the outer layer which is hard and strong. The whole supply of manilla hemp practically comes from the Philippines, and the United States consumes 41 per cent of it.

Free Passes.

The legislative free pass is still universal in France. Every member of the chamber of deputies has free traveling on any railroad in the country and is furnished with a medal of identification to make sure that he gets his privileges. In the matter of pay they are better off than the British members of parliament, though their indemnity of $5 a day is small beside the $5,000 a year of the United States congressman.

Business Brevities.

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.

Thompson the photographer now has his show-case of sample pictures up and invites the public to call and inspect the work.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, February 11, 1898.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Herbert E. Maricle against Clark E. Brown for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 1824, dated August 17, 1893, upon the S. E. ¼ Section 8, Township 3 South Range 16 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 30th day of March, 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 March 27, 1898 at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

First published Februrry 17.

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.

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

Watch and Jewelry Repairing.
MORO, OREGON.

CANTON Gang Plows.

Acknowledged the superior of all makes. The easiest handled, lightest draft, most durable and turn the soil perfectly. Can be adjusted to work on side hills, where others fail. Have dust proof hub bands and many points of superiority over all others. Made in all sizes with STEEL or CHILLED bottoms and Riding Attachment. Compare them with others and see them work and you will buy a Canton. Manufactured by
PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., CANTON, ILLINOIS.

CANTON "U" BAR LEVER HARROWS

Are the best because they are made of the best steel and are durable. The teeth can be adjusted as to depth and the edges reversed. Frame is thoroughly braced. Made in all sizes. Made by
PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., CANTON, ILLINOIS.

F. H. MEADER, & CO.
Moro - - Oregon.

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	11:58 a. m.
	Hay Canyon	
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. 9, 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 Lewiston 3:45 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 o
Our Prices are the Lo
Wasco, Oregon. J. A

....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 accommodations 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 Self-Threading "Arlington" Sewing Machine
NEW HOME STYLE
LATEST BEST CHEAPEST

Shipped to anyone, anywhere, on 10 days' free trial, in your own 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:
$19.50 AND Coupon, if sent C. O. D. or on trial
STYLE No. 55. "ARLINGTON."
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. Takes in 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.