THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

GRANT E. KELLOGG,
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1898.

PROOFS OF PROSPERITY.

The Kind Furnished by Chicago Capitalistic Papers.

The capitalistic newspapers of Chicago were caught off their guard last week. These Republican mouthpieces of corporate greed, conscienceless brawlers for imperialism; these shameless declaimers of prosperity and freedom, who have persistently rung the changes on McKinley's contribution to the inflated impudence of the time that "employment is seeking labor," printed the following proof of the falsity of their claims the day after Christmas:

"Between 11 o'clock in the morning and 9 o'clock at night 10,000 men and boys and about 100 women ate platefuls of turkey and potatoes and drank cup after cup of steaming hot coffee in the old Waverly theater. This is what they ate and drank: Four thousand five hundred pounds of meat, chiefly turkey; 125 bushels of potatoes, 4,000 loaves of bread, 1 barrel of gravy, 2 barrels of cranberry sauce, 150 gallons of pickles, 500 gallons of milk, and 150 pounds of good coffee.

"In the whole crowd of 10,000 forlorn, hungry people the police failed to discover a single professional crook. After the first 700, who were mostly from cheap lodging and barrel houses, had been fed the crowd was made up chiefly of mechanics and laboring men who were hungry and out of work."

Of the 10,000 9,300 were mechanics and laborers who were hungry and out of work! That is quite a different story from what the same daily newspapers, in their servility to wealth and power, have been trying to have the people believe. They didn't intend to give the lie to their untrue and bombastic claims. They were just caught off their guard, and may be expected to prostitute their calling more recklessly than ever to make up for it.—Social Democratic Herald.

Federal Ownership of Telegraphs.

The situation in Porto Rico promises to force on this government, for a time at least, the experiment of federal ownership of telegraph and telephone lines. The war department now controls all lines in Porto Rico and in the evacuated sections of Cuba. The latter, however, is looked upon as merely transient. In both places the lines are being repaired and the government is handling commercial messages after government matter. The signal service in charge of this work says it is too soon to draw conclusions as to the expense of the service, as the cost for maintenance and long delayed repairs is just now more than the income from the lines. But in six months from the 1st of January the signal service expects to be able to furnish some interesting data as to the profit in the insular wire service.

The military occupation of the lines will naturally continue till the establishment of a civil government, and considerable interest is expressed as to how the management of the lines will be disposed of eventually or whether it will be permanently retained by the government. This enforced object lesson in federal management is naturally expected to have considerable influence pro or con in the agitation for like control in this country.—Washington Post.

As They Do In Switzerland.

How much better it would be for us to vote directly upon measures instead of groping in the dark. In Switzerland the people vote directly upon measures, and as a consequence it is the best governed country in the world. After an election there they know what it means without guessing. By means of the initiative and referendum they have spoiled all the petty little games of the politicians. The people there have demonstrated their ability to deal directly with their problems without the aid of the politicians, who, finding their occupation gone, have gone into useful occupations. Why can't we do as well as the little republic among the Alps? We should make a beginning by working for the introduction of this system, which is called direct legislation, first in our local affairs, then in state affairs, and after thus becoming accustomed to its use we can hope to make national use of it. The one definite result of the recent elections which we can all rejoice over is the adoption by direct vote of the people of South Dakota of a constitutional amendment establishing direct legislation in that state. Let us all work for this system in our respective states. The legislatures of nearly all the states meet this winter. So now is the time to strike.—Medical World.

New Jersey and the Trusts.

Under the elastic corporation laws of New Jersey a charter may be obtained authorizing anybody to do anything or everything. In consequence that state has become the hotbed of trusts and monopolies. Great aggregations of capital find little or no difficulty in obtaining in New Jersey and West Virginia authorization to conduct operations which cannot be initiated in the other states. Then by the comity by which one state gives credence and recognition to the sovereign powers of another state the trusts essay to do business throughout the country. It is said that a single small room in Camden or Trenton may be the "headquarters" of as many as a dozen corporations, with capital mounting into the millions, although the office furniture would not bring $10 at a public sale. These corporations may have but nominal location in New Jersey, but they derive their authority from the extraordinary laxity of the New Jersey laws.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Freemen" and "Slaves."

When the working poor are paid in return for their labor only as much money as will buy them the necessaries of life, their condition is identical with that of the slave who receives those first necessaries at first hand. The former we call "freemen," the latter "slaves," but the difference is imaginary only.—John Adams.

THE LAW IN KANSAS.

LEGISLATURE PASSES STRONG MEASURE AT SPECIAL SESSION.

A Court of "Visitation," With Power to Protect the People From Railway Tyranny—Occasion For Reuniting Kansas Populists.

A Topeka special to the Chicago Record says:

One of the objects of the special session of the Kansas legislature has been accomplished in the passage of a railroad bill. This was the only subject mentioned in the message of the governor as of supreme importance, and the passage of the new law means that the Populist party within six days of the end of its lease of power has performed the action to which it pledged itself when it was elected in 1896. It has been one of the chief complaints of the opposition that the party did not regulate the railroads, and that it was in that respect negligent of its duty. The special session was to remedy this and to make the party's pledges good.

The workings of the new law will be watched with interest. It was carried through both houses by the vote of the caucus, and the opposition was not allowed even a discussion. It is purely a Populist measure, and that party wishes to take all the credit for it. The new law was written by G. C. Clemens, one of the leading Populist lawyers of the state and supreme court reporter. It has for its chief feature a "court of visitation" that is to be composed of three judges, with salaries of $2,500 each. They are to be the rulers of the railroad interests of the state, and there will be nothing done in the way of regulating the roads save through them and their court. It is a far less radical measure than was expected.

The judges are to be elected for four years at the election in 1900. Before that time they are to be appointed by the governor. The court is vested with full common law power and jurisdiction for the compelling of witnesses and the production of records and is authorized to decree freight and passenger rates, revise demurrage charges, order improvements and adjust disputes. It may sit at the capital or at any place in the state that it desires, having a clerk and stenographer to attend its sessions. The complaints are to be made in the name of the state, and whether or not they are to come before the board will depend on the solicitor, who is a part of the court and who acts as the attorney of that body. If he thinks an action too trivial for the consideration of the court, he can refuse to bring it, having the powers common to county attorneys in state courts. There are provisions for the taxing of costs and for the regulation of strikes, connecting lines, interstate commerce and other matters that are likely to puzzle the board.

The matter of regulating strikes is the most interesting perhaps of the law's measures. In case of a strike the court may investigate, and if it finds the strikers are wrong it may enjoin them from further acts of injury to the road. If it finds that the road is wrong, it may order it to adjust the disagreement to the terms of the employees, or may order it in the hands of a receiver if it refuses these terms. This places a strong lever in the hands of the court in labor troubles, and if it were disposed to use it recklessly might make a great deal of trouble for the roads. The appeals from the rulings of the court are to go to the state supreme court, as do those of the district courts.

Section 31 provides for penalties if the railroads violate the provisions of the act. It makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $1,000 and one year in jail, for any railroad to discriminate in charges or classifications, with an additional fine of $1,000 for every day the company shall violate the provisions of this act. It allows damages both actual and exemplary, notwithstanding the provisions of the act.

The legislative session has much political significance as indicating a feeling of union, if not entire harmony, on the part of the Populists. While there have been discussions in the ranks during the past year, all the factions came into line for the session. There has not been a break in the working of the caucus rule adopted by the majority, and the plans of the leaders have been carried out to the letter.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, who has been considered a rival and opponent of the governor, has been one of the hardest workers for the session, sustaining the action of the other leaders in urging that the party redeem its pledges to the people. He says that the railroad bill will do a great deal of good, and that its passage will redound to the credit of the state and the party. The fact that the bill was named for Attorney General Boyle and is called the Boyle bill means that the governor is willing to give honor to another rival, for it is talked freely that either Boyle or Breidenthal is in line for the next nomination for the governorship.

The Law Must Be Upheld.

When John D. Rockefeller was ordered by the courts of Ohio to bring in the books of his company, he took them out and built a bonfire of them (the books, not the courts). John is still at large. We are glad, however, to chronicle the fact that a girl bicyclist who was found guilty of "scorching" in that state was fined $10 for same and sent to jail for 20 days because she had not the money to pay the fine. Outraged justice by that act has been pacified.—George's Weekly.

Why They Are Satisfied.

To every injustice there are necessarily two parties, the one who commits and the one who submits. It is hard to say which is more the author of it. The fact is that most persons are entirely satisfied with the present reign of robbery because they think they have a chance in the game themselves.—Bolton Hall.

Notice.

We have on hand 6 or 8 gang plows that we are going to sell cheap, this is a mixed lot of plows, and we want to clean out the lot, will sell from $35.00 to $55.00, they are all good plows, but as we only intend to handle one kind, from this on we will sell these at cost or below cost. Call and see them we know we can suit you. Moore Bros. & Ginn.

Henry Krause sells curry combs from 5 cents up, and brushes from 20 cents up, at his store in Wasco.

LOST.

The river shallows wonder where
He went before the break of day.
The pine tree saw his flashing hair
Go over Ault, they say.

The river meadows dream upon
The old, fresh laughter of his lips.
The crying brant say he has gone
For quacking with great sulps.

The Nashwauk sobs the lonely snipe
How soon they think he will return.
"Perhaps today!" but now the ripe
Wild island cherries burn

And he has not come back at all.
And now the spring is here again—
The "yellow hammers" lift and call,
Low flies the meadow hen.

The pine trees question everything
That day or night or noon goes by—
The eagle in his sky faring,
The darting dragon fly.

The seasons and the river bars—
Yet nothing seems to know just where
He went. One says, "Behind the stars
I saw his flashing hair."

* * * * * * *

The pine trees think he will return.
They count the days; they count the years.
The winters pass; the summers burn;
The Aprils melt in tears.

—Theodore Roberts in Time and the Hour.

A LUXOR INCIDENT.

"That you, Scott? Come right up," said Victor Lanrow in answer to an impatient ring at his telephone.

Despite the closely drawn shades the August sunshine was filtering into the office, and the light breeze from Lake Michigan scarcely stirred the oppressive atmosphere. The reading of the manuscripts which the assistant editor had passed on to him for final approval or rejection had made eyes and brain alike weary, and his friend's visit was a welcome distraction.

"Well, who is the winner of the first prize?" Scott inquired cheerily.

"A man named Edwards of Macon. There's a story I like better, but it is out of the question."

"Sounds contradictory?"

"Yet it isn't. That which takes one's fancy isn't by any means always the best from a literary standpoint. This one is entitled 'An Incident at Luxor.'"

"Then I ought to be a judge of its merit. I spent three months at Luxor."

"It is a distinctly amateurish attempt, a sketch rather than a story, quite ineligible for publication as it stands, yet much more convincing than any of the prize stories. The writer has evidently been to Egypt and is not lacking in observation. There are no wild flights of fancy borrowed from travelers' journals. It is simply a plain statement of facts, every word bearing the impress of truth. The inventive faculty is altogether absent."

"You make me quite curious. Let me read it," Scott said, smiling.

"No; you have not my patience. Your experience has been confined to condensed newspaper paragraphs. You would probably lose sight of the story in the crudeness of its setting. I'll give you a brief outline of it if you like."

"The heroine, if she may be so styled, is a young English girl, making a trip to Egypt under the chaperonage of some acquaintances. The hero is a journalist—a graduate of Harvard—the Egyptian correspondent of a Boston paper. The narrative commences at the point where the Tewfikieh company's steamer Memphis arrives at Luxor and is moored at the foot of the steps which lead into the hotel grounds.

"Our heroine enters the writing room, the only other occupant of which is the journalist. He has already been two months at Luxor, and being a sociable fellow is getting more than a little tired of the intense heat and his own company, so the dainty apparition in the cool white gown is a welcome intruder upon his solitude."

Scott looked up, suddenly attentive.

"He knows enough of English peculiarities to be sure she will expect him to remain as blandly unconscious of her presence as she appears to be of his, but 'copy,' which a judicious interview of this sedate maiden may provide, has been scarce with him recently, and his professional instinct will not permit him to neglect such a golden opportunity. Accordingly he opens the conversation by telling her how impossible it would be for a countrywoman of his own to sit still in a rocking chair."

Scott leaned forward, his eyes gleaming curiously.

"Victor, what is the author's name?"

"Cartright—Anice Cartright!"

"Ah!"

Lanrow looked up inquiringly.

"Do you happen to know her?"

"I once knew somebody of that name, but she did not live in this country, and she was not literary. Go on."

"American frankness gradually overcoming English reserve, the two young people become friendly. They discover that in many things their tastes are similar, and during the steamer's three days' stay at Luxor their friendship grows apace. Together they wander among the ruins of the temple of Luxor, sketch in the shadows of Karnak's pillars, and lunch without misgiving in the tomb of Seti I. In fact, it is a case of love at first sight. Is it necessary to add that when the Memphis leaves for Assouan our impetuous compatriot has asked his three days' acquaintance to marry him? Do I make you tired, Scott?" for Scott's elbows were resting on his knees and his head on his hands.

"No; I am interested. Of course, the girl says 'Yes,' and they live happy ever after?"

"You forget she is English. She promises to give him her answer when she returns with her party from the cataract."

"Well?"

Scott sat upright again, a strange expectancy in his voice.

"The steamer on its home journey arrives at Luxor in the early morning. The river is falling rapidly, and, to avoid running on to sand banks and consequent delays, the manager of the Memphis decides to sacrifice the intended extra two days' stay at Luxor and proceed direct to Cairo. The hotel visitors are not astir, with the exception of a doctor—the journalist's traveling companion—and to him the girl confides a letter for her suitor, accepting him, and giving him her address in Cairo.

"Early and late she watches for him; day after day, with a sinking heart, she makes some excuses to herself for his nonappearance. At last the moment arrives when she and her party must leave Cairo. Then only does she realize her lover's faithlessness and awake to the knowledge that on his part it was merely a flirtation—one way of killing time, an incident of his visit to Egypt, already with a smile and a shrug dismissed from his memory."

Scott rose to his feet.

"Not so, Victor. It is an incident he will never forget. I see you understand. Where is Miss Cartwright living?"

"But, Scott, you don't mean to say that"—

"Listen! My friend, Dr. Hines, was brought back to the hotel that morning dead—drowned. You will readily see that the horror of the catastrophe and all it involved banished the Memphis from my mind for the time being. Afterward, when among the kindly farewells of some of Anice's fellow passengers I found no word from herself, I came to the conclusion that she thought silence kinder than the only answer she felt able to give. To think one's happiness should depend on such a chance!"

"Miss Cartright's position must have undergone a material change. She has no literary talent and evidently no experience. This is a desperate effort to earn money."

"It is three years ago. In that time what may not have happened? Give me her address, Victor."

"Three seventy-three Superior street. Good luck to you!"

The woman who answered his ring and his inquiry for Miss Cartright regarded him inquisitively.

"Why, yes, she's in, but I guess she won't see you. She's packing to leave."

"Take her this card."

He glanced curiously around the room into which he had been ushered. It was difficult to imagine Anice in the midst of such surroundings—Anice, whom he had last seen in a dazzling white gown, with his gift, a cluster of Luxor roses, fastened in her belt.

And then the door opened, and the two—the first chapter of whose love story had ended so strangely—were face to face once more.

"Anice, I learned today for the first time of the letter you sent me by Dr. Hines. Lanrow, the editor of The Record, is a friend of mine."

The color flashed into the girl's face.

"He knew, then—you had told him—about me?"

"Not until now. He admired your story, and in relating it to me made several things clear. Dr. Hines was brought back to the hotel that morning drowned, the Nile kept your secret jealously, and I—I have always believed you wished your silence to convey the refusal you had not the heart to write. Anice, tell me what that letter at the bottom of the Nile contained?"

"Only your address in Cairo, and—but you know."

"The purport—yes. Yet satisfy me with the words, Anice. I have surely waited long enough to hear them."

"They were only two," she said as she raised her face to meet his kiss. "They were just, 'Yes, John.'"—London Forget-Me-Not.

New Tin Shop

In the building formerly occupied by W. M. Barnett. Cook and heating stoves, granite and galvanized iron ware kept in stock. Articles in tin, sheet iron and copper made to order. Do not fail to examine my stock of Air-tight Heating Stoves before purchasing. I have in stock, and under construction, the largest assortment in the county. They are manufactured of the best quality of cold-rolled steel, the lining being extra heavy steel. Satisfaction in prices and workmanship guaranteed. Give me a call and I will try to treat you right. A. ALLEN, Wasco, Or.

NOTICE.

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

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Herbert E. Mariele against Clark E. Brown for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 4271, dated August 17, 1893, upon the S. E. ¼ Section 3, 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 February 17.

Jno. E. Wilkerson.

Painter, Paperhanger and Natural wood finisher, House, Sign and Carriage Painting

All work guaranteed. Moro, Oregon.

Middle of the Wheatfield Mills

on the John Day
Solicits your custom work.
Best wheat oil retaining process known.

Corn and Chop Mill
in connection.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. K. Porter, Proprietor and M'gr.
Practical millright and miller of 30 years experience.

Biglow, - Oregon.

W. V. JOHNSON.
(Successor to Union Lumber Co.)

Builder's Supplies, Coal and wood.
Yards adjoining depot.

MORO, OREGON.

James Mitchell. John Foss.

Mitchell & Foss,
BLACKSMITHS.

Having leased T Kaseberg's shop we are prepared to do all kinds of blacksmith work, repairing, etc., at low rates and in the most satisfactory manner.

Horse shoeing a specialty.

MORO, - OREGON.

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DEALER IN
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, Etc.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing.
MORO, OREGON.

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.

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 most 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 the work and you will buy a Canton. Manufactured 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. 0, 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 5:45 a. m. Ex Friday.

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

Trees

If you are in need of anything in the line of Fruit, Shade or Ornamental Trees, or Small Fruit it will be to your interest to see a representative of the Sherman County Nursery before placing your order for spring delivery.

A. V. UNDERWOOD,
Biglow, Oregon.

Furniture of all kinds

Carpets
Matting
Glass
Picture Framing neatly d

Wasco, Oregon. J. A. B

....W. M. BARNETT

Dealer in

General Merchandise

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Farm Machinery Wagons, Etc., Etc.

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Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Good Rigs, Good Feed
Terms reasonable
Moro, Oregon

W. C. JOHNSTON & CO.

$1.00 per Day Meals, 25 and 50c.

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Hot and Cold Water.
Rooms, 25 and 50c.

Morrow & Golliher, Props.

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. Hilaway, General Agent, The Dalles, Oregon.

A $65.00 Machine For $18.50 Cash with Order and Coupon

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NEW HOME STYLE LATEST BEST CHEAPEST

$19.50 AND Coupon, if sent C. O. D. or on trial

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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 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 hold the thread of coarse to fine good cotton without changing. Never gets out of order. **The Needle** is a special, 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 ¾ 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.

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