

QUAY PLEDGES BALLOT REFORM.

Republican Leader Ready to Meet
the Democrats to Agree Upon
a Fair Measure.

INSURGENTS PLAY TO THE GALLERIES

Misrepresentations to Make It Be-
lieve That They Are the Only
Champions of Reform, But Senator
Focht Shows That the Measure He
Has Presented Meets a Popular De-
mand.

(Special Correspondence.)
Philadelphia, March 5.—A lot of
cheap notoriety is being given several
members of the legislature who have
presented bills providing for changes
in the present ballot law.

Whenever any one of these bills is
opposed by a regular Republican the
cry goes forth from insurgent Republi-
can organs that the Republican lead-
ers are against ballot reform. The
insurgents who offered these bills prob-
ably knew at the time they were of-
fered that the regular Republicans,
who are in control of both branches of
the legislature, intend to assume the
responsibility for any changes that are
made in the system of voting. They
do not propose to permit any insur-
gent to dictate to the Republican or-
ganization as to what changes shall
be made in the ballot.

Senator Quay, while in Harrisburg,
last week, conferred with Governor
Stone and leading Republican members
of the legislature, and it was agreed
that no one should be permitted to in-
terfere with the carrying out of every
pledge made by the Republican party
for ballot reform. Col. Quay had a
conference with Senator Benjamin K.
Focht, of Union county, who has in-
troduced a ballot reform bill, and who
is chairman of the senate committee
on elections which will have to pass
upon all ballot and election measures
this session.

TO CONFER WITH GUFFEY.
Senator Quay stated that inasmuch
as the Democratic party has also de-
clared in favor of ballot reform, he
would be pleased to confer with Col.
Guffey, the leader of the state Demo-
cracy, with a view to an agreement upon
a fair election law, in which Republi-
cans and Democrats alike could
support. It is manifest that Col. Quay
does not believe that the Republican
organization should shirk its duty of
giving the people an honest ballot re-
form bill.

There are several other reforms
which the Republican leaders desire to
see accomplished.
While the insurgent newspapers miss
no opportunity to misrepresent the
policy of the Republican party in the leg-
islature on the ballot reform issue, when
the legislature shall have adjourned
the people will know that the Republi-
can party has fulfilled all its pledges.

THE FOCHT BALLOT BILL.

A bill which is attracting much at-
tention and which will be amended to
meet any program that the stalwart
Republicans may determine upon, is
known as the Focht bill. It was in-
troduced by Senator Focht.
In explaining the provisions of this
measure, which is now in the hands of
the elections committee, Senator Focht
said:

"First—Recognizing that party or-
ganization is fundamental to any elec-
tional system, it is proposed to divide
nominations into those made by regu-
lar political parties and those made
by non-political and individual effort.
"For a party nomination it is requir-
ed that there be either a national,
state or county organization, governed
by a set of rules and requiring a fixed
minimum public notice of the time and
manner of making nominations. This
is the first step toward legislative regu-
lation of primary elections, and by
giving official recognition to party
units will naturally lead up to this
result.

"Provision is also made for free nom-
inations by any group of citizens not
affiliated with any political party. Such
nominations are all grouped under one
head as independent nominations. It
would seem most unwise to allow any
group of citizens, having probably no
affiliation outside of their own munic-
ipal division, to dignify their efforts
with a political name and the appear-
ance of party regularity. The Mar-
tin bill, in 1899, required representa-
tion from every county in the state for
nominations by papers; this is an oner-
ous requirement, and would practi-
cally be prohibitive. The proposed
law requires representation from at
least ten counties for a place upon the
state ticket, and was so fixed for the
reason that it does not seem right that
a disaffected group of citizens, or any
number of citizens not members of any
political party, should be able to secure
a place upon the state ticket without
definite representation in some regu-
lated number of counties.

CANDIDATES GROUPED TOGETHER

"Second—In the printing of the bal-
lot the names of all candidates for any
particular office are to be grouped un-
der one heading, giving priority of
place to the dominant party. From ar-
ranging all other party nominations in
the order of votes cast at the last elec-
tion. Following these are the names
of all independent candidates, ar-
ranged in alphabetical order, under
each office, following each name with
the designation 'Independent nominee.'
Except that independent nominees are
not permitted to choose a party designa-
tion, this provision does not differ
from the Martin bill or any other pro-
posed measure for decreasing the size
of the ballot or doing away with party
columns.

"The provision for following all the
nominees for each office by as many
blank lines as there are persons to be
elected to that office gives opportunity
for every voter to cast his ballot strict-
ly in accordance with his views with-
out danger of losing his vote through
marking in different columns and so
not being counted by either the haste
or neglect of an election board.

TO FACILITATE VOTING

"TO VOTE A STRAIGHT TICKET
MAKE AN X MARK WITHIN ONE

OF THE CIRCLES, AND DO NOT MARK THE BALLOT ELSEWHERE.

"TO VOTE A STRAIGHT TICKET, THAT
IS, FOR CANDIDATES ON DIFFER-
ENT TICKETS, DO NOT MARK IN
ANY CIRCLE, BUT MAKE A MARK
AFTER EACH CANDIDATE VOTED
FOR.

"Fourth—The vexed question as to
how assistance can be rendered to the
voter who is unable to mark his ballot
is compromised between those who
would allow a free choice of any voter
and those who would restrict this duty
to members of the election board, who
now have more than they can well do,
by restricting the choice of the assist-
ant to one of the duly appointed watch-
men, and each watcher is required to
take an oath prohibiting the disclosure
of the way in which he marked any
ballot, and is further subjected to all
the penalties imposed by the bill upon
election officers for any such offense.

"So far as possible, the lines of the
existing law which are now fairly un-
derstood and reasonably well settled by
judicial interpretations have been
closely followed, except so far as it
seemed possible to simplify either the
method of nomination or the form of
the ballot. The time within which pro-
tests must be made is limited and nomi-
nations are required to be filed with
the officers promptly so that neither
the office of the secretary of the com-
monwealth nor the Dauphin county
court will be congested with a multi-
tude of contests within a short time of
the election.

IN CASE OF CONFLICT.

"When two or more bodies seek to
use the same political name, claiming
to represent the same party, the secre-
tary of the commonwealth is required
to accept and file the first papers ten-
dered, and the other party is compelled
to look to the court for redress. Ex-
cept as to matters of form the duties
of the secretary of the commonwealth
are made purely ministerial, although
he may reject any certificate or nomi-
nation paper for patent fraud in its ex-
ecution.

"Every candidate is restricted to a
single place on the ticket, and where a
candidate receives nominations from
more than one party or group of voters
he is held to prefer to have used on
the ballot that one which shall be the
first unless he shows within a limited
time file a paper under oath ex-
pressing preference for some other
nomination.

"This absolutely prevents any name
appearing twice on the ballot, and yet
by grouping all candidates, under each
office, under a simple majority for every
candidate receiving the votes of all his
friends. It is senseless for a candi-
date's name to appear more than once
when no elector is entitled to more
than one vote.

"It is estimated that this ballot, on
account of its reduced size, will cost
from two hundred to many thousands
less for each county each year.

"The question of registration does
not form any part of this Focht ballot
bill, because the constitution must be
first amended before any reform in that
line can be provided for by legislative
enactment."

A GAME THAT TWO COULD PLAY.

Only Old Man Ritchie Played It Bet-
ter Than His Partner.

"Old man Ritchie was a great char-
acter in the early days on the Missis-
sippi. He was a sportsman, spinning
yarns about antebellum gambling and
cubans. "He had made a living out of
cards for years and, of course, was up to
all the tricks of the trade, but he was
such a bland, innocent looking old boy
that he was continually being picked out
as a mark by those who on one occasion,
while he was leaning around Little Rock,
a very smooth individual of the name of
Gridley, who had just drifted into the
country from somewhere up in New Eng-
land, made his acquaintance and, after
sizing him up pretty carefully, took him
aside and proposed that they go in to-
gether and open a game of faro.

"I have \$3,000," said Gridley, "and if
you can raise a similar amount, we will
start a nice little gentlemen's club, cat-
ering to none but the boiled shirt trade,
and the chances are we can clean up a
big profit." "I'll grant you \$3,000," re-
plied Gridley, "but I'll grant you three
thousand all right," replied the old man,
"but we will have a mighty small cap-
ital. Somebody may come in and
break us in an evening." "Oh, that's a
risk we've got to run," said Gridley, "but
we won't encourage high play. Our spe-
cialty will be one and two respectability."

"To make a long story short, they went
together, and on the first night Ritchie
went out to get supper, leaving his part-
ner in charge. When he returned, Grid-
ley pulled a long face. "We've had bad
luck," he said. "While you were gone a
little bow-legged fellow came in and was
\$500." "Oh, well, that's a risk we have to
run," replied Ritchie and said no more
about it. Next night it was the same
story. "That bow-legged fellow was
in again while you were eating," said
Gridley, "and won out another \$500."

"Too bad," grunted Ritchie, "but I guess
we'll catch even on somebody else."

"The following evening the old man
said he didn't feel hungry and offered to
look after things while Gridley got a
cup of coffee. The New Englander was
back in about three minutes. "Well,
partner," said Ritchie, sighing, "faro
certainly does seem to be in it for us."
"How is that?" asked Gridley, looking
startled. "That dogged bow-legged fel-
low was in again," replied the old man,
heaving another deep sigh. The New
Englander changed color and for a mo-
ment seemed at a loss to know what to
say. "Well—er, what did he do?" he
finally managed to inquire. "He busted
us," said the old man calmly.—"New Or-
leans Times-Democrat."

The Clergyman and the B.

A true anecdote of the old election
days, which Mr. Gladstone used to relate,
will perhaps bear retelling at the mo-
ment. At the celebrated election in 1805,
at which Mr. Gladstone lost his seat for
Oxford university—becoming, to use his
own phrase, "unmuzzled"—his opponent
was Gathorne Hardy. The practice at a
contested election was for each elector to
record his vote by word of mouth before
tellers for each party.

The late Professor Henry Smith was
acting as teller for Mr. Gladstone, when
an unsmooth country clergyman entered,
and, to the usual request for whom he
wished to record his vote, replied, in his
confusion, "I vote for Mr. Glad—I mean
for 'Ary."

GREAT TRIUMPH FOR REFORM.

Flinn Ring Beaten in the State
Legislature.

COL. QUAY LED THE FIGHT.

Citizens of Pittsburg Who Have Se-
cured Their Desired New Charter
Strongly Commend the Action of
Regular Republican Leadership.

(Special Correspondence.)
Harrisburg, March 5.—Citizens of
Allegheny county are already at work
in a campaign to get for the taxpayers of
that county the full benefit of the pas-
sage of the reform charter bill by the
legislature last week.

There is reason to believe that the
ring which has dominated the official
life of Pittsburg under the leadership
of Insurgent Chief William Flinn, is
about to be broken and that the demand
for a reform administration of public
affairs in that municipality will be com-
pleted through the efforts of the lead-
ers of the organization of the state.

After a most remarkable battle, a
struggle lasting several weeks, the Flinn
contingent and their Democratic allies
and a few recruits from the ranks of
those who started out as stalwarts in
the senatorial campaign, were finally
beaten in the house on Thursday morn-
ing last, when the so-called "ripper,"
or charter reform bill, was passed final-
ly by a vote of 106 to 93. Under the pro-
visions of the constitution 103 votes
were required to pass this measure, so
that there was but a small margin over
this in the final vote.

INSURGENTS WERE SURPRISED.

Flinn and a full hundred of his lieuten-
ants from Pittsburg were on hand
lobbying against the bill, and they had
counted upon 12 majority against it.
When they on Wednesday night called
for a vote upon a motion to indefinitely
postpone consideration of the bill they
demanded the yeas and nays, and were
given a terrible shock when they found
that 102 members voted against
postponement and only 92 in favor of
sidetracking the measure.

At that moment the stalwarts be-
came stronger and the Flinn men
weaker and weaker, although the
Flinn lobby remained at work all
night, many of them not going to bed
at all, and they still hoped to secure
the vote for final passage was taken that
there would be one or two votes, or
less than the constitutional majority,
for the bill.

RING METHODS INTRODUCED.

In their desperate efforts to prevent
a vote on the bill the Flinn henchmen
resorted to filibustering tactics of the
most drastic character. One of the
Flinn supporters, Representative Ho-
sack, in defiance of the rulings of the
speaker of the house and in violation
of parliamentary procedure, left his
seat and continued to interrupt the
clerk while he was calling the roll.
When an assistant sergeant-at-arms,
in pursuance of instructions from the
chair, went to Ho-sack and requested
him to be seated, he still refused, and
then he was pressed down into his
place. A small sized riot followed,
with partisans of the disorderly insur-
gents rushing at the assistant sergeant-
at-arms and roughly handling him.
The speaker finally obtained order,
but the actions of Ho-sack and those
who attempted to restrain the assault
has called forth very severe criticism
from every section of the state. This
conduct was in line with the action of
the insurgents who organized a rump
house during the last session of the
legislature, when they were working
against Col. Quay for senator, but it
quite surpassed in its character the ac-
tivity of the work anything attempted
two years ago.

Col. Quay, who arrived from Florida
to personal direct the forces in favor
of the reform charter bill, expressed
great satisfaction over the victory of
the regulars.

The people of Pittsburg fully appre-
ciate his services.
Copies of resolutions passed at a
large meeting of influential citizens of
Pittsburg have just been received here.

COL. QUAY PRAISED.

These resolutions, after referring to
the passage of the reform charter bill,
set forth:

"That it is the duty of all friends of
good government, without party dis-
tinction, to applaud the hearty coopera-
tion to the work which has been so
splendidly begun.

"That the earnest thanks of the
whole people of Pennsylvania are due
to the legislature and to the Republi-
can state organization for the adoption
of the above act for the better adminis-
tration of second class cities, and par-
ticularly should popular congratula-
tions be extended to the Hon. Matthew
Stanley Quay for the aid he gave in this
timely victory of upright civic
principles, the assertion of which at
this juncture and in this manner, as
he reminds us, merely the completion
of pledges made by the Republican
party of this commonwealth; and

"Whereas, it is publicly announced
by those whose interest it has been to
antagonize those pledges that the fight
against the ring in the legislature, as
the people's obligation to the people
has only been opened, and whereas it
is beyond doubt that they will continue
their opposition with all the means and
all the energy at their command.

WILL FIGHT FOR REFORM.

"Resolved, That the Republicans of
this assembly pledge themselves to use
every honorable means to complete the
political regeneration for which the
act of the legislature has opened the
door; that we promise to inaugurate
our part of the task by perfecting at
once the organization of our respec-
tive districts and renewing our cam-
paign for the bringing of the city and
county government into closer rela-
tion with the interests of the taxpayer
and the private citizen, where we left
off after the unavailing but inspiring
fight of 1896; and that we stand ready
to join with the leaders of the reform
movement in any and all steps neces-
sary for the consummation of the work
in Pittsburg and Allegheny county
that the legislature at Harrisburg has
begun. We accept the implied chal-
lenge of the champions of the ring gov-
ernment contained in the declaration
that the battle is only in its prelimi-
nary stages, and we confidently appeal
to the people of our district to note
well the issues upon which that battle
has been joined and upon which it will
finally have to be determined.

"Resolved further, That the chair-
man of this meeting be authorized
hereto to appoint a committee of
seven, of whom he shall be one, to
confer with and co-operate with any
similar committees that may be ap-

pointed to carry on the fight for good government in other parts of the city and the county."

FLINN RING DESPERATE.

The Flinn ring has, as above indi-
cated, already started in to fight for
their political existence in the last
ditch. They propose to interpose all
manner of legal and other obstacles to
the enforcement of the new charter,
which provides that within 30 days of
the date upon which the governor at-
taches his signature to it, the governor
shall appoint a recorder for each of
the three cities affected—Pittsburg,
Scranton and Allegheny. The present
mayors of Pittsburg and Allegheny in-
tend to resist the enforcement of the
law, which legislates them out of of-
fice, and a hot struggle in the courts
will result.

In Scranton Mayor Meir seems to be
willing to accept the pledges of the
party leaders that only where the in-
terests of reform demand shall changes
be made. He was one of the most ac-
tive supporters of the bill when it was
up before the legislature. He says the
citizens of Scranton desired the pas-
sage of the bill, and he joined with them
in advocating it.

NO EXCISE COMMISSION.

There have been many reports mis-
representing the attitude of the Re-
publican leaders regarding the grant-
ing of liquor licenses.

There has never been any intention
on the part of the influential leaders of
the Republican organization to ad-
vance the bills which provide for the
appointment of excise commissioners,
who shall have full control of the
granting of liquor licenses. The policy
of the Republican leaders is to have
the judges of the courts of common
pleas continue to pass upon all applica-
tions for liquor licenses.

It is believed that the story that the
party leaders were going to take this
power away from the judges originated
from the desire of one of the judges,
who is opposed to granting any liquor
licenses, and who wants to be relieved
of what to him is a very unpleasant
duty.

WHAT LIFE IS.

A little crib beside the bed,
A little fire above the spread;
A little frock behind the door,
A little shoe upon the floor.

A little bed with dark brown hair,
A little blue and red hair,
A little lane that leads to school,
A little pencil, slate and ruler.

A little blonde, winsome maid,
A little blond within his lair;
A little cottage, acres four,
A little old time fashioned store.

A little family gathering round,
A little turf heaped, tar sewed mound;
A little added to the soil,
A little rest from hardest toil.

A little silver in his hair,
A little silver in his chair;
A little silver of earth lit gleam,
A little cottage to the tomb.

WHAT WE CALL OUR WEIGHT.

And What It Would Be in Entirely
Different Circumstances.

You step upon a weighing-machine,
drop a penny in the slot, the hand goes
around the figured dial and, stopping at
a certain point, tells you that your weight
is so many pounds. You know by this,
in a sort of comparative way, that there
is a certain amount of the matter which
composes the universe confined under
your skin. You have appropriated a cer-
tain portion of it in the construction of
your flesh and bones. There is a definite
amount of the elements combined to-
gether which produces an effect upon
the machine, and that effect is translated in-
to a figure which you know exactly,
what a pound is, but it is some sort of
an arbitrary measure of the force of
gravitation, and after reading the fig-
ures on the scale you know about how
much there is of you by comparison with
other objects that have weight and
density.

When you stand outside of yourself,
there seems to be no reason why you
should have any weight. The mind, which
is the most important part of you, does
not appear to have any weight, is a mat-
ter entirely outside of yourself. You can-
not increase or decrease it by any act
whatsoever. You sometimes in dreams you
seem to have directed your body of the
downward pull which you call weight
and find yourself floating as easily as a
mote in a sunbeam. It may be that this
is a sort of recollection on the part of
the matter which enters into our composi-
tion, a time when it was really not sub-
ject to this tugging called gravitation and
floated free. In our present environment,
however, the law of matter has us in full
control, and we cannot escape it for the
smallest fraction of a second. It operates
steadily all the time, and we are obliged
always to take it into account.

But does the scale actually tell us how
much we weigh? It simply calculates the
balance between two forces that are
working against each other, the one tend-
ing to drag us down to the center of the
earth, and the other to pull us spinning
out into space. The pull of gravitation
has the advantage by so many pounds,
otherwise we should leave our happy
homes in a hurry and start on a journey
from which we would never return—go-
ing out into space to hobnob with comets
and asteroids and other celestial wander-
ers. This pull is a constant and a twirl-
er. It has more curves than a base-
ball in the hands of an expert pitcher.
You have seen the experiment of swing-
ing a pail of water over the head without
spilling the water. The earth is giving us
the same sort of a swing.

It is some times very stationary at
the point of space where the center of the
earth is, with a string upward of 3,000
miles in length attached to us and were
swinging us around at the end of it. This
rate of circular motion is approximately
1,000 miles an hour. It is a pretty rapid
swing, and the fact that on account of
its rapidity we have a considerable ten-
dency to take a long jump several thou-
sand miles into space must make a con-
siderable difference in the pressure when
we step on the weighing machine. If the
earth were to stop its whirling some day
for a short time, we should all suddenly
become heavier by a great deal, and it is a
question whether the ordinary weighing-
machine would be adequate to measure the
tendency which our bodies would have to
press toward the center of the earth. It
is plain, therefore, that we should weigh
a good deal more if it wasn't for the giant
swing given us by the planet upon which
we are involuntary residents.—Pittsburg
Times.

Voting in France.

In France voting is by ballot. The per-
sons who help in receiving and counting
the vote are volunteers drawn from the
ranks of the electors. Prior to the open-
ing of the poll at each station the pre-
siding officer unlocks the urn provided
for the reception of the votes and satis-
fies himself that it is empty. He then
locks it again, places the key in his
pocket and hands a duplicate to one of
his helpers, who are termed assessors.
The poll is open from 8 in the morning
until 6 at night, and at the close the
votes are counted on the spot by the vol-
unteer helpers. The result is then for-
warded to the central bureau.

The Chinese have a record of a star-
fall as far back as 644 B. C., and they
have a kind of tradition of a mass of 40
feet in height which fell from the sky in
western China.

BULLED THE BULLY.

ONE RAILWAY TRIP FOR WHICH TERRY
THE TERROR PAID.

On This Occasion the Bad Man Fell
In With a Train Conductor Who
Was as Defiant of Resources as He
Was of Discretion.

James Terry, the terror of the Red
Rock mining district, had a reputation
for trying to ride on railway trains with-
out paying his fare. So when the train-
men saw him get aboard they thought
there would be trouble.

As the train moved out of the station
and the conductor, Billy McMasters,
started through the cars to collect tickets
the Terror, who had dropped into a rear
seat in the last car, was very much in-
vested in as much of the passing hand-
some as he could get out of the car
window in the gathering darkness. Final-
ly the conductor reached the Terror and
stretched out his hand for a ticket. But
it was no use. Mr. Terry kept his eyes
fastened on the whirling panorama of
lights outside. McMasters tried to re-
alize that he was booked for trouble.

"Ticket, please," said McMasters.
He got no response. Becoming slightly
amused, he placed his hand on the shoul-
der of the Terror. That worthy then
turned and seeing the conductor's out-
stretched hand grasped it heartily, ex-
claiming:

"Howdy? I'm glad to see yer."
McMasters, losing patience, shouted:
"Where's your ticket? How far are you
going?"

"Aw," said the Terror, "is 'at all?
Why, I'm a free 'n' 'e president of this
local 'ike, 'n' I ride for nittin'. See, 'at
go."

"Well, it don't go, either," said Mc-
Masters. "You either pay your fare or
get off." And he raised his hand and
pulled the signal rope, notifying the en-
gineer to stop the train.

The train stopped, but Mr. Terry made
no motion to get off.

"Here, you boys," called McMasters
to a couple of brakemen who had been
standing near in anticipation of hostil-
ties.

But as they approached the Terror rose
from his seat, whipped out two revolvers
and issued an ultimatum on the spot.

"Now, you look here," said James
Terry, "I want ter put yer neck ter 'e
face 'at I'm goin ter Red Rock, about
30 miles from here. Where's me ticket?
Halt here in me two wits, 'n' if yer go
any further I'll put yer neck ter
'e 'Upper Sandusky in two shakes.
Savvy?"

Conductor McMasters was a good
strategist. He saw at a glance that it
would be a needless risk of life and blood
to carry Terry's threatened position by a
frontal attack. He therefore reached
for the signal cord and started the train,
at the same time waving his hand to the
arriving reinforcements to follow him.

There was an immediate session of the
board of strategy in the baggage car at
which a plan of campaign was mapped
out, although each member of the board
declined to be interviewed at its close
of the session. The Terror meanwhile
remained standing with his back to the
window and his eyes searching the situa-
tion before him to repel any attack from
the front.

When the train stopped at the next
station, Hollgroves, the figure moved
steadily along the station platform from
the baggage car to a position directly un-
der the window where the Terror of Red
Rock stood, master of the situation.

There had always been animosity be-
tween the Hollgroves and the Red
Rockites, and it took very little to pro-
voke a mix up when men from the two
places met. When the figure, which was
that of one of McMasters' brakemen,
reached the Terror's window, he uttered a
loud yell:

"I kin lick the best man from Red
Rock that ever lived, 'n' the Terror was
from that dead town with my right hand
tied behind my back," was what the fig-
ure said.

The Terror of Red Rock grew red in
the face. He surely couldn't allow such
insults to be hurled against his town
without resenting them. He hesitated.

Col. Quay, who was sitting in the
baggage car, saw the Terror of Red
Rock with two revolvers in the juiciest
kind of cherry pie.

This was too much. The Terror he-
sitated no longer. He would uphold the
honor of his town, come what might.
Quick as a flash he threw up the win-
dow sash and stuck out his head and
shoulders.

Stoves & Ranges.



NO FINER LINE were ever seen in Tionesta than we have now in
stock. This is true of quality and beauty as well as quantity. We
can fit you in anything from the smallest heater to the largest
and handsomest range, and the margin of profit is cut to the lowest
possible figure. By all means see our stock and get prices before
purchasing.

Guns and Sportsmen's Supplies.

We carry a nice line of Breech-Loading Shot Guns, extra good
shooters, but not expensive. Also best loaded shells, and can sup-
ply you with anything in line of sportsmen's goods at lowest prices.

SCOWDEN & CLARK.

A NEW DEPARTURE

A Radical Change in Marketing Methods
as Applied to Sewing Machines.

An original plan under which you can obtain
easier terms and better value in the purchase of
the world famous "White" Sewing Machine than
ever before offered.

Write for our