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GENERAL NEWS.

The president has signed the bill authorizing the Washington and Oregon Bridge company to build a bridge over the Columbia river at Lacamas.

The president has issued a proclamation warning all persons against entering the waters of the Behring's sea within the dominion of the United States for the purpose of killing seal or other fur-bearing animals.

The habeas corpus proceedings began by the Iron Molders' union, San Francisco, to secure a release of Eastern molder Parke, who was alleged to have been restrained of his liberty at the Risdon iron works, were ended to-day by Judge Levy, who dismissed the writ. This means that six Eastern molders will continue to work at the Risdon, as they say they do not want to join the strikers.

The report of the house committee recommends the passage of a bill by congress regulating the manufacture of lard upon the same terms as oleomargarine. It declares that "the compound lard trade as carried on is a stupendous fraud, which it is the duty of congress to suppress." This is a serious declaration after an inquiry which has occupied several days and had the appearance of being thorough.

It is not safe to test a man's faith too much. One of those prophets who foretold Oakland's destruction by a flood last week was solemnly urging a conductor to prepare for the inevitable death. The conductor said that as the prophet's cottage would be destroyed then the conductor would buy it at once for two hundred dollars, which would be a fair price for that short time. The prophet had not faith enough to accept the offer.

The citizens of the relief committee of San Francisco decided to return the $5,000 telegraphed from Seattle for the relief of the unemployed. Mayor Pond was instructed to send the following despatch to Mayor Moran, of Seattle: "Many thanks for your noble and kind consideration. We are assured that should San Francisco need assistance from abroad Seattle would be the first to respond; but such emergency does not exist. Therefore, by instructions of the committee for the relief of the unemployed, please allow me to return your generous offering."

In the case of Frank Burns and others who have made application to locate Valentine scrip upon the tide lands near Seatttle, the secretary of the interior decided that such land was not within the intent of the act of congress authorizing the issue of Valentine scrip for public lands of the United States. The secretary holds further, that since the location upon the unsurveyed lands it was merely a preference to perfect such location after the survey, as against claims by all others except the United States; but that until such location is adjusted to the public surveys the United States has authority to dispose of all lands covered thereby. Such disposition, he holds, was made of the tract in controversy by the admission of Washington into the Union as a state; hence, even were it to be conceded that the lands were at the date of location subject to disposal by the general government, the rights of the state are superior to those of the scrip applicants. It is stated that the lands in question are located on the water front of Seattle, which, together with improvements, are valued at several million dollars.

Excitement ran high at Carlisle, Pa., on March 23rd, after the arrival of papers containing an account of a sensational speech delivered by Rev. George Gray, of Chicago, before the Methodist conference, in reference to the arming of negroes in the South. The clergyman was seen in the afternoon and asked if such was his statement before the conference.

"Undoubtedly," he said, "and the words uttered are true. The information came from a reliable source, and I am assured that the colored men are applying for arms to be used in their defense when an emergency arises. Perhaps this is in some measure due to the recent outrages perpetrated in that section among them. Rifles have been sent from Chicago to certain sections South, and all this, I know, has been going on for some time."

"Then you think the country is menaced?"

"That is what I mean. The country is to some extent—more than is believed—in danger from these people; but this is all owing to the Southern black man's illiteracy. This is the only cause to which I assign it, and for this state of affairs the North is culpable as well as the South. I am an advocate of peace, and have not made this statement to embitter sectional strife. This is a national question, although located in the Southern states."

Senator Blair's educational bill has been defeated in the national senate.

A Methodist hospital, to cost $100,000, is soon so be commenced in Seattle.

A couple of men have been arrested in San Francisco for forging railroad tickets.

The damage done by continued floods throughout Japan is estimated at 4,000.000 francs.

San Francisco iron moulders are on strike. Their places are being filled with non-union men from the East.

Kearney Hub: The simple announcement that 260 alliances were organized in Nebraska last month has a world of meaning to the average politician.

The funeral of General Crook, which took place in Chicago on the 23rd ult., was the largest obsequies concourse which was ever known in the history of Chicago. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Oakland, Mo.

A negro boy eleven years old in Somerville, Tenn., recently cut his mother's head off, and when found by his father was playing with some children, his clothes saturated with blood. At first he claimed he had been killing a chicken, but soon confessed the crime. He claimed that his mother laid her head on the block and told him that if he didn't cut her head off she would kill him. His story is not believed.

The inspector of the post office department now on his way to the to investigate the needs of Washington's mail service is clothed with power to make such changes as he in his judgment deems fit. The new states may be obliged to wait a year before getting everything they need, but Representatives Wilson and Carter, being on the postoffice postroads committee, will secure some legislation beneficial to the West, and especially the new states. If the people of Washington could be satisfied to accept part of what they are asking congress, and not press their congressmen for everything at once, there would be a possible show of getting recognition, but with four cities demanding public buildings, every river and harbor asking appropriations and other interests being pressed by memorials and by citizens of towns and cities, interested representatives are in a quandary. It is possible that a compromise may be reached so that strength can be concentrated upon most pressing measures and others wait another session.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The convention on the supplementary tenth article to the treaty of 1842 between Great Britain and the United States, concluded at Washington July 12, 1889, and ratification of which was exchanged at London March 11, 1890, proclaimed at Washington March 25 that the provisions of the tenth article of the original treaty are made applicable to the following additional crimes: First, manslaughter, when voluntary; second, counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money; third, embezzlement, larceny, receiving any money, valuables or security, or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained; fourth, fraud by bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or officer of any company which is made criminal by the laws of both countries; fifth, perjurv or subornation of perjury; sixth, rape, abduction of child, stealing, kidnaping; seventh, burglary, house-breaking or shop-breaking; eighth, piracy by law of nations; ninth, revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board ship on the high seas against the authority of a master, wrongfully sinking or delaying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so, assault on board ship on the seas, with intention to do grievous bodly harm; tenth, crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading, extradition also to take place for the participation in any of the crimes mentioned in this convention or aforesaid. The tenth article provided that such participation be punishable by the laws of both countries, and the convention further provides that the fugitive criminals shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character if he proves that a requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character. No person surrendered under the convention amendment shall be triable or tried, or be punished for any political crime or offense, or for any action connected therewith committed previous to his extradition, nor shall he be triable or tried for any crime or offense committed prior to the extradition other than the offense for which he was surrendered, until he shall have had the opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

Great prairie fires have been raging in eastern Colorado.

South Carolina has been visited by a destructive cyclone.

The City of Kingston will make round trips daily between Seattle and Whatcom.

Gen. Robert Schenck, diplomatist, statesman and soldier, died at his home in Washington March 23.

A new educational bill has been introduced by Senator Blair and has been referred to the committee on labor.

Clerk Hopkins, of the U. S. district court, says the territorial records will be transcribed in about three months.

Frederick Freeman, an employe of the Blakely Mill company, died in Seattle, March 25, from the effects of wounds inflicted by another mill hand.

The Herald says that a rich government contractor is engaged in building, near London, an air ship which is expected to carry a crew of several men at a speed of 150 miles an hour.

Caprivi, on entering the chancellorship, is reported to have said: "I shall not probably remain here long It would be impossible for me to sacrifice my honest opinion at the caprice of the crown."

Leading Chinese politicians in London advocate the opening up of Thibet to British trade and the conclusion of a defensive treaty with Great Britain. These measures, they urge, will act as a check upon Russia.

Bismarck has deposited all his stars, crosses and medals but that of the Golden Fleece and Black Eagle in the Rich bank. "No more uniforms for me," the veteran said. "You have forced me into retirement, where I will wear a frock coat and will only need my Iron Cross."

The Wemanschre Zeitung says that the emperor has sent the following telegram to an intimate friend, saying: "I have indeed suffered bitter experiences and painful hours. My heart is as sorrowful as if I had again lost my grandfather. But it is so appointed me. God's will has to be done, even though I should fall under the burden. The [illegible] of state has fallen to my lot. Her course remains the same, so now there is a full steam ahead."

WIT AND HUMOR.

A little girl of tender years, who had been attending one of the public kindergartens, fell from a ladder. Her mother caught her up from the ground in terror, "Oh, darling, how did you fall?" "Vertical," replied the child, without any hesitation.—Waverly Magazine.

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Husband—What a queer couple that is at the second table back of you. He has read that paper and hasn't spoken a word to the lady with him for twenty minutes! Wife (with irony, as her husband has done exactly the same thing)—Hasn't he? Oh, well, I suppose she's his wife.—Scissors.

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Quick work: "And to think," said he, as he pressed her little hand, "to think that I never saw you before to-night." "It is sudden," she answered, "but then—" "Yes," he said, impulsively, "it is the old, old story—the old, old story of love at first sight." "And added to that," she gurgled, "my being a widow."—Boston Courier.

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Husband (sarcastically)—Emily, do you call this thing of yours a bonnet? Wife—It certainly is a bonnet, Cyrus. You didn't fancy it was one of your hats, did you, dear? You don't think it resembles any of my hats, do you, madam? Not the least in the world, dear. I never find it too small for my head next day after club meeting.—Chicago Tribune.

***

American Heiress (now a countess—My dear, have you put on your coat with the padded shoulders? The Count (from behind the portiere)—I haf. A. H.—Has the valet laced your stays properly? The Count—He hass, my lofe. A. H.—And penciled your eyebrows, adjusted your wig and applied the rouge and powder artistically? The Count—All is peautifully done. A. H.—Then you are a good boy. You shall have another thousand for your gambling debts, and shall ride with Fido and me.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

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A Race with a Razor-Back.

At Tocoi, not many months ago, a hog made it a point to stand on the track whenever he saw the locomotive coming, and the considerate engineer stopped for four or five successive days to drive him off. At last, tired of humanity which had used no gratitude, the train hands assembled to see that hog demolished. He was on the track awaiting his doom, and extra speed was drawn from fat pine hurled into the furnace with malice prepense. The hog raised his head in surprise when no stop was made, and, seeing his danger, started at a gallop down the track. In vain the engine rushed forward in maddening speed until the coaches rocked and the ladies screamed in terror. When the train reached the next station the hog was leisurely eating corn at a livery stable.—Florida Times-Union.

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LYNDEN, WASH., APR. 3, 1890.

HONEST ELECTIONS.

There are no less than three propositions before congress which involve what the Southern democrats will regard as Federal interference, with elections. Only one of which can be justly regarded as interference, and that is because it falls short of rather than exceeds the needed reform. One of these measures, introduced by Mr. McComas, is of a tentative character only, and proposes that all elections for congress until after official verification of the census returns shall be held under the apportionment and within the districts existing at the last electon. The other is, so far, only a crude suggestion of Senator Sherman and has not been formulated, although the electons committee is understood to have it under consideration, it stipulates that election districts shall be continuous between each census. He proposes that all dstricts shall be divided off as nearly as possible into squares having an equal number of inhabitants and without dividing voting districts, but having no regard for county or township lines. The most important change, however, is embodied in a bill by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, who proposes that upon petition by 500 electors in a district, the law may be put into operation by a judge of a district court. He will, thereupon, appoint registrars who shall open books and enroll voters qualified by the state laws, and close the roll ten days before election.

The method of voting is substantially the Australian or Massachsetts system, with an official ballot, exclusion of voters from all scrutiny while preparing their ballots and protection against any interference. The provisions for punishment of disclosure of ballots or interference with voters, destruction of election supplies or failure by election officers to perform their duties faithfully, place enforcement of the law under entire control of the court, and the marshal of the court selects deputy marshals to preserve order and to secure to all qualified voters the peaceable exercise of their rights. Finally the votes are to be returned to the clerk of the district court, who with the judge shall compute the result and certify it to the clerk of the house of representatives, who shall place on the roll the names of representatives thus certified.

The application of the registration condition is the most important innovation, and in some parts of the country this will effectually check colonizing, repeating and personation. The method of voting prescribed will probably be equally efficacious in preventing ballot box stuffing and tampered returns.

This is the only proposed law which may be regarded as interference. It admits the authority of the state law except upon partial remonstrance, and is therefore a practical interference. If the principle were established that all congressional elections should be held under the federal law, and all state elections under the state's law, a very wise distinction would be made and nobody's sensitiveness rasped. By making the enforcement of the law discretionary and exceptional instead of mandatory and general, all occasion for sectional feeling would be avoided.—P. I.

SECTIONAL POLITICS.

The suggestion was recently made during a debate in congress that the trouble between the North and South was due to an entire want of comprehension of the fact that while in the North the main body of the democratic party has been augmented by the worst elements of society, it was the republican party in the South which had attracted to itself the dregs. This has been put into another form by a Southerner who, having migrated to the North, changed his politics. "I am with the party of intelligence wherever I find it," he exclaimed.

There are many points of agreement between Northern republicans and Southern democrats, but it will take a generation or two to assimilate them. The most active factors of disagreement are the race prejudice, state's rights and the tariff.

As Northern capital combines with Southern resources the policy of each will become identical, and whatever the outcome of the great economic controversy there will be no sectional distinction.

There is nothing inherently sectional in the State's Rights doctrine. That issue has been fought out, and whatever opinions may still be, they are not likely to again be pushed to extreme arbitrament. There is no sanctified patriotism about the matter, for national pride is as praiseworthy as state affection, and no more serious injury could be done a Southern state, probably, by the passage of a federal law than to a Northern state.

The race antagonism will soon cease to be a greater source of annoyance than mere party differences. The personal relations existing between the aristocratic white and the undiluted negro of slavery days, when young children of "the first families" were nursed by colored servants, and even more intimate association was not uncommon, is proof that very extreme opposites may be brought into tolerant contact.

But it is evident that there can be no junction at present of the parties, because the very considerations which keep them apart form the only barriers that exist.—P. I.

INCORPORATION.

Now that the municipal incorporation bill has become a law, what will Lynden do about incorporating? It must be apparent to everyone that it is quite necessary that the town be incorporated at an early date. At the meeting about a month ago a committee was appointed to take necessary steps toward incorporation, but just about that time the territorial law was declared unconstitutional, so nothing was done. Another meeting should be called and no doubt the sentiment for incorporation will be found to be unanimous. No one who has local pride in Lynden will deny that great benefits will flow from incorporation. Let us incorporate at as early a date as possible.

SEATTLE is just now excited over her railroad prospects. One would think that all the railroads in the country were going to go there. In fact the papers are becoming alarmed lest there should not be room enough for them in the city limits. The Fairhaven & Southern, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific have applied for franchises, and it is daily expected that the Southern Pacific will want to come there. Good! We are not envious of the metropolis, for the future prosperity of our town is assured.

A FEW people have thought the railroad excitement was all wind, but when they see capitalists and shrewd business men investing in our town and immediate vicinity they begin to have faith.

GENERAL NEWS.

The report of the majority of the senate committee on privileges and elections upon the Montana election case was submitted March 24 by Senator Hoar. The majority report gives at the outset the circumstances surrounding the election of Saunders and Powers by the republican legislature and Maginnis and Clark by the court house legislature.

This double choice arose from the fact that the senate was equally divided and both sides claimed a majority in the house, by reason of two sets of representatives, of five each, claiming election from Silver Bow county.

The report says the case is returned upon the question of which of these two sets were entitled to seats as representatives from Silver Bow county. The committee finds that the republicans from Silver Bow presented credentials from the state canvassing board and the democrats from the clerk of Silver Bow county. After reviewing the antecedent legislation upon the subject of elections, "including the enabling act of congress. ordinances passed by the constitutional convention and provisions of the territorial laws, the majority conclude that the old territorial law providing that a county clerk shall issue certificates of election to representatives to the legislature was superceded by the ordinance of the constitutional convention, which imposed that duty upon the state board of canvassers, and the committee holds that the republicans had the lawful credentials.

The whole inquiry turns upon the honesty and fairness of the election at precinct No. 34, Silver Bow county. The majority of the committee think that the election held at that precinct was in fact irregular, illegal and fraudulent, and that this appears from the records and from indisputed facts furnished by Maginnis and Clark. The whole history shows, the majority say, that the proceedings at precinct 34 had no relation whatever to the real will of the voters, but was fictitious, pretended and without validity either in form or substance. These conclusions are drawn by the committee from the fact that votes there were all cast in alphabetical order. The one-sidedness of the result in that precinct, and the canvass of the vote in that precinct was not made public within the meaning of the law; that forty-eight unnaturalized aliens voted at precinct 34, and twenty-five such persons at precinct 26, or more than enough to have changed the result in all disputed cases.

In conclusion the committee declines to entertain the proposition that, because the governor failed to recognize the republican legislature it was not legally constituted, as untenable; also declare that there is no authority in congress to remand the matter back to the people of Montana. Hence the conclusion reached is that Saunders and Powers are entitled to their seats.

The minority report asserts that the true legislature of Montana was and is the house which met at the court house in Helena and was recognized by the governor. Neither the house nor the members thereof which met in Iron Hall and elected Saunders and Powers were ever recognized by the governor, nor was their last election of senators ever certified to by him. Evidence proved also that the five persons who acted as of the house of representatives of the Iron Hall convention were not elected by the people of Silver Bow county, whom they claimed to represent. The five members really elected by the people were holding certificates, and all sat and voted in the legislature at the court house. The United States senate report in such cases previously (Sykes vs. Spencer et al., Alabama,) passed over any more question than that of the certificates, to ascertain who were actually elected. The returns from the county, made by the clerk on the 31st of October, 1889, under the law and those made by the canvassing board and clerk in the month of November, 1889, both shows very clearly that the five persons who acted in Iron hall as representatives were not elected by the people of Silver Bow county.

The territorial board of canvassers, the minority report claims, on the 4th of November, 1889, issued certificates to five persons elected by throwing out of votes of precinct 34, which had given a large majority to the democratic candidates. This act of the board was done without any right or authority. They had the full returns and the true vote of the county by them. Being republican, and anxious to see their party through what they thought an emergency, they refused to count or canvass the vote of the people, and certified to the election of five persons not chosen by the people, in the hope and with the expectation that these spurious representatives might, in some way, vote for partisans of their own political faith as candidates for the United States senate.

The majority report was signed by all republican members of the committee and the minority by democrats.

A local of yesterday announcing the annual election of officers of the Columbia Fire and Marine Insurance Company should have read as follows: President, Frank Dekum; vice-president, A. H. Breyman; secretary and manager, Peter Outcalt. It is the unanimous verdict of those who are the best posted regarding such matters, that the recent election of Mr. Peter Outcalt, of San Francisco, to the office of secretary and manager of the Columbia Fire and Marine Insurance Company of this city, is on all accounts a most judicious one, from the fact that he is a gentleman whose experience has been ripened by contact with the concerns of the leading insurance companies of the world during nearly twenty years, for the greater part of which period he has been recognized in the profession as one of its most efficient adjusters and field men. It is not perhaps venturing too far in saying, that with a line of shareholders of the known financial stability of the Columbia, and a manager whose judgment may be relied upon so implicitly as is allowable in Mr. Outcalt's case, that the corporation will in good time take its place among the leading underwriting institutions of the Pacific coast.—Oregonian, Feb. 20.

The above from the Portland Oregonian in regard to Columbia Fire & Marine Insurance needs no comment from us. The company is represented in Lynden by W. H. Dobbs, who is fully commissioned and will give you good, prompt and reliable insurance.

For rheumatism there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The prompt relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost, which is but fifty cents a bottle. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. For sale by M. C. Hawley.

If you want a Loan on your Ranche call on or address DAY & WARD, Sehome, and you will get quick returns.

Custer Clothing House.

HOLLEY STREET, SEHOME.

We carry a complete lihe of

Clothing Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, etc.

Which we are selling at Eastern prices. We are not going to use one side of a newspaper in making a big bluster. You all know us, and we will do just as we say. Come and see us and be convinced as to our Quality Style and Prices of goods.

Yours Anxious to Plase,

A. W. CUSTER.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

O. P. STEVENS, Proprietor.

KILDALL BUILDING, FRONT ST.

I would most respectfully announce to the people of Lynden and vicinity that I have jus opened a new and full line of

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

Carpenters' tools and Loggers' Supplies. Come and I think you will agree that your need can be supplied. Most Truly

O. P. STEVENS.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

MRS. G. A SGHOFF.

East Front Street - - - Lynden, W. T.

DRESS MAKING,

Millinery, Hats and Fine Bonnets.

HATS TRIMMED TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

GO TO LYNDEN FEED STORE

FOR YOUR

FLOUR, FEED AND GRASS SEEDS, POTATOES, ETC., ETC.

L. BERKMAN, Proprietor.

$100,000! $100,000!!

McKINLEY, STAIGHT & BUTLER.

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

Agents for the Beautiful and Handsomely Located

EAST FAIRHAVEN,

Which has been recently placed on the market by the

WHATCOM COUNTY INVESTMENT CO.

UNION BLOCK, WHATCOM, AND HARRIS and 11th streets FAIRHAVEN, WASHINGTON.

Money Loaned

on Most Favorable Terms.

NO DELAY.

Money paid same day application is taken

Business with non-residents given prompt and careful attention.

Correspondence Solicited.

STAIGHT & BUTLER.

WHATCOM - - WASHINGTON.

"CASH GROCERY STORE"

In The Kildall Building!

LYNDEN, - - - - - WASH.

A MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

CANDIES AND NUTS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

FLOUR AND FEED.

Farming Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

P. C. WILLIAMS.

HAYES, MERRIAM & CO.

Have now received their fall and winter stock of

Dry Goods and Notions.

A full line of

DRESS GOODS, TRIMINSG,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES. You will do well to inspect toeir stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

COR. E. AND 13 STREETS, - - WHATCOM, WASH.

FRED C. PETTIBONE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Searcher of Titles, Abstracter and Conveyancer.

The prudent purchaser of Real Estate wants an Abstract of title. We have a complete set of Abstracts to all lots and lands in Whatcom County. We guarantee our work to be first-class, and our charges are reasonable. **Call On Or address**

FRED C. PETTIBONE,
WHATCOM, Wash. Ter.

P. B. RANDOLPH.

DEALER IN

Men's Furnishing Goods,

Flour, Feed, Groceries and Hardware
Cheaper than any other dealer in Whatcom County.
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

The Bellingham Bay National Bank.

OF SEHOME, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

CAPITAL STOCK, 60,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

F. M. WADE, PRESIDENT. JAS. W. MORGAN, CASHIER.
EDWARD ELDRIEGE, VICE PRESIDENT.
EDGAR L. COWAILL, W. H. HARRIS,
C. W. CARTER, H. C. MOORE.

Exchange bought and sold on New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Portland, and the Sound Cities. Depositis of individuals or firms will receive careful attention. Money loaned on approved securities.

HALSTED & ISENSEE,
Proprietors

PIONEER LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

(13th and F. Streets, Whatcom.)

Horses Buggies and Wagons on Short Notice. A Full line of Feed for Sale, Horses boarded by the week or month. Terms Reasonable.

Great Bargains in

Blankets! Comfortables! Quilts!

—Ladies' and Gents'—

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANKERCHIEFS &c.,

At The New Store.

ROBERTS, FISHER & CO.

Knox Block, Whatcom, Wash,

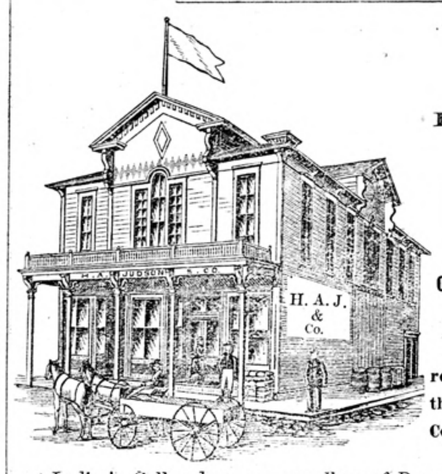
One door from Post Office,

The Largest Variety,
The Largest Stock,
The Lowest Figures,
The Largest Trade
IN WHATCOM COUNTY.

BAUM "The Grocer," Sehome.

Trade Buying in Quantity Lots will Do Well by Calling on Us.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.



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Per Cent. Off

FOR CASH

ON ALL PURCHASES.

—o—

All Goods guaranteed as represented, and cheaper than any House on the Coast.

Ladies! Call and see our new lines of Dress Goods. They are the Latest in Style. Our Coffees, Teas and Groceries are selected with great care and are the very choicest. All goods delivered free to any part of the city. Remember we are sole agents for the

OREGON CITY CLOTHING (All Wool and a Yard Wide).

:o:

H. A. JUDSON & CO., - Lynden, Wash.

Grand Ball

71st ANNIVERSARY OF THE I. O. O. F.

— WILL BE GIVEN AT —

JUDSON'S OPERA HOUSE,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 25th, 1890.

:o:

MUSIC BY PROF. GRIFFIN'S STRING BAND, OF SEHOME.

:o:

Supper at the Pacific Hotel, a la mode.

Committee of Arrangements:

S. A. STEVENS, WM. RHORBACHER, M. P. WATSON.

Committee on Reception:

GEO. W. EATON, P. B. RANDOLPH, CHRIS ANDERSON.

Floor Managers:

M. BAZZO, GEO. BRACKETT, JOSEPH KILDALL, A. E. HALL.

Honorary Committee:

H. A. Judson, E. J. Robinson, John Thomas, J. T. Coffman, Dr. Wilbur, John T. Shaw, Frank O'Neil, Charles Shank, W. I. Baker, I. Lanning, Dr. Wright, John Watts, G. D. Addington, Dr. Macpherson, Wm. Osterman, Warren Shey, Geo. Abbott.

Tickets, including Supper, $2.50.

A Cordial Invitation to All.

THE LYNDEN PIONEER PRESS.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Last Sunday quarterly meeting was held in the M. E. church, Presiding Elder Drake preached.

John Thomas is putting out about one hundred fruit trees on his place north of town. He commenced his house Monday.

The mail stage is the only one on the route from Lynden to Whatcom now. The other drivers have sold their teams and invested in Blaine.

The Baptist church has decided to build this season upon a lot on Grover street, nearly north of Kildall Bros.' store. The buiding is to be not less than 24 x 36 feet.

Rev. Stephen Hilton will preach in Judson's hall Sunday at 11 o'clock. Subject: "An underlying thought in the Sunday school lesson of the day"—Luke vi., 27-38.

Chris. Anderson has sold 80 acres of his ranche for $2,000. He says the bargain was closed in ten minutes. It don't take long for people to see a good bargain in Lynden property.

The brethren gathering in Judson's hall at the 11 o'clock service have had the subject of erecting a church building brought before them, and the project has an hopeful aspect. The Sunday school, which meets in the hall at 12.15, is in favor of the project.

More lively farm work, such as clearing, ditching, fencing, leveling, seeding to timothy, etc., is probably going on upon the adjoining lands of Messrs. Slaughter, Cudworth, Watts, Marcy and Reynolds, north of the town, than upon perhaps any other mile-stretch in the county. The late rains have prolonged the season for sowing timothy.

An officer came rushing into our sanctum, Saturday, asking for Commissioner Cudworth. He wanted to notify him of a special meeting of the county commissioners to be held on March 31st to incorporate Fairhaven. We couldn't get his name for he had only time to tell us that the governor had signed the municipal incorporation bill the day before.

Chris. Anderson called at our office Tuesday morning and tells us that work on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad is being pushed rapidly, that the grade must be ready for the iron by June 1st, and that about 200 men are employed in the camp on the south fork of the Nooksack. More men are wanted but are unobtainable. There is no lack of work now and no excuse for the unemployed.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Some people have circulated a report that the Northwest Normal school was to be taken from Lynden at an early date, perhaps basing their assertions upon an item in one of the Bay papers. We desire to say this is a mistake. Prof. Bradley gave the PRESS a call this morning and tells us that the school will continue here notwithstanding the reports and the large bonus offered by Blaine. Our people in this part have supported the school liberally, appreciated its work and its value to the town, and now propose to do all for it which may be necessary to increased efficiency. If the friends of the school stand by it there is no doubt it will repay all their efforts. Next week we will present the claims of the school, as it is too late to prepare such an article for this issue.

Lynden Literary and Dramatic Society.

The regular weekly meeting of the above society was held in Judson's hall on Friday evening. After routine business the usual entertainment of songs, readings, recitations and dialogues was given. A large and appreciative audience was present. It is encouraging to this society, which has only been in existence a few weeks, to notice the interest the citizens of Lynden are taking in furthering its advancement. It already has about thirty members and new names are being added to the roll every week. A very marked improvement is noticeable in those who took part in the entertainment. A sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the entertainment is in the fact that the audience were most enthusiastic in their applause and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves. Following is the programme:

Song	Quartette
Declamation	Harry Savings
Recitation	Will Jackman
Violin and Organ duett	Mr. Hoover and Miss Shaw
Recitation—"Snyder's Nose"	Arthur Swim
Song	Sunflower Quartette
Select Reading—"A Model Love Letter"	M. P. Watson
Recitation	Miss Emma Robinson
Song—"The Hat my Father Wore"	G. S. Miller
Dialogue—"Selection from Samantha Allen,"	D. C. McKee and Miss Brownie Swim
Select Reading	A. R. Smith
Farce—"Razor Jim."	
Recitation	Miss Eva Dwyer
Song—"The Farmer Boy"	Normal School Music Class

Business Manager Dobbs went to Seattle last week.

County commissioners meet April 14th, in special session, for the purpose of hearing applications for incorporation under the new law.

The planing mill was sold yesterday to a Seattle man, who purchased it for his son, we understand. It is expected that the mill will be started in a short time.

After July 1st mails will arrive at one o'clock from Whatcom, a separate route will be made from Yager to Nooksack and another from Lynden through to Blaine instead of to Delta. Our people will appreciate these changes.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A meeting of the legal voters of this school district was held in the Opera house Monday evening for the purpose of devising ways and means of providing for the indebtedness of the district, paying teachers and employing another. Discussion was had and it was decided to hold a meeting to get the sentiment of the people in regard to voting bonds, if that could be legally done.

EASTER SERVICES.

Easter service will be held at the M. E. church next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. In the morning there will be a responsive reading and song service, with recitations by the children. In the evening there will be an address, reading by Carrie Palmer, recitation by Emma Robinson and an original poem by Mrs. M. F. Beavers—subject: "What shall the Record Be?" The singing will be under the supervision of Miss Cleveland.

LYNDEN'S PROSPECTS.

During the severe winter just past many people were out of work here and had nothing to do but stand about the grocery store fires and prophesy dire disaster to our fair town. When people are not feeling well mentally, physically or financially the future always seems dark. They were all afraid that starvation would be the next thing—in fact they affected to believe that no better time could be hoped for.

But a few weeks ago, when the winter broke up, mills started, railroad contractors put on heavy forces and farmers began clearing large tracts, these pessimists were met with arguments that could not be refuted.

Men are at work in this county on no less than three lines of railway, and soon a fourth will be begun. Large forces are being employed in mills and logging camps, and on nearly every ranche more or less clearing is being done.

The assurance that a railroad will be running here in a short time has caused farmers to make extra efforts to subdue their land and produce crops. Heretofore there has been no incentive to open many acres, because the produce could not be marketed profitably.

Another healthful sign is that owners are selling their land in small tracts to those who desire to improve them. In this way the whole country about here is being most rapidly improved. New houses are building on all hands, clearings are becoming numerous, and as a consequence this valley will have a vast amount of produce to export in a year or two.

The right-ot-way for the Drayton Harpor, Lynden & Spokane Falls road has been secured from Lynden to Blaine, and work will be commenced within ninety days. Capitalists are buying land all along the route and lots in Lynden, which ought to be enough to convince any doubting Thomas.

One other thing should be said for our town. All over the state people are beginning to recognize the fact that farming, gardening and fruit growing must soon succeed the present town-lot booming. In this valley is found the most fertile soil in the state, so there must of necessity be a great imigration to this part.

The growth of the town, which must take place upon the advent of a railroad and the development of the country, will advance real estate values and increase trade, so we need not be jealous of the boom in other towns. "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

On a recent visit to Iowa Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell Co., Kas., called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six-year-old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the Remedy. He says it has an excellent reputation in his vicinity; that farmers come fifteen miles to his store for it and that many of them, like himself, are never without it in their homes. For sale by M. C. Hawley.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Mundell made a trip to Whatcom this week.

—Charles Tillotson, of Gera, was in town Saturday.

—Simon F. Kildall has been appointed a notary public.

—Misses Bowers and Odell returned from Blaine Friday.

—W. K. Jeffries, father of Mrs. P. C. Williams, is in town.

—H. D. Thomas was a caller at the PRESS headquarters Monday.

—C. W. Wright and H. C. Berthuson have been appointed notaries public.

—Mr. Madigan, agent for the Tacoma Globe, paid Lynden a visit this week.

—J. T. Shaw went to Blaine, Tuesday, where he has started a brick yard.

—B. W. Loring went to Whatcom Tuesday morning. From there he goes to Blaine, the home of the boomer.

—John Clanahan, of Seattle, an old resident of Lynden, was in town, Friday, and made the PRESS a pleasant call.

—C. L. Judson says the reason he has to pay Shank a commission for the sale of his team is because Judson sold the team in Blaine.

—J. O. Buzzard has been suffering with rheumatism, or something of that sort, for a week or two. He is able to be on the street now.

—Henry Smith was a pleasant caller Tuesday. He appreciates the work the PRESS is doing for this part of the county and contributes to help on the good work.

—Sherman Hoover has gone down in Pacific county to investigate the glowing reports about that neck of woods. If he reports favorably several families will go down there and take claims.

—C. L. Judson went to Blaine one day last week and while there the boom fever seized him violently. He recovered only by selling his fine gray team and investing the proceeds in town lots.

—W. H. Lister, of Delta, called Tuesday and tells of many improvements going on near his home. Ranches are being ditched, cleared and fenced, houses are building and work is plentiful at good wages.

—H. A. Judson went to Whatcom on business last Thursday and returned Saturday. It is the first time he has gone to Whatcom in over two years. Mr. Judson promised us some news when he went to the Bay and we shall expect it to be forthcoming.

BORN.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Templeman, Thursday, March 27, 1890, a girl.

DIED.

On April 2nd, Samuel Berg, Postmaster, at Tuxedo.

April 3, 1890, Mrs. Elmore, of Ten Mile, aged 73 years.

All indebted to the City Drug Store are hereby notified to call and settle at once by cash or note.

DR. F. S. WRIGHT.

NOOKSACK.

Price, Tingley and Sleasnan's logging camps contain about 3½ millions of lumber, and Price says "there are mills on the Sound that can cut it all in a week." Young men, why not more camps? the world is our market and the waters float free.

The Lake Shore, Seattle & Northern has another fit, and the whistles will "scream along the blast" in August. There is no mistake, and if you see a dollar coming, dodge; but the great scarcity of teams and wagon roads may save you.

Roeder contemplates another dance with good "ten-mile music."

2:40 is fast, but "ten mile" is faster.

It rains, yes; but the U. S. is spotted with shine and showers, typical of sentiments of the human heart.

"Everything that is is right" and wrong a Fungii on man's acts. If behind every act there was an efficient cause, where does free moral agency commence?

Hon. W. R. Moultnay is smiling among us.

Richard Howard is selling 80 acres to J. Gillis for $2,000 and will soon make a health trip to 'Frisco.

John Peterson is polling six acres of hops planted last year.

Everson has cleared a beautiful addition to his "sweet home"; but Mr. Everson, you must erase that "sweet" until you share it with another.

Mr. Fite, sr., is complaining, but he is rich in enterprising jun's.

NOOKSACK.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

The farmers are plowing and some have sowed on the high land, the low land is very wet and will be some time before it will be in condition to plant.

Rev. Wells has moved his family to Ferndale and will soon make preparations to build on his lot.

Rev. Kindred made some pastoral calls in the neighborhood during the week.

Lizzie Bushnell, of Seattle, is visiting her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fox.

Mr. Sisson is making great improvements on his new place. He is having forty acres cleared and will soon build a house and barn.

Mr. Mole, who has been teaching the Blaine school, has closed and will soon be at home.

Rob Smith and Tom Owings paid Lynden a visit during the week.

The Indians on the reservation are loosing many cattle on account of the lack of feed.

Mr. Coss, of Whatcom, is moving some of his household furniture on to his place preparatory to moving his family.

Born to the wife of S. Ross, Sunday, March 23rd, 1890, a son.

Trout are plentiful in Lake Terriel, and is quite a resort for the boys.

ITEMIZER.

LYNDEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The regular quarterly report of the Lynden public schools gives the citizens an idea of the progress the children are making under the careful tuition of their teachers. The advancement the children have made will show very favorably with any public school on the Sound. Following is the report:

PHYSIOLOGY.

Report of Room No. 1. Term ending March 21st. 1890. Average standing in attendance, studies and deportment:

Ida Alexander	80	Cary Palmer	93
Martin Alexander	80	Nettie Pilgrim	88
Willie Bentzen	83	Bruce Pym	82
Daisy Boyles	84	Genevra Pierce	88
Ruby Birdsell	75	Emma Robinson	86
Helen Berkman	94	Ira Robinson	90
Herbert Berkman	90	Charlie Rhorbacher	94
Bertha Corfee	85	Charlie Stanley	89
Minerva Cavender	85	Elmer Taylor	82
Willie Eaton	81	Asa Rusco	85
Shirley Hall	83	Edith Hellman	87
Lottie Hagin	81	Della Woody	80
Pauline Jacobs	92	Hattie Woody	90
Eva Kingdon	86	Anna Wright	91
Wwarren Kingdon	95	Armond Wright	80
Willie Hilton	89	Harold Maltby	88
Winnie Lindley	80	Harry Webber	93
John Lindley	91	Willie Webber	90
Carrie Palmer	94		

Not absent during term—Anna Wright, Harry Webber, Willie Eaton.

D. J. BOWERS, Teacher.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Report of Room No. 2. Term ending March 21st, 1890. Average standing in attendance, studies and deportment.

Harry Alexander	79	Jasper Sherman	90
Charlie Packard	79	Jessie Heten	90
Orlie Templeman	96	Verna Heten	88
Fred Templeman	80	Allie Gilbert	91
Willie Parfitt	81	Addie Foster	40
Ben Nace	89	Mark Griggs	60
Robbie Lindlie	90	Charlie Rogers	40
Frank Wright	90	Roy Bezzo	89
Blanchie Bailey	70	Lexie Pilgrim	85
Everet Anderson	80	Kittie Birdsell	15
Harry Shaffer	46	Maud Kildall	30
Vivian Shaffer	50	Ada Foster	75
Guy Birdsell	70	Glenn Rogers	92
Winnie Templeman	84	Cora Potter	75
Walter Schoff	88	Mary Palmer	60
Eddie Austin	70	August Kiocke	80
Eddie Schoff	90	Harvey Sherman	91
Freddie O'Neil	88	Carrie Demming	75
Eliza Wright	90	Ethel Pilgrim	78
Birdie Funk	88	Rekie Kiocke	25
Vernon Funk	87	Ellen Johnson	90
Freddie Rogers	89	Roy Lindley	87
Willie Heten	50	Ada Hawke	50
Lyman Puatlen	45	Carl Johnson	70
Clarence Gossard	91	Freddie Gossard	85

ANNA ODELL, Teacher.

Report of Room No. 3. Term ending March 21st, 1890. Average standing in attendance, studies and deportment.

Pearley Hall	94	Archie Palmer	94
Christina Johnson	94	Lillie Pilgrim	93
Avada Rogers	92	George Lindley	91
Johnnie Tremain	91	Wreath Durkee	90
Henry Klocke	90	Asa Palmer	90
Roe Rogers	90	Gertrude Helms	83
Nellie Kauble	86	Gordon Nace	86
Myrtie Trott	85	Joel Holbrook	85
Rena Runyan	81	Ezra Showers	80
Bertie Bartlett	78	Roy Arnold	74
Viola Palmer	93	Jesse Mundell	96
Lizzie Kauble	95	Hattie Pierce	93
Justin Kingdon	93	Nellie Scofield	92
Samuel Kingdon	90	Lottie Gilbert	88
Annie Munson	85	Andrew Bentzen	83
Lydia Tremain	83	Vera Birdsell	82
Miner Sawiger	82	Lucy Taylor	81
Evalee Taylor	79	Earl Woody	78
Horace Deming	70		

Those neither absent nor tardy during the term: Samuel Kingdon, Justin Kingdon and George Lindley.

O. D. NORTON, Teacher.

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DAY & WARD, OF SEHOME, make more loans than any other company in Whatcom County.

WAS IT A CYCLONE

Louisville, Ky., Visited by a Terrific Tornado which Extends Over an Area of Three Miles.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE KILLED.

Towns Along the Route of the Storm Swept Out of Existence.

A terrible tornado swept over Louisville, Ky., on March 27th. The tornado entered the southeastern portion of the city at Eighteenth street and swept a path of five blocks diagonally, reaching in a ragged line to Seventh street, leveling every building in the path, probably in all 2,500 houses. A rough estimate puts the killed at 500, with 1,000 injured. The city is filled with a crazed mass of people, wildly seeking their friends. A large force of men is at work on the ruins; 200 bodies have been recovered. The buildings on Main street from Eighth to Fourteenth are in ruins. Not one of the handsome wholesale houses is left, the tobacco warehouses are swept away on Market street. The walls of the city hall, a four-story building, were blown down, while several Masonic and Knights of Konor lodges were in session. One hundred men and women were buried in the ruins.

Every house on Market, Jefferson and Walnut streets, from Tenth to Sixteenth, are in ruins. Parkland, a suburb, is swept away. Such desolation no city has known in the country. Every building, tree and telegraph pole in the district struck by the storm was leveled.

The cyclone was predicted by the signal service on the 26th, but no heed was paid to the warning.

The cyclone came with scarcely any warning sound and in all the buildings struck the inhabitants were engaged in the usual vocations. The district laid to waste comprises an area of three miles; nearly half a mile wide.

The cyclone crossed the river, striking Jeffersonville, Ind., badly wrecking Front street on the river front, but no lives were lost there.

It is very evident that the storm was not a cyclone, as the effect was too widespread. For miles in either direction of the city occasional roofs were torn off and trees were lifted out by the roots. As a special train sped towards the fated city bearing Associated Press representatives from Indianapolis, evidences were first noticeable fully fifty miles out. At first there came to view an occasional dead tree, broken to pieces, then larger and more substantial trees, and finally the monarchs of the forests. Many towns along the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad were fairly stripped of signs and gingerbread work. When the scene of disaster was reached an appaling sight was presented. Crowds of people thronged the Fourteenth street station and from there up Main street to the heart of the city was a mass of humanity. On the other side was the wreck and ruins, great masses of brick and stone bearing the appearance of having been simply crumbled to the earth. Gangs of rescuers were at work on the great masses of debris in search for victims of the awful calamity. The wreck was so great it beggars attempt at description. Immediately upon the burst of the cyclone the fire bells sounded and the police went at work. Within ten minutes a posse appeared at the Falls City hall wreck. The walls of the adjoining house were first propped, and then began the work of cutting through the roof that covered all. After an hour of ceaseless labor the first victim, Mrs. Sarah Nielly, was unearthed. She was found to be sitting upright, her head bruised and one arm broken. She said at the first quake she made a rush for the entrance. Women were knocked down and trampled on. Seeing an overwhelming jam at the door, several remained behind.

The excavation then moved from rear to front where it was supposed a greater crowd gathered. As soon as the roofing was removed and the mass of brick beneath, 10 women locked in each others arms were drawn out. Inside the next hour 60 men and women were drawn out dead, but with no wounds. It is thought all met death from suffocation. Gas pipes were broken and flooded the debris with vapor almost as deadly as fire might have proven. Ways were pierced into the breast of the ruins and bodies drawn out dead and dying.

In the destruction of this house many lives were lost, principally persons who occupied sleeping rooms. There were many of them girls employed at the hotel.

A despatch states that the tornado struck the town of Bowling Green, Ky., and completely wiped it out. Bowling Green has a population of 500. The loss of life is conjectured to be large.

A. B. Lew says the streets from the Louisville hotel to Fourteenth street are filled with debris. Part of the upper story of the hotel mentioned was carried away. The building adjoining was reduced to kindling wood. He says the death list will reach 800. A relief committee from the Indianapolis board of trade left this morning for Louisville with surgeons and $1,000 in cash to relieve the immediate wants of the destitute and suffering.

R. I. MORSE.

LIME.

You can buy Cigars by the 1000 at Geo. W. Boyd's Drug Store, Sehome, Wash., at San Francisco Prices.

Ladies go to Kildall's and inspect their stock of Dress Goods.

Kildall Brothers guarantee every pair Ladies' Shoes bought from $3.00 and upwards.

Save money by purchasing cooking stoves and ranges of R. I. Morse at Sehome.

You can get the nicest lunch in Lynden for 15 cents at the restaurant next door to THE PRESS office.

WEEKLY EXCURSIONS.

On and after Tuesday, Feb. 25th, the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," will run a furnished Pullman Colonist Car from Portland to St. Joseph, Mo., without change, leaving Portland every Tuesday at 9:00 P. M., arriving St. Joseph following Saturday.

This car will be fitted up with mattresses, pillows, beding, curtains and toilet appliances, leaving nothing to be furnished by the passengers, and will be in charge of a uniformed porter.

Berths can be secured at the very low rate of $3.00 for an upper or lower double berth from Portland to St. Joseph.

Passengers holding tourist, first-class or second-class tickets will be carried in this car.

For rates, through tickets, sleeper berths, or detailed information, apply to the nearest Ticket Agent Union Pacific System, or

T. W. LEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agt., Portland.

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Farm Loans.

:o:

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FOR SALE.

:o:

20 Acres rich land; 10 or 12 acres cleared and in timothy.

OLIVE PANGBORN, Lynden.

Elder B. F. Kittinger, of Gettysburg, Penn., says he has been suffering with a cold and cough, also his wife, that they took to using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and received great benefit from it. Yet he says, "It is so pleasant to take." For sale by M. C. Hawley.

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Mind wandering cured. Books learned in one reading. Testimonials from all parts of the globe. Prospectus POST FREE, sent on application to Prof. A. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave, New York.

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BUGGIES, WAGONS,

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The best article at bottom prices SEHOME, W. T.

A good ranche for sale. For full particulars call on A. N. Cave, Lynden.

Bear in mind Kildalls have only one price to all, marked in plain figures.

Notice to Builders.

I am now ready to do work of all kinds in the painting line; house painting, kalsomining, paper hanging, etc., at reasonable rates.

A. WILLIAMS, Lynden, Wash.

Two Through Trains Each Way Daily.

Via UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Commencing with Sunday, March 2nd, both first and second-class tickets will be honored on "The Limited Fast Mail," trains 3 and 4, as welt as on the "Overland Flyers," Nos. 1 and 2.

"The Limited Fast Mail" trains are equipped with Pullman Palace and Colonist Sleepers, Dining Cars, Chair Cars and Coaches, and run solid between Portland and Chicago, daily, without change.

The "Overland Flyer" trains are equipped with Pullman Palace Sleepers and Coaches between Portland and Council Bluffs, and with Pullman Colonist Sleepers between Portland and Kansas City, daily, without change.

Connections are made at Pocatello with through trains to and from Salt Lake, and at Cheyene with through trains to and from Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis.

The above trains afford the quickest time between the Northwest Pacific Coast and Eastern and Southern points.

Detailed time of trains, rates, through tickets, baggage checks, etc., can be procured upon application to any Agent of the Union Pacific System.

T. W. LEE,
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ONE AND ONE HALF POUNDS.

P. B. Randolph,

LYNDEN, WASH.

UNCLE AARON;

—OR,—

A WIFE REDEEMED.

A Pathetic Story of a Woman's Folly and a Man's Heroism.

BY MRS. ISOBEL H. FLOYD.

[Copyright, 1889.]

CHAPTER III.

Eight years later, one day at the end of summer, Jacob, then a strong young fellow of eighteen, announced his intention of going to New York.

"What for can't ye bide as Matthew?" asked his mother, querulously. "New York! What will yer do there? Why can't yer let well enough alone? You're better off now than yer father was when we married. Yer have a hundred dollars in the bank and schoolin'—why can't yer bide?"

The young fellow laughed awkwardly, and said, looking at his father, although he talked to his mother: "I—have an idea I could do better for myself in a big city. I think I could—I feel I could."

"Feel!" ejaculated his mother, with a contemptuous shrug.

"Let be, mother," interrupted Uncle Aaron, sternly; "don't make game o' the lad. He's old enough to have his bent, and I am going to give it to him."

That was all that was needed. The boy wanted but his father's sympathy and the woman but a firm hand to quell her rebellion.

"Well—if yer say it—" she said.

"Yes, I say it," said Uncle Aaron, rising in his agitation and pacing the room; "I say it. The lad's been a good lad, and has a right to have his fling. What if he does come back in a couple of years, glad to go a-farming? What harm's been done, I say? What harm!"

"Oh, thank you, father," said Jacob, huskily; "I'm obliged to you."

"Will yer be a-going soon?" said Aunt Kate, presently, accepting the inevitable with feminine quickness; "'cause yer'll need some more socks, I'm thinking."

"Yes, mother," said Uncle Aaron, smiling, as one humors a child; "yes, he'll need the socks."

"I'll go and see if the yarn be there," said Aunt Kate, suddenly all wide-awake and energetic; "if he goes soon they're not made in a day," and she jumped up from her seat, climbed the ladder and disappeared in the loft above.

"Let's go outside," said Uncle Aaron. They went out and stood side by side under the big pine trees.

"Father," said Jacob at last, "if you had rather I didn't, I won't. It wouldn't be worth while, you know, to worry you." Ah! the sweet smile that came over his face.

"Dear lad, I would not keep ye. Go! Ye're young and smart, and I know ye'll do well—I know ye'll do well. Why, some of these days it'll be an honor for me to say yer my lad—and, perhaps, ye'll be ashamed of yer poor old father and mother."

"What!" cried the boy, and such a look of indignant love glowed in his face that his father added, hastily: "I'm but joking, lad. I know my boy," and reaching out his hand he clasped the other's close.

"Father, I wish you could go with me."

"Yes, yes," said Uncle Aaron, dreamily. "I wish I had been born twenty years later and different. Sometimes, do yer know, lad, I see another sort of life from this. I feel as if—as if—if I'd had but the schoolin' it would have been different. Do yer understand?" he said, modestly; "I sound queer to ye, mebbe?"

"No," said Jacob, earnestly; "you don't. Oh, father! father! What a puzzle life is, anyhow," and the young fellow buried his face in his hands, and with the selfishness of the young groaned aloud. The greater soul merely stifled its pain and said: "When will ye go, think ye?"

"I don't know; next week, I guess," said Jacob, looking up. "Will that be too soon?"

"No," answered Uncle Aaron, "not too soon—not too soon."

"Some way, father, I can't bear to think of settling down here all my life. It just—chokes me."

"Don't fret, lad; don't fret. I understand yer feelin's, and it makes no differ what the others say—it makes no differ."

"I guess," said Jacob, at last, after they had stood silent some moments, "I guess I'll chop a pile of wood before I go, to keep mother agoin'."

"All right," nodded his father.

The boy went about his work, but the man stood still looking out over the valley. In a dumb way he felt penned in, stifled, himself. He had felt so often during his later years, something as of repressed force, imprisoned power. He was like a grand lion caged, restlessly pacing to and fro, stronger than his keepers, and yet unable to break the bars by which they bound him. Those slight and unseen keepers of education and worldly knowledge! With them he could have done wonders in the world—he felt it. Without them he was but a big wistful-eyed brute, that eat its food and eat and slept again.

But the boy—that was his one outlet. Gently he turned, and, smiling, strode back towards the house.

CHAPTER IV.

Ten years later. It is evening. Jacob is sitting with his head bowed in his hands alone in his home in Charles street, New York. Suddenly a knock comes at the door. He springs to open it.

"Father! I knew you'd come! I knew you'd come. Oh, father, father, father!" sobbed out the strong young fellow, brokenly.

"My boy—my boy, I comed as soon as I got your letter. Has—hasn't she come back?"

"Back!" flashed Jacob, "no! I wouldn't mind so much if it wasn't for our little Alice. She's left *her*, father—our little child! Oh!" groaned the young fellow, pacing the room in his agony, "oh, that I never had seen her! Oh, that—"

"Stop, Jacob! Don't say that. She is your wife, and your child's mother, and allers that is something to remember. Tell me," he said, laying down his old fashioned carpet sack on a chair, and taking off his hat, "tell me—how long sence she left ye?"

"Two weeks yesterday," groaned Jacob.

"She's pretty, ye say?"

"Yes," gritted Jacob through his teeth, "as a flower. But, oh! what was the use of my bringing you here, father. I was a selfish fool. Such a journey—you are tired, take off your coat—let me—oh! I am mad, I think," throwing himself into a chair, and shaking with dry sobs.

"Where is she?" said Uncle Aaron.

"At the Bowery Theater."

"Actin'?"

"Yes."

"What does she call herself?"

"Rose Clark."

"And—if I go there now I would find her?" said the old man, slowly.

"You, father!" cried Jacob, jumping up; "no, you musn't go there; no, no!"

"My lad," said his father, deliberately, picking up his hat, "I'm a-goin'. I'll find the place, never fear; and I'll find her."

"But she will laugh in your face, father; you don't know her. She has no more soul than a doll. No, you musn't go there to be laughed at by that crew—"

"I'm a-goin'," said Uncle Aaron, simply; "wait here for me, lad," and putting on his hat, he went out. In extremity any straw seems a plank. Jacob, overwhelmed by his agony, let him go.

Uncle Aaron, with his straightforward directness, found the place he was in search of with a quickness to one strange to the city, and was soon in front of the box-office. "I want a ticket," he said.

"The gallery's a good place for seeing," said the ticket agent, glancing knowingly at his country clothes.

"No," said Uncle Aaron, simply; "I want a good seat."

"Oh," smiled the man, "one dollar and fifty cents, then," passing out a check.

Uncle Aaron paid his money, took the ticket, and for the first time in his life was in a theater. He took his seat, took up the programme and waited. No one of that crowded house dreamed of the tragic errand that brought that old man there. With difficulty he spelled out the names of the cast. "Edith, daughter of the Squire—Rose Clark," he read. "That's her, I must wait."

In the course of time she came upon the stage—Rose Clark. The old man drew his breath hard and looked at her. Yes, she was charming, no doubt about that—and charming not only on account of her pretty face, but charming with a bird-like sauciness that was piquant to all her hearers. The old man looked and listened, studying her voice and tricks of gesture; and then, with a cunning very foreign to his nature, made up his mind that he would win her over by a strategem. At the end of the first act he turned to a gentleman seated at his left and asked: "Can you tell me, sir, how a body could get to speak to one of them there, afore they leave the theater?"

The young fellow stared, but answered: "Oh, yes; go to the green-room just before the last act."

"Which be the way there, please?"

"What did you ask? How to get to the green-room? If you wish I will take you there. Acquainted?"

"No-o," hesitated Uncle Aaron; "but I want to speak to—Rose Clark."

"I see," nodded the young scamp at his side. "She is jolly. Merry as a bobolink always. Ever see her before?"

"No," said Uncle Aaron, "not before to-night."

"I'll introduce you," smiled the young fellow; "wait until the next act is over."

"Thankee," said Uncle Aaron, simply.

Towards the close of the play the young fellow leaned over to Uncle Aaron and said: "Come, I'm going now."

Uncle Aaron picked up his hat and followed him. The young fellow stepped into a sort of a side corridor and said: "We'll have to wait a minute—they haven't rung the curtain down yet."

"I kin wait," said Uncle Aaron.

"What a curious old fellow you are," thought the young man, eyeing him inquisitively. Soon the actors came trooping off the stage with the alacrity of school-boys just let out of school.

"Ah!" said the young man, "here she is. Miss Clark, this way a moment, please," catching her by the arm and stopping her. "Allow me to introduce to you my friend, Mr.—(ahem) Smith. He's anxious to make your acquaintance."

The twinkling glance of understanding between the two was not lost on Uncle Aaron, but he said, with an awkward sort of bow: "Good evenin'. I would like to speak to you, please."

"If it's any thing of a private nature perhaps I'd better depart," said the young fellow, his eyes dancing.

Uncle Aaron said, gravely: "Yes, it bees private, sir. I must see this young woman alone."

"Excuse me, sir," smiled Rose, pleasantly," but I have an engagement this evening, and—"

"Ye don't go 'til I speaks to ye," said Uncle Aaron, firmly.

"You can speak before this gentleman, then—he's a friend of mine," said Rose, somewhat haughtily.

"I must see ye by yerself," persisted Uncle Aaron, earnestly.

"Sir! you really must excuse me," said Rose; "I have an engagement."

"I come from yer husband!" cried Uncle Aaron, forgetting his strategem and every thing else in his fear of losing her.

"My husband! Ah! And who may you be, sir?"

"His father," said the old man, simply.

Paling a little in spite of all her rouge, she smiled and said: "That makes some difference. Harry," turning to the young fellow, "I'll see you presently—will you excuse us for a few moments?"

The young man bowed, and Rose, leading the way from the stage wing where they had been standing to the dressing-room, said: "This way, sir, there is no one here. Now, what is it you want?"

"I want ye—to go back to yer husband."

Rose threw herself down in a chair and laughed and laughed. "And he sent you here as deputy? Oh!—but he was wise not

"COME BACK, CHILD!"

to come again himself. Back to him? No—never, never, never! I want to live, I tell you. This is the life for me! Gay, merry, free—and like living. And you came here to ask me to go back to that dull tread-mill again, did you? I tell you that I have chosen my life—I will not go back to him! A jealous, exacting, romantic fool—that expects a woman to be a saint! No, sir; I will never go back to him—there's no use in your talking," said Rose, pushing back her wavy hair and beating her little slippered foot impatiently. "I won't do it!"

Uncle Aaron looked at her, and with that wondrous sympathy of his said, gently: "Poor child! Ye want to be happy, don't yer?"

The woman looked at him amazed, suspicion and curiosity blended at once in her face.

"Happy? What do you mean?"

"My child," said Uncle Aaron, his eyes shining, "I know how ye feel. Ye want a change, and somewhat a livelier life, I know. But no one has jess what they'd like to have in this world, and there is your child. you know. I can't say it as it ought to be said, I'm no scollard; but I know that if ye leave yer husband, who loves ye, and yer child that needs yer love, that by and by ye'll be sorry. So sorry, that all the gist of this," sweeping his hands around, "will be taken out of it. Just think! Come back with me, child. Ja—Jacob loves ye. If ye had only seen him to-night." Here he broke down and had to stop.

The mention of her husband's name somehow seemed to harden Rose. "You ask impossibilities, sir! I am not made for domestic dullness. I care nothing for my husband and my child? Oh, well, she is so young she'll never miss me. There's a great deal of romantic nonsense in the world, sir, and I, for one, am not going to sacrifice my life for any sentimental foolery. Now do you understand me? It is no use your talking, I intend to live my own life in my own way."

"But, child!" cried Uncle Aaron, excitedly, "is it nothing that my boy breaks his heart? Is it nothing that yer child grows up without yer? Yer haven't thought ahead, surely. Come back, child! I'll make Jacob be good to ye—ye shall have a gay life—ye shall come with me," said the old man, grasping her hand in both of his; "come, and he shall do more for ye than ever a man did to make ye happy!"

For answer—such a ringing, merry peal of laughter that Uncle Aaron dropped her hands and started back, staring. "Ha! ha! ha! ha! You come from the mountains, don't you? Excuse my laughing, but it strikes me so absurd, to think that I—I, who have hundreds nightly at my feet, that I could be happy with him. Ha! ha! ha! ha! No, sir; I tell you no! Once and for all, no! Do you understand? Let me pass, please. I have already given you considerable of my time, and, as I told you, I have an engagement for this evening."

Catching gracefully with one hand her long, sweeping train of pale-blue silk, with the other she motioned Uncle Aaron from the door. Mechanically he moved aside. She passed through the door and out. He stood alone, dumb with pain and despair. One suffers twofold when one suffers for another. His whole heart was wrung. He had no thought save that she would not go back to his boy, and his boy loved her. The intensity of his sorrow drowned his sense of her wickedness. All he knew was that she would not go back. He stood there like a man in a dream, taking no account of time or place. Fifteen minutes later one of the employes of the theater, coming in to turn off the gas, saw him. "You'll have to get out," he said, civilly.

"She won't come back," said Uncle Aaron.

"Hey?" said the man. "Old fellow is a little light in the upper story, I guess," he mumbled to himself. "You must get out of here, sir; we're going to shut up," he said again.

"I ask yer parding," said Uncle Aaron, suddenly realizing where he was. "I was a thinkin'. Good-night to ye, sir." "Good-night," said the man, commencing to turn off the gas.

Uncle Aaron soon found himself in the street, and finally he reached Jacob's home. As he came in Jacob sprang toward him eagerly. The old man threw up his hands with a despairing gesture and shook his head.

"I knew it!" cried Jacob; but the anguish in his cry showed that he yet had hoped. Throwing himself down on the sofa, he buried his face in his hands. Then getting up again, and pacing up and down the room, he spoke rapidly: "You see, father, she was left so much alone. I had been so busy with my law cases. Her mother was French, you know, and the love of excitement was in her, I suppose; but I never dreamed," he groaned, "that she would deceive me. Coming home one night I found she was out. I traced her to the theater and found her on the stage! Think of it! It seems that she had once or twice before supplied one of the actresses' place when ill, and I had never dreamed of such a thing. I thought her at those times to be with her aunt, who was very low—she said She has no heart—she never had! To leave our child—curse her!—I will forget her! Oh!—I will—I will—I will!" he cried, passionately, clenching his hands and striding up and down.

Seeing his father had not moved nor answered him, he strode over to where he sat. The old man raised his eyes. In them was such a world of yearning love and sympathy that Jacob, giving a cry like a tired child, flung himself down on the floor and buried his head upon the old man's knees.

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A Place Where One Needs to Keep All His Wits About Him.

If there is any place where one needs to keep all his wits about him it is in the mission Sunday-school, says the Boston Courier. The urchins who are there gathered together have no reverence for either things sacred or things profane, and they are ready to question any thing and every thing said to them with a frankness and a boldness which is eminently disconcerting to any one not accustomed to this sort of thing. They are not above playing tricks and laying snares for their teachers. On one occasion a young rapscallion in a North-end school remarked in a sanctimonious tone:

"My father drinks."

The unwary teacher falling into the trap, began to talk to the class of the evils of intemperance, and of how much little Johnny was to be pitied for having a father who was given to the dreadful habit of intemperance. She waxed eloquent and spoke at considerable length, secretly feeling that she had never done better and that she must surely make an impression upon her pupils.

And then when she had made an end of speaking and all the class were supposed to be in an eminently edified condition of mind little Johnny finished his sentence with an air so innocent as to deceive, if it were possible, even the very elect.

"My father," he said, "drinks water."

And he smiled confidingly into the face of his teacher as if he were sure of her approval and as if he enjoyed the approval of a clear conscience, as indeed very likely he did.

On another day when a teacher was endeavoring to impress upon a class of newsboys the beauty of righteousness and to give them some sort of a leaning toward the paths of decency, sobriety and godliness, an impudent, saucy-faced youngster, known among his companions as "Bully Sam," leaned forward and, holding out to her a battered nickel which had the general appearance of having been run over by a horse-car, observed:

"I say, now, I'll give you that to stop."

It may be judged how much effect the lesson had after that.

Still again, a clever Boston girl had undertaken the task of instructing a pewful of newsboys, bootblacks and telegraph messengers, and the lesson chanced to be upon the raising of Lazarus. Taking into account the fact that the boys knew of the telegraph, and finding that it was very hard to interest them, she turned the talk to electricity by asking if there was any way in which the dead could be raised to life, and going on to say that there had been people who believed that it could be done by electricity.

She found that she had at last gained their attention, and, dreading to lose it again, she went on a little with her talk about the force and its manifestations. The boys listened intently, and presently one of the dirtiest and most reprehensible of the gang gave a hitch to his ragged trousers, expressive of satisfaction and interest.

"Well, now," he said, "we're learnin' suthin'."

How to Use Stamping Powder.

Dampen linen and muslin a very little, and stamp it; then, don't put a paper over it and press it, but stand a hot iron on end, and hold the stamped goods almost against it until the powder is set. You can then press it, but don't put paper over it. For velvet, take sticks half an inch thick, wrap the ends with cloth to hold the sticks up, then they won't crease the velvet; lay them across the velvet and set the iron on them to set the powder

A Very Astonished Musician.

One adventure of dead Bottesini's should be remembered. He was playing one night at Antwerp, and there was a full room, and considerable curiosity for his turn to begin. He took his place beside his colossal double bass and commenced his variations. The public were electrified and so was the player. No one who knows the double bass could say of the instrument that it was squeaky and shrieky. It has its faults, but at least shrillness is not one of them. The sounds came forth that evening piercing and pathetic. The player looked terrified; his instrument seemed bewitched and the sounds continued even when the bow was not drawn across the strings. For a moment Bottesini faltered, and then plunging his hand into the internal cavities of his big instrument, he drew it back very hurriedly. He introduced it again very carefully and took out and held up to the room a cat. The entertainment did not end there. There were kittens to follow.

Production of Cashmere Shawls.

It is said that 16,000 looms are kept in constant employment in Cashmere, producing annually about 30,000 shawls. The shawls are woven on rudely constructed looms, a pair of shawls sometimes occupying three or four men a whole year in weaving. The Cashmere goat, which furnishes the material, is found in Thibet, the hair of it being fine, silky and about eighteen inches long. It takes the fleece of ten goats to manufacture a shawl a yard and a half square.

PRANKS OF A MONKEY.

Some of the Antics in Which He Delights to Indulge.

The Diplomacy Necessary to Keep Him in Good Humor—His Remarkable Attempts at Jugglery—How He Gave Vent to His Jealousy.

My office, in the last port where I was stationed, looked over the sea and had a veranda outside it, which, of course, was kept sacred, remarks a writer in Chambers' Journal. I was sitting one day in my office chair, looking out over the bay beyond, to collect my thoughts for a dispatch then in hand, when I espied a Celestial coming along the veranda with some dark object showing its appreciation of the attention it was receiving by placing two arms of inordidate length round the man's neck. I naturally rose up to see what this phenomenon was, and having been told that it was a rare animal I at once made overtures for his purchase.

As soon as negotiations were concluded I fastened my purchase—a black gibbon—to my copying-press, instead of sending him up to my house, being anxious to introduce him myself to my two dogs and to Joseph the cat. I could not intrust a rare animal to my servants lest the introduction through their agency to Joseph and the rest might result in some disaster. When I fastened the gibbon to the press I took no account of the length of the animal's arms, and I was therefore not a little srurprised when a black hand took possession of a red and blue pencil and a black mouth began to eat it. Nature is said, in her beneficence, to instruct the lower animals what to eat and what to avoid. That, no doubt, applies to an animal in the wild state, such animal being directed by instinct where to find an antidote to any thing deleterious which it may have eaten. An animal in captivity must, however, be treated differently, and must not be allowed to do as it likes. So I reasoned, and as I had no herb ready to correct the evil which I knew would result from eating a pencil, I proceeded to recover the stolen article. Though my new pet did not mind being touched, though he would jump into your lap and make himself at home, he strongly objected to part with any thing which he had once got hold of, and a good deal of diplomacy had to be used before I repossessed myself of the pencil.

Scarcely was this fun at an end before some black fingers were dipped into the ink; and when the ink was removed out of reach the gum bottle was next turned over, the gum being particularly appreciated. Thinking that the animal might be thirsty, I put a saucer of water before him, but though easy to put the saucer down it was impossible to pick it up again, even though there was not a drop of water left in it. It seemed to me, on reflection, that I had made a bad purchase. I did not clearly see how I was to feed an animal that was so intractable, and I had serious misgivings that my new pet would give me a lot of trouble and quite likely would die in three months. Monkeys are generally supposed to be troubled either with heart disease or with consumption, and to endure captivity for a short time only. Thus, I had given my gibbon three months to live, and I fully expected that before four months had passed he would be under a glass case in my drawing-room. I am extremely pleased to say that at the time I write—more than two years since I purchased him—he is still alive, though I must confess it has not been easy to rescue him from the jaws of death on several occasions.

At first the name of "Sambo" was given to the gibbon, on account of its jet black color, then this was changed in course of time to "Samuel," the little fellow becoming too respectable to be called Sambo. At the last port at which I was stationed the lower windows of my dwelling house were provided with iron bars—about five inches apart—as a protection against thieves. These bars were a great convenience to me, as I could attach Sam to them at meal times, thus keeping him out of mischief while giving him plenty of freedom. The question of feeding Sam was not an easy one to tackle. If we sat down and began eating before he was served the most noisy protests were made, and when the saucer of rice was put down there was no one courageous enough to recover the empty saucer. The point was often settled by Sam himself, who, having finished his rice, would throw the saucer into the air a few times, catching it very cleverly, and then hurl it away from him. A wooden bowl was found to answer better, but this also received much rough usage, and had to be repeatedly renewed.

One very noticeable feature about Sam was his extreme jealousy. If I stroked the cat in his presence he used to get into a paroxysm of rage and make great efforts to bite me. He would be almost as much vexed if I patted the dogs. When a guest came to luncheon he was so angry at the intrusion that he often had to be removed. He would absorb all the conversation until removal, it being quite impossible to keep him quiet. He had a singular objection—he has it now in a mild way—to any thing being removed by the servants; and had he been fastened to my chair instead of the window no plate once put on the table could have been removed. When in the drawing room with me—and he was often there—he would even fly at my wife if she attempted to touch the tea things. At this date he has sobered down a good deal; but even now, though a servant may bring me a letter, he must not take away a reply if Sam is with me. He objects to any one coming near me; and if my wife shakes my coat, or even touches my shoulder, he catches hold of her, though now perhaps more in play than in anger.

How to Light a Cigar.

To give some people good cigars is but casting pearls before swine. They don't know how to light them. The best "Havana" that is "imported" from New York will yield but a vile, unsatisfactory smoke if lighted so as to not burn in a clear ring all around and evenly. The outside, or wrapper, is of the best tobacco; the next, the "binder," is of a poorer grade, while the bulk of the cigar, the "filler," is the poorest. They are assorted with the intent that they be burned together. When this is done the result is a delicate and gratifying smoke. Light even a poor cigar thoroughly, keep the cinder moderately close, so it will not break off right at the fire, and on my word as a connoisseur you will enjoy it.

A TRILLION KISSES.

How Long a Time This Osculation Extraordinary Would Take.

The case of the Florida man who had his love letters produced and read in court should teach other lovers moderation in the making of osculatory contracts.

In a single postcript the Florida man undertook to deliver to the lady of his choice no less than 1,000,000,000,000 kisses. And as such contracts are not infrequently made in love letters it may be well to give a thought to the magnitude of the undertaking, says the Boston Globe.

Whoever will take the trouble to figure it out will find that, even if this amorous Southerner should give the lady 15,000 kisses a minute (and we affirm that no person could hope to do more than that), and even if he could keep up this rate of osculation twenty-four hours a day, never pausing to eat, sleep or take breath, working 365 days every year, it would take him more than 100 years to complete the contract. And by that time, it is painful to reflect, the ardor of his love may have cooled. Even at the end of 100 years, counting 15,000 kisses a minute, there would remain an undelivered balance of more than 200,000,000,000, a number which in itself might well appall the most industrious.

We therefore feel constrained to advise writers of love-letters not to undertake contracts of the magnitude of that reported from Florida.

NOTICES FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., March 10th 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the Probate Court at Whatcom, Wash., on Monday, May 12th, 1890, viz.:
ROBERT O'NEIL,
Hd. E. No 9258, for the n ½ ne ¼, sw ¼ ne ¼ sec. 23, tp 40 north, r 2 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William A. Scott, Luther L. Ingalls, Michael Kildall, Edward McClelland, all of Lynden, Wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., March 10th 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Superior Court at Whatcom, Wash., on Saturday May 10th, 1890, viz:
JAMES M. JONES,
Pre D S No. 11594 for the sw ¼ se ¼ sec 35, tp 40 n, r 3 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel Force, William Brooks, H. Sebert, Victor A. Roeder, all of Roeder, Wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Feb. 25th, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the Clerk of the Superior Court at Whatcom, Wash., on Thursday, April 24th 1890, viz:
HENRY BLANKENFORTH,
Hd app. No. 8228, for the se¼ ne¼ sec 34, n½ sw ¼ sw¼ nw¼ sec 35, tp 40 n, r 3 e.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Barney Collins, Samuel Force, Paul Roell, Frank Miller, all of Roeder.
T. M. REED, Jr. Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Feb. 25th, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the Superior Court at whatcom, Wash, on Friday, April 25th 1890, viz:
FRANK MILLER,
Hd. app. No. 5211, for the sw¼ ne¼ nw¼ se¼ ne ¼ sw¼ se¼ nw¼ sec 3, tp 39 n, r 3 e.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Barney Collins, Samuel Force, Henry Blankenforth, Paul Roell, of Roeder, Wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash, Feb. 25th, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk, of the Superior Court at whatcom, wash., on Thursday April 24th, 1890, viz:
SAMUEL FORCE,
Hd. app. 7504, for the Lots 3 and 4, sec 2, tp 39, and s½ sw¼ sec 35, tp 40 n, r 3 e.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:
Barney Collins, Paul Roell, Henry Blankenforth, Frank Miller, of Roeder, Wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash. March 4, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the Clerk of the Probate Court at Whatcom, Wash., on Tuesday, May 6th, 1890, viz:
RICHARD HILL,
Hd App 6920 for the e½ sw ¼ sec. 24, tp 40 north, r 3 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: Hugh MacDougall, James Webber, Chas. Shea, of Nooksack, Wash.; Henry Bardenhagen, of Lynden, Wash.
T. M. REED Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash. Feb. 24th 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the Superior Court at whatcom, wash, on Friday April 25th, 1890, viz:
HENRY F. MURPHY,
Hd. app. No. 9537, for the Lot 2, sec 26, and ne¼ ne¼ sec 27, tp 40 n, r 3 e.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William R. Moultray, Chas. Shea, Sr., W. H. Osterman, of Nooksack; R. Emmet Hawley, of Lynden, Wash,
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 17, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence, the Clerk of the Probate Court at Whatcom, Washington, on Thursday, March 20, 1890, viz:
JAMES PEARSON.
Homestead entry No. 7980, for the se¼, ne¼, sec 15, tp 39 north, of range 3 east, w.m.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Pieper, John Hash, John Kenoyer, John Ross, all of Yager, Wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 15, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the Probate Court at Whatcom, Wash, on Thursday, March 20, 1890, viz: FRANKLIN ROBERTS,
Homestead application No. 5912, for the nw¼, sec 11, tp 40 n, r 3 e.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz; Henry Bardenhagen, Lynden, Wash.; M. Johnathan Morris, Lyman Babcock, of Clearbrook, Wash.; Millard Fillmore, of Lynden, Wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 17, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the Clerk of the Superior court at Whatcom, Wash., on Thursday, March 20, 1890, viz:
JOHN W. HARKNESS.
Homestead entry No. 5272 for the se¼ sec. 18, tp 40 north, of range 4 east, wm.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Arthur Kirkman, Calvin Bishop, James Elder, W. H. Osterman, all of Nooksack, Wash,
T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 20, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk, of the Probate Court at Whatcom, Wash., on Thursday, March 20, 1890, viz: E. MANNING CUDWORTH,
Homestead application, No. 6874, for the w½ se¼, sec 6, and w½ ne¼ sec 7, tp 40 n, r 3 e.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: M. A. McPherson, A. H. Wampler, Michael Dermody, of Lynden, and Charles L, Cudworth, of Whatcom.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle Wash., Jan. 20, 1890,
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence, the Clerk of the Superior court at Whatcom, Wash., on Thursday, March 20, 1890, viz:
GEORGE WOOD.
Homestead application, No. 10389, for the ne¼ sec 26 tp 40 n, r 2 e.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Christian M. Tobiassen, Chris. Seemiller, William Fallis, William C. Booth, all of Lynden, Wash.
T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., March 21, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Probate Court at Whatcom, Wash., on Monday, May 12th, 1890, viz:
JOHN S. WATTS,
Pre. D. S. No. 15062 for the nw¼ nw¼ sec 12, tp 40 n, r 3 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Lyman Babcock, of Clear Brook, Wash.; Silas H. Bradley, Alonzo Greenwood, Frank H. Winkler, of Lynden, Wash.
T. M. Reed, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Feb. 4th 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the Superior Court at whatcom, wash., on Saturday, April 5, 1890 viz:
THEODORE M. ANDERSON,
hd app. 9050, for the s½ nw¼ sec 4, tp 40 n, r 3 e
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: O. M. Stone, Frank O'Hara, Chas. Vinup, Stephen Hilton, all of Lynden, Wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

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Lv. Seattle, 10:45 a. m.	Lv. Townsend, 10 a. m.
Lv. Townsend, 3. p. m.	Lv. Seattle. 2:00 p. m.
Ar. Victoria, †6:30 p. m.	Ar. Tacoma †4:15 p. m.

TACOMA-SEATTLE ROUTE.

Lv. Tacoma †8:00 a m, ‡10:00 a m, †12:30 p m, †4:30 p m, *7:45 p m.
Lv. Seattle. *4: a m, †8 a m ‡2:00 p m * 4:30 p m.
Boats leaving Tacoma 12:30 p m and Seattle at 8:00 a m and 4:30 p m land at Des Moines.

SEATTLE-OLYMPIA ROUTE.

Lv, Seattle, †4:00 a. m.	Lv. Olympia, †2:30 p m
Lv. Tacoma, 7:00 a. m.	Lv Stellacoom, 2:30 pm
Lv Steilacoom 8:30 a. m.	Lv. Tacoma, 4:30 p. m.
Ar. Olympia, †10:30 a m.	Ar. Seattle, †6:45 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only, *Daily

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