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Stories About Plagues.

Ancient literature contains a number of what may be called fables or parables illustrating the ingratitude of man as compared with the gratitude and faithfulness of the lower orders of creation. Every child has heard the story of the "Piper of Hamelin," who, in the year 1248, agreed, for a fixed sum, to rid the city of the plague of rats. He commenced piping and was quickly followed by rats of every description, which he led into the river Neser, where they perished. But the people refused to "pay the piper," and out of revenge the performance was repeated. This time all the children in the town were led up to a hill

When, lo! as they reached the mountain's side
A wondrous portal opened wide,
As if a cavern were suddenly hollowed,
And the piper advanced, and the children followed
And when all were in to the very last
The door in the mountain side shut fast.

The story runs that 130 were lost, and for many years the inhabitants dated all events from the year of the calamity. From this one would be led to believe that the story was founded on fact, and that the improbable incidents were dovetailed in by some enthusiastic chronicler. But the story is merely another version of an oft told tale, for which the biblical story of the plagues in Egypt was probably the original foundation. The nearest approach to the Bible story is the account of the plagues at Lorch. First it was ants that threatened to destroy everything, and, after all possible remedies had been attempted, the offer of a hermit piper was accepted. He charmed the little creatures with his music, and led them all into the river. The promised donation to a chapel was not forthcoming, whereupon the hermit piped again, and this time he led all the hogs in the neighborhood to a watery grave. Next year crickets were the plague, and a charcoal burner undertook to destroy them. He charmed them into the water, but the reward being withheld he drowned all the sheep. The third year there was a plague of rats, whereupon the alleged Hamelin incident was repeated.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Identified the Money.

"Ask that lady if she lost that piece of money."

That was what a passenger on a street car said to the conductor, who nudged the lady and pointed to a quarter that lay on the end of the seat.

The lady in question started and held up her hands, in one of which she was holding a pocketbook. A ten cent piece jerked out of it and fell in her lap.

"Yes, that's mine," she said, as she picked up both the quarter and the dime. "Every time I move I drop some change out of that pocketbook. On the Fourth of July I lost $2 in small change."

"Seems t'me 'twould be economy t' buy a new one," suggested the man who had seen the lost money.

The woman had identified her money easy enough. Not so a lady who was buying elegant trifles in a down town book store.

"That is mine," she said politely, as she picked up a bright silver dollar that lay on a book beside her.

Only she didn't pick it up. It was the trade mark on the cover of that particular book, and a dollar only in seeming. When she saw her mistake she walked haughtily out.—Exchange.

A Dog's Sense of Justice.

A gentleman residing in the suburbs is the owner of a very large and intelligent Newfoundland dog, to which he is much attached. The other day Max (the dog in question) accompanied his master to a neighboring market, where some purchases were to be made, and, of course, something for the dog was included in the list.

When it came to the latter investment the purchaser was impressed with the small return secured for his money, and the dog's glance at the same time seemed to signify that a similar impression had taken possession of his canine mind. The purchaser was just about to remonstrate with the dealer, when, turning suddenly, he caught a glimpse of the dog, who had taken his own method to get even, and was darting through the door with something he had seized from the bench. The dealer did not notice the theft, and the owner of the dog thought he was justified in postponing any remonstrance as to his purchase until a more favorable time.—New York Star.

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THE THREE CAPTAINS.

NERVY BLUFF OF A PLUCKY OHIO RIVER BOAT COMMANDER.

He Stood by a Passenger Who Claimed His Protection and Put an Angry Military Officer to Shame—A Pleasant Little Affair That Came Near Ending Tragically.

It was in 1863, and we were going up the Ohio with two companies of Federal soldiers on board, probably 150 of them. The officers, of course, were quartered in the cabin. We had, besides, as many cabin passengers as we could carry, among them a number of Confederate officers who had been prisoners and were released on parole. Just before reaching Louisville the captain in command of the Federal troops called a meeting of the passengers, and after setting forth the efforts of the officers of the boat to contribute to the comfort of those on board, suggested that it would be altogether proper to put their feelings in words and to present the captain in due form with a set of resolutions expressive of their sentiments. Everybody, of course, acquiesced, and a committee, with the Federal captain at its head, was appointed to draw up the resolutions. In due time the paper was ready for signatures.

THE OBJECTIONABLE INITIALS.

Opposite a number of their names were written military titles, followed by the letters U. S. A. Finally it came the turn of a gentleman, I think his name was Roberts or Robbins, to sign. He did so in a neat round hand, very much resembling the writing of a lady, and after his name he wrote "Captain, C. S. A." The Federal captain stood by the table and acted as a sort of master of ceremonies, and of course saw what the Confederate captain had written. In tones not loud, but imperative, he said: "Scratch that out, sir!" The young Confederate officer colored up and replied in a voice heard distinctly by everybody in the vicinity: "I'll not do it, sir!" Then followed a painful silence of probably a minute. The silence was broken by the Federal officer, who, speaking to the assembly, said: "This man, a paroled prisoner, has grossly insulted me and every loyal person present by writing opposite his name the title, 'Captain, C S A.' I insist he shall scratch it out."

The Confederate officer drew himself up to his full height and responded: "I notice that a number of gentlemen here have thought proper to write their military titles after their names. Following their examples, I have done the same. The title I have written was won by me on the field of battle, and I have never disgraced it, nor have I ever, by any act of mine, deprived myself of the right to use it. I am a Confederate officer, and I am now a paroled prisoner. When brought in the presence of the commanding officer of the division, brigade, regiment and company after being made a prisoner, each and all of them acknowledged my right to my title by addressing me by it, and I deny the right of any man to forbid my using it."

At the close of this little speech the Federal captain turned on his heel and strode up the cabin.

While all this was going on in the cabin the captain was on the roof in blissful ignorance that there was anything wrong below, until some one ran up and told him that there was trouble between the Federal and Confederate officers. He hastened below, entering the cabin just in time to see the Federal officer emerge from his state room and stride down the cabin, with his sword rattling against his side and his hand on its hilt. It was evident that he was in a very fierce humor. Marching up to the table where the paper lay, the Federal officer, half drawing his sword, said, addressing the Confederate captain: "Sir, I am Capt. ——, of the United States army, and I command you to erase either the title or your entire signature from that paper."

"Capt. ——, I am glad to know you, sir. I am Capt. ——, of the Confederate States army, and I cannot obey your command."

"THE OLD MAN" STEPS IN.

The two military gentlemen glared at each other in a manner that boded a serious culmination of the scene, when the commander of the boat stepped to the front and said: "Gentlemen! gentlemen! this is all wrong. What does it mean?"

"Mean, sir, mean! Why, it means that that fellow has dared insult this entire company, sir, by writing the letters C. S. A. opposite his name, and I insist he shall erase them, and I mean to make him do it."

The Confederate captain said, addressing the boat's commander: "I have insulted nobody. Nobody but the gentleman who has just spoken pretends to be insulted. I certainly meant no insult, but the title I have written was honorably won by me, and, having written it, I refuse to erase it. I am a passenger on your boat, and I claim your protection from that fellow's brutality. If you do not or cannot protect me, I will have to protect myself."

The Federal officer was fairly beside himself with rage, as he rejoined: "I will put you in irons, sir, if you do not at once apologize for your insolence."

Then the commander of the boat took his turn. "You'll do nothing of the kind, sir. That gentleman, I do not care what title he uses, is a passenger on my boat, and as such is my guest and entitled to my protection, which I will certainly give him."

"Do you presume to take issue with me?" exclaimed the Federal officer. "Do you know that I am an officer and have enough soldiers at my command to seize this boat and make prisoners of everybody here?"

This made "the old man" mad, and that he didn't care who knew it was plain from his response. "I know you're an ass! and I know you haven't enough soldiers under you to take one person prisoner on my boat. If is you who are insolent, and if you continue so I will land this boat and put you ashore."

The Federal captain half way drew his sword as he said, "I will call the guard, sir and arrest you!"

"You'll do no such thing. Why, if you dared make any such foolish move, I would arm my crew with capstan bars and chase you and your soldiers into the river. If you were not crazed with anger you would know that on a vessel the commander's authority is supreme, and it is mutinous to resist it. Now, don't make any further spectacle of yourself, but retire to your room, and if I catch you out of it wearing that sword again before we reach Louisville I will put shackles and handcuffs on you and chuck you down the scuttle in the forecastle."

The steamboat captain was in the right and knew it. He meant what he said and everybody else knew it. Associates and brothers in arms came to the rescue of the Federal officer and persuaded him to retire to his room, and when he came out of it he had fully recovered his good humor, and immediately apologized to the captain of the boat, but we were all awfully glad when the Confederate reached his home, a little below Louisville, and left the boat, for as long as he was aboard prospects were good for an ugly collision between him and the Federal captain.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A supposed cat, killed with a stone by William Dennis in his yard, at Drakesville, N. J., turned out to be a small red fox.

FACTS ABOUT CATARRH.

A DISAGREEABLE DISEASE WITH WHICH MANY ARE AFFLICTED.

It Originates in Different Causes—Not as Serious as Often Represented—Easily Cured Under Proper Conditions and Treatment.

The term "catarrh" is from two Greek words meaning "I flow," and has its seat in the mucous membranes. Speaking generally, the mucous membrane is structurally the same as the skin. Its office is similar, being a lubricator, excretor and secretor in the functions of the body. The disease catarrh is one which, as before remarked, finds its expression in the mucous membrane and the extent of this tissue shows at once to what an extent the disease can exist, as there is no part or locality of mucous membrane which cannot and is not affected by the catarrhal condition.

The regions of the mucous trait most prone to catarrh are those of the nose, mouth, upper and lower pharynx, or back part of the nose and mouth; the larynx, or voice organ; the bronchial tubes, the stomach, intestines and gall passages. These several regions give names to the existing catarrh, as nasal or nose catarrh, bronchial catarrh, pharyngial or laryngial catarrh, stomachic or intestinal catarrh. In these different regions we find the catarrh acute or chronic.

PREDISPOSITION TO CATARRH.

There seems to be a certain predisposition or structural development of the individual prone to catarrhal attacks. These conditions are characterized by poverty of blood and nutrition, in which the walls of the capillary or minute blood vessels have a feeble tone or power of resistance, while the tissue through which such vessels pass are at the same time soft and yielding. This predisposition to catarrh is strongly marked in scrofula and rickets, and as in bronchial catarrh, the morbid condition is a frequent attendant on typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough and smallpox. Effeminate habits also augment the liability to catarrhal affections.

In a consideration of the reasons why any one should suffer from a catarrh, acute or chronic, this condition of the system or susceptibility is the important and determining factor without its presence the existence of catarrh is an impossibility. As in consumption, so it is in catarrh, this predisposition is the result of original organization of the individual, or can be acquired.

DANGERS GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

The flaming advertisement setting forth the horrors of catarrh is a familiar object, and our ideas of catarrh are more largely influenced by what we read than what we know. While some forms of catarrh are truly of grave consequence and should receive intelligent attention, if this was true in the majority of cases, probably a large part of the population of the large cities would be patients of some physician or specialist. The truth is, outside of the common cold, there are many forms of what may be termed mild catarrh, which are not incompatible with a state of health, and we can probably take the majority of the people in any city and by examination demonstrate that they have, in fact, a mild catarrh. These people are subject to taking cold, easily get a cold, and it is somewhat stubborn. They are usually, afflicted during the spring and fall; steady warm or cold weather is beneficial to them, and only when they have a cold are they much inconvenienced. Their general health is good, and influences brought to bear on the general health usually meet with a prompt effect on the catarrh. It is safe to say that, directly, a fatal result from catarrh is a bugbear and finds no foundation in fact. That much suffering and disability is due to the graver or more chronic forms of the disease is true. The commonly received belief among the laity that chronic catarrh is the forerunner of consumption, and is only a question of time, is pure nonsense. If a consumption does follow a catarrh we are safe in saying that the catarrh was consumption from the first, and that either the individual had the consumptive taint through hereditary influences, or his habits and surroundings developed it in him and the catarrh was only the first local expression of the consumption. In that form of catarrh in which the disease extends to destruction of tissue and death of bone, we must not saddle the result on the catarrh; while this unquestionably was the immediate exciting cause, there was present and ready for the development of the result a soil so bad and vicious, either by heredity or acquisition, that the death of tissue and bone was perfectly rational and legitimate.

VALUABLE HINTS TO SUFFERERS.

The results of a chronic catarrh are many and varied, and while marked by a high degree of persistency and stubbornness, relief can and should be attained. This is to be accomplished not by local measures alone, but more especially by attacking the individual and relieving the condition which makes the development of the catarrh possible.

Treatment locally might be pursued for a lifetime and nothing but relief of temporary character gained. Correct all that is wrong in habits, surroundings and occupation, and you gain a potent influence for recovery.

One of the most common causes of catarrh, especially of the nose, is defective nasal breathing or respiration. Again, the structural changes which usually develop in time from long continued and neglected catarrh are other reasons why catarrh is not readily relieved. Notwithstanding these obstacles, relief can and should be attained. The most necessary factor is an intelligent conception of the condition which is the foundation of the disease. Relief for this in most of the cases means relief from the disease.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Common School.

In the earliest days of the settlement of this country provision was made for the instruction of the children at the public cost, the colonies of Massachusetts and of Connecticut taking the lead in the work, and the object being to give all children free instruction in reading, writing, grammar, elementary arithmetic and geography. When certain commissioners addressed questions on this subject to the governors of the colonies, the governor of Connecticut replied that "one-fourth of the annual revenue of the colony is laid out in maintaing free schools for the education of our children;" but Governor Berkeley, of Virginia, replied, "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years."—Harper's Bazar.

THE ART OF QUARRELING.

It Is the Second Word Which Fans the Angry Spark Into Flame.

The first words of a quarrel, which are generally too trifling to be remembered, are like the few sparks that fall upon the dry leaves of the forest. The angry retort is the puff of wind that blows them into a flame. Then the mischief is done past recall. Then two hearts, friendly a moment before, are full of anger. Then words are spoken which may be forgiven, but hardly forgotten, and the friendship is seldom quite as it was before. Hence the old saying, "It is the second word that makes the quarrel." That second word usually wounds the pride or the self love of him to whom it is addressed. It may take a form that implies a doubt of the other's veracity—a dire offense to any one not wholly debased. Often it insinuates a low, small, unworthy motive. Sometimes the maddening word is a truth, as when Brutus told Cassius he had an "itching palm to sell his offices for gold." Cassius was so enraged that he cried:

I an itching palm!
You know that you are Brutus that speak this,
Or, by the gods, this speech were else your last.

Ugly truths must sometimes be spoken, but not when two persons are bound by interest and duty to avoid quarreling.

Another most irritating retort is one which attributes cowardice. Courage and truthfulness being the very foundations of respectable character, a remark which conveys an intimation of a want of either is a pure provocative of quarrel.

There are tones in the voice which cannot be described, but every reader, unless he is a high class saint, has used them in the early moments of a quarrel. The most innocent thing in the world may be said in such a way as to rasp and humiliate, particularly if it is accompanied by a certain look out of the eyes.

Human beings, old or young, never appear in so poor and mean a light as when they are quarreling. A family quarrel is among the most sorrowful and vulgar of all displays of human infirmity.

Among people living in the same house, sitting three times a day at the same table, being together in the evening, working together in the daytime, all possessing a nervous system and a tender self love, it must needs be that offenses come. Irritating words will be unintentionally spoken, expected attentions will be omitted, the material of a quarrel will frequently be created. Two things should be borne in mind by every inmate: one is, that it takes two persons, at least, to make a quarrel; the other, that the quarrel usually dates from the second word.

Tom—What did you take my bat for?

Charles—I didn't take your bat, and you know it.

Tom—You are a liar!

In this case Charles made the quarrel, because he met the merely irritating first word with a grossly insulting second. Put down the brakes hard upon the second word.—Youth's Companion.

Death Rates.

The highest death rate in Europe is that of Russia, ranging from 20 per 1,000 in Courland and 22 per 1,000 in the Baltic province, there being many physicians in both districts, to 49 in places where there are but few. But one-half of the children born in some parts of Russia reach the seventh year, and of 1,000 male children only from 480 to 490 reach the age of 21 years, and of these only 375 are able bodied. Russia, with all its teeming population, has only 15,414 regular physicians, and 1 surgeon to 100,000 population. The United States, having a doctor of medicine for every 600 of population, shows the lowest death rate in the world, England following.

The average life expectancy in the United States is now 55 years; in England among the urban population it is 50, and among the ruralists 54 years plus. Russians have a life expectancy of but 28 years, approximately, and Chilians of the same, while in Eliobed, in the Soudan, 23 years is a generation. The average life in the Rome of the Cæsars was 18 years, now it is 40 years. Within fifty years the average in France has increased from 28 to 45½ years, and in the days of Queen Elizabeth the English average was but 20 years. This great and progressive change for the better is ascribed to advanced medical knowledge, better drainage and diet, greater cleanliness and to vaccination and the use of anæsthetics, quinine and the like.

Shy Lovers and Marriage Licenses.

I looked over the record book of marriage licenses the other day, and noticed in several instances the remarks: "Reporters will confer a favor by not publishing," "Parties request that no mention be made in the newspapers," etc. I was naturally inquisitive, and asked one of the officials connected with the equity court if such requests were generally complied with by the news gatherers. "Oh, yes," was the reply. "You see the mere fact that a license has been obtained amounts to nothing practically. Only when the certificate of the officiating clergyman is attached is the record a complete one."

The polite official related an instance of one man who presented a license which had been issued two years previously, and wanted to know if it was yet valid. He was informed that it was good until used, for which information he seemed very grateful. "You have waited an extraordinary length of time," said the official to him. "My girl went back on me," was the reply. "Then this alters the case; that license is only good for the parties in whose names it was originally granted." "That's all right, my girl has now changed her mind, and we'll get hitched this time sure," was the laconic answer.—Washington Press.

Macaulay.

Macaulay was truly oppressive. I now understand Sydney Smith, who called Macaulay a tremendous machine for colloquial oppression. His memory is prodigious, surpassing anything I have ever known, and he pours out his stores with an instructive but dinning prodigality. He passes from the minutest dates of English history or biography to a discussion of the comparative methods of different ancient orators, and gives you whole strophes from the dramatists at will. He can repeat every word of every article he has ever written without prompting, but he has neither grace of body, face, nor voice, he is without intonation or variety, and he pours on like Horace's river, while we, poor rustics, foolishly think he will cease, and if you speak he does not respond to what you say, but, while your last words are yet on your lips, takes up again his wondrous tale. He will not confess ignorance of anything, though I verily believe no one would ever have less occasion to make the confession. I have heard him called the most remarkable person of his age, and again the most overrated one. You will see that he has not left upon me an entirely agreeable impression, still I confess his great and magnificent attainments and powers.—Charles Sumner.

To keep stamps from sticking together put a piece of paraffined paper—such as a grocer uses to cover lard and butter—against the gummed side. Then they can be carried about or mailed with impunity; and when the paper is removed the stamps are still gummed.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

LYNDEN - - - - WASHINGTON.

An Independent, local paper, devoted to the interests of Lynden, the Nooksack Valley and Whatcom County generally.

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W. H. DOBBS, Business Manager.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondence from all parts of the county containing the local happenings is urgently requested to be sent in for publication.

Address all communications intended for publication to
H. S. BRAUGHT,
Editor PIONEER PRESS,
Lynden, Washington.

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Communications must, in every case, be accompanied by the name of the writer.

LYNDEN, WASH., JAN. 2, 1890.

Four Impecunious Sisters.

Washington is not alone in finding the cost of statehood greater than most of her people had expected. With her immense resources, her rapidly growing property values and her good credit, she will have no trouble in getting along, her only regret being that she has to begin her new career by going in debt.

But the two Dakotas are having a more serious time. Neither of them nor yet Montana, has the varied resources of Washington. A large part of South Dakota has been visited by drouth and hunger, and is left in a condition of poverty tha will not bear the strain of heavy taxpaying. The new state is virtually bankrupt to-day, and her governor admits that receipts will fall so far short of expenses that she will probably be obliged to close up some of her public institutions.

Nor does it seem that the condition of the state is likely to be much improved in a hurry. The destitution that exists is the result of trying to raise crops too far west. One who is familiar with the country says that the Dakotas are a fine grazing region, but that further west than one hundred miles from the Minnesota line it is of no use attempting to raise crops, as there is not rain enough. This is true, also, of the Sioux reservation, which so many are anxious to enter on. It is a good grazing country, but of no value for cropping.

One costly feature of the new South Dakota government is the size of the legislature. It is larger than that of New York. It is so big as to be unweildy. It has been in session several weeks and has accomplished almost nothing. This may be well on the general principle that "no legislation is good legislation," but on the start of a new state legislation is necessary. The impoverished South Dakotans, however, are groaning over the needless aggregate amount of the salaries.

In North Dakota, also, the expenses are found to be undesirably large. The governor, in his message to the legislature, estimated the first year's deficiency at $150,000, and urges the imperative need of the strictest economy in all the departments of the state government. It is now said that his estimate is already found to be too small, and that unless the legislature acts upon his suggestion of economy, the out look will be but little better than bankruptcy.

We have not observed any statement of the financial conditions in Montana, but it is entirely safe to assume that the same problem of small receipts and large expenditures is being wrestled with there.

As has been said above, the conditions in Washington are more encouraging than in tho other new states, owing to her vastly superior resources. In agricultural development she will soon rival the Dakotas combined. In the timber and lumber industry she surpasses all three of her sister new states. In mining wealth she will far outstrip Montana. Nature has endowed her with marvelous gifts. She can easily meet the present strain, and will soon have plenty of loose change in her purse.—Seattle Press.

IT is somewhat amusing to observe the manner in which some papers are treating the recent withdrawal of a small minority from the National W. C. T. U. This small faction, led by J. Ellen Foster, felt agrieved because the National W. C. T. U. saw fit to endorse the course of the prohibition party, but more especially because it refused to elect J. Ellen as President. But there were only about nine delegates in the late convention at Chicago who wanted her for president and did not endorse the so called partizan methods of Miss Willard. However, these papers say that these delegates were "shamefully used," withdrew and have issued a call for a national convention to organize a new W. C. T U. which shall be non-partizan. A large number of newspapers are lending aid and comfort to these "bolters," This is wrong on principle. You don't believe in Mugwumps or Prohibitionists bolting any more than we do. You don't believe in the principle of secession as we are glad you don't Why then do you take up the cudgel for this insignificant minority that was simply out voted, fairly and squarely in their own convention. It is usually the first impulse of the noble hearted newspaper man to try to "help the under dog," But in party orginization the policy is to make men stick to their party lines. Why not in the W. C. T. U. You say it is not a political party; but the very reason you want the minority to win is because the majority has not been with your party. Isn't this the true reason? Be consistent.

CAPT. BAYNE was in town last week looking up witnesses to make suplemental proof upon his claim. He claims to have received a letter from his wife about two years ago informing him that the last spark of love for him had died. Is it to be wondered at? Can a man forsake his wife and leave her destitute in a vast forest, and among bitter enemies he had maliciously created, and expect her love to remain loyal? This is an unnatural phase of human nature. Bayne's love seems very feeble in comparison to that which he expects his wife to carry for his benefit. From the facts as they exist Bayne is not worthy the love of the woman he formerly called wife.

UNTIL the late decision of the court of appeals on the electric wire case, the city of New York held a queer position as to crimes and punishments Man could be roasted on the most public thoroughfares by electric wires with impunity, but it was a penal offense, very likely to be prosecuted and punished, to feed a sparrow! Gotham justice is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."—P.-I.

THE Omaha Bee says that a man died in Madison, Neb., recently, from causes which the doctors could not comprehend. But an autopsy disclosed five jackknives in his stomach and a preponderance of professional opinion held that this was at least four more than could be readily digested.

SEATTLE is having a coal oil famine and it is predicted that candles will soon be at a premium. Stamps are also about gone, and the clerks in the postoffice are about all sick. Everything will be all right in time for the spring boom.

Language is hardly strong enough to express my admiration of the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is the best remedy for croup and whooping cough I have ever used. During the past eighteen years I have tried nearly all the prominent cough medicine's on the market but say, and with pleasure too, that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best of all. THOMAS RHODES, Bakersfield, California. For sale by M. C. Hawley.

Let Down a Notch.

The street car wit is named legion. He delights to stand on the platform and make remarks which he believes are funny The other day one of them stood among the smokers on the front end of an Indiana avenue car and waited for an opportunity to be comical It soon presented itself As the corner of Twenty second street stood an old organ grinder who was grinding away on his aged instrument The funny man saw him and his face lighted up He was about to be funny "Is it not wonderful," he said "how that old man there can play those tunes wholly by ear and without the use of notes? He must be a trained musician." And then he looked around at his fellow passengers for the expected laugh No one even smiled, and the driver looked around at him as if wondering whether or not he was clothed in his right mind.

This awful silence pained the street car Touchstone, and the iron was ground deeper into his soul by a young man who stood next to him and who turned and said: "You are mistaken, sir, about that musical instrument It is a mechanical device, and one who is not a musician can play it." Then he went on to give the funny man a description of the hand organ, and wound up by saying: "Your mistake is perhaps natural, but when you have lived here in the city longer you will learn all about these things." The funny man alighted at the next corner, and the smokers all shook hands with the young fellow who had picked him up so neatly.—Chicago Herald

A Bald Headed Combine.

The young men of New York have a secret sorrow, which is growing in intensity and threatening to sap their budding lives. If this sorrow grew less, and their hair grew more, they would, indeed, soon be supremely happy; for it is the continued increase of baldness in their ranks which thus afflicts them. Time was when, in a theatre, a church or any public place where men uncover, the hairless heads, with few exceptions, were the property of men of middle or advanced age. Now, however, it is safe to say that at least half of them have encumbered the earth for less than forty years, and many for less than thirty; while a certain percentage between that age and 25 give evidence of rapidly approaching baldness.

So general, indeed, has baldness in young men become, that sensitiveness regarding it is fast disappearing, and it has ceased to excite comment in the drawing room. Men of years, too, who formerly devoted somewhat of their toilet hour to carefully combing cultivated locks over spots where locks were no longer possible, have ceased to burden their minds with this detail, and go out into the world strong in a consciousness that the shining space cannot affect their matrimonial value in the market.

The fact that at a recent dinner in the Brunswick five gentlemen, all under 45, were grouped together at one end of a table, presenting to view five shining heads, led to the discussion of a project for a "bald headed club." It was suggested that a social organization, based on this condition, be formed of gentlemen of congenial tastes and habits, and it is said the scheme will soon take definite shape. The serious business of the club will be to consider the possible restoration of hair, and each member will be pledged to test the virtue of some advertised medium, the result to be reported at a monthly dinner.

Barbers are looking forward to a boom in hair restorers in consequence.—New York Star.

A Frequent Occurrence.

"The next time I give a woman my seat in a car she will have to be old or lame or have a baby or a bundle in her arms, or look ill, or be in a worse condition than ordinary," said a well known politician. "I had a choice seat in a Brooklyn elevated car a few nights ago. A big crowd got in at one of the stations, and I reluctantly surrendered my seat to a healthy looking woman. I was dead tired, and I hung on to a strap for several stations. Then the man who occupied a seat next to the woman who had benefited by my courtesy vacated his place. Before I could wink, this woman, for whose sake I had stood up in a jerky car for a mile, pulled her callow escort, who was evidently her son, into the vacant seat. This same thing has happened many times, but it will never happen again to me."—New York Sun.

He Is a Policeman.

"No, Patrick You are poor, you are not sure of your place on the force, and I can marry you only on one condition."

Patrolman Flannigan—And what might that be, Bridget?

"You must arrest Tascott."

"Arrest Tascott! You forget, Bridget, that I'm a policeman."—Chicago Herald.

"Billy" Florence is a slave to his hobby, which is salmon fishing He is said to have the best collection of hooks and other appliances for the pursuit of this fine sport in the country "Billy" has also a weakness for practical joking

Slow but Sure.

The old lady who thought her daughter, in playing a slow and majestic piece of music, was "a long while about it," was of that "capable" nature which brooks no delay. There are others of the same disposition.

During a balloonist's recent exhibition in Scotland, a native of the country was intently watching the slow descent of the parachute.

"Dear me," he exclaimed, "how long he is coming doon!"

"Yes, indade, and he is," observed an Irishman, who was standing near; "be-dad, I could come down quicker than that mesilff"—Youth's Companion.

Too Previous.

"Mr. Barker, do you think we will go to the sea or mountains next summer?" asked the power behind the throne, as the family sat about the evening lamp.

"Mrs. B answered her husband, "I have not paid the bill for the Christmas present you gave me yet," and dull silence reigned.—The Epoch.

Joel Chandler Harris Embarrassed.

As the street car rolled into West End, the other day, an elderly lady remarked: "Daughter, Joel Chandler Harris lives over that way."

"Does he, ma?" said the younger lady.

"Do you know where Joel Chandler Harris lives?" inquired the mother of one of the passengers.

The gentleman addressed blushed a little.

"Um—what does he do?" he asked.

"Oh, he writes things for the paper, I believe," was the answer, "but I don't know. Daughter, what does Mr. Harris do?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," replied the young lady. "I simply heard somebody say that he lived out this way."

Then the gentleman asked the driver if he could point out Mr. Harris' house, and the driver turned red and stared at the questioner and stammered out an answer.

Both ladies looked hard at the stranger and at each other, and suddenly became very silent. The car stopped and Mr. Joel Chandler Harris lost no time in getting out and turning his steps homeward. It gives a man a funny feeling to hear questions asked about him in public by strangers.—Atlanta Constitution.

Poor Illustrations.

I don't claim for myself any ability as an artist, but I am familiar with history, and with the characters so prominent and picturesque during the chivalrous or knightly age of French and English history; and I charge it is a foul imposition on the rising generation for a school board to accept an edition of history or other book of instruction in which the illustrations are not as authentic and as scrupulously correct as the writings themselves. I have seen a school history with a picture representing Sir Walter Raleigh—"a paragon of proudest men"—attending court attired in a costume belonging to a period 500 years before his time. I refer to this by way of illustrating my meaning; but this grotesqueness is not confined to history. It is to be found in every school book, from the primer up, and I know that the evil thus founded in beginning an education can never be obliterated by after learning.—C. B. T. in Globe-Democrat.

Custer Clothing House.

HOLLEY STREET, SEHOME.

We carry a complete line 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.

POOL & PARKER,

City Meat Market.

Fresh Meats and Sausage of all kinds. Fish on Fridays. Market corner GROVER and 5th St., - - - LYNDEN.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

O. P. STEVENS, Proprietor.

KILDALL BUILDING, 13TH ST.

I would most respectfully announce to the people of Lynden and vicinity that I have just 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.

M. R. STAIGHT, Notary Public. H. M. BUTLER, Notary Public

$100,000! $100,000!!

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Real Estate, Loans and Investments.

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Money Loaned

On Most Favorable Terms.

NO DELAY.

☞ Money paid same day application is taken ☜

Business with non-residents given prompt and and careful attention. Correspondence Solicited.

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WHATCOM - - WASHINGTON.

"CASH GROCERY SRTOE"

In The Kildall Building!

LYNDEN, - - - - - - WASH.

A MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

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CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Call and Inspect Stock and Get Prices.

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 their stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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

LYNDEN AND WHATCOM

DAILY STAGE LINE,

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Diagonal Road.

C. L. JUDSON & CO., Proprietors.

TIME TABLE.

☞ Stage leaves LYNDEN at 7:00 a. m. Arrives at WHATCOM at 12:30 a. m.

☞ Returning leaves WHATCOM at 7:00 a. m. Arrives at LYNDEN at 1:00 p. m.

☞ For the comfort of our passengers we have extended the Running time one-half hour.

FRED C. PETTIBONE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Searcher of Titles, Abstracter and Conveyancer.

The prudent person 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 addre

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DEALER IN

Men's Furnishing Goods,

Flour, Feed, Groceries and Hardware

Cheaper than any other dealer in Whatcom County

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

J. A. Blomquist.

Sign + Writer

Work from Lynden done promptly and at lowest prices consistant with good work. C. STREET WHATCOM.

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Proprietors

PIONEER LIVERY & 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.

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One Price has won for us the Respect of the Community.

It has got to be an understood thing that

WE DON'T CHANGE OUR PRICES.

Because we can't go Lower and we don't go Higher.

We fix our prices just on the inside of cost, allowing us the fair profit we need to live, and we don't budge from that. Why should we? If we can't make something we waste tim in selling. But the "Something" we make is always something lower than the price made elsewhere.

One Price Has Won Us a Large Trade.

Folks don't like to haggle: it's a relief to know at the word go just what you have got to pay. You don't go away kicking yourself at the thought that if you had hung on a little longer you might have got the goods for a little less. One price pleases everybody in the long run, and leaves no doubt in the buyer's mind about his own shrewdness or the merchant's honesty.

One Price Has Won Us Friends.

For every customer is a friend. Buyers appreciate the fact that we could not make fixed, rock-rooted price unless we made it at figures that would meet any price that sliding scale competitors could make. If they make a lower price they lose money, and that makes it only a question of time when they shut up shop and leave the field to us. We are here to stay and on the one price plan.

PACIFIC CLOTHING COMPANY.

The Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Gents' Furnishers

SEHOME, WHATCOM AND FAIRHAVEN.

ONE PRICE
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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,
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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.

New Firm. New Store.

ROBERTS, FISHER & CO.

We have recently opened a store with a new stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Men's Furnishings. Our stock is composed of a choice and carefully selec ed assortment of the Newest and best Goods t e market affords.

Your attention is invited to our line of:

Dress Goods, Table Linen, Ribbons, Surahs Napkins, Gloves, Satins, Towels, Corsets, Plushes, Crashes, Buttons.

Ladies and Gent's Handkerchiefs, Hosery and Underware. Draperies and Portiers. Blankets and Comfortables.

Room 3 Knox Block. - One door from Post Off

WHATCOM WASHINGTON.

THE LYNDEN PIONEER PRESS.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Eb. Smith is quite sick.

The Public schools will open again next Monday.

Don't fail to call on Day & Ward at Sehome if you are in need of money.

Day & Ward, of Sehome, draw their own papers, hence cause the borrower no delay.

The Normal school opened Monday after a short vacation, with an in creased attendance.

Rev. J. S. Cederberg will preach in the Sweedish language at the Hall next Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Shank & Robinson's mill has not been running for some days on account of a break and having to send for repairs.

Parties desirous of proving up should not fail to call on Day & Ward, at Sehome, before borrowing money elsewhere.

For three days the temperature has ranged from 3 to 15 degrees above zero, with a gentle zepher from the north-east to give it tone.

Next Sunday is "communion day" for the church meeting at the Hall at 11 o'clock. Rev. S. Hilton will preach on the ordinances.

Day & Ward, of Sehome, have established an office next door to the Bellingham Bay National Bank, making farm loans a specialty.

Many of the ranchers north of town have been setting out small orcnards the past fall, among them Slaughter, Marcy, Vinup and Conahue.

An old rancher says a little fertiling for his fruit trees makes bother—he has to supply so many props to keep the branches from breaking with their loads of fruit.

Mr. J. T. Shaw has changed the name of the Bartlett house, and has gotten a beautiful new sign which proclaims to the weary traveler that the large new hotel is the Pacific House.

The old Nicalaus Stuhr place, north of town, shows that a dozen well-bearing apple trees a dozen years old, with a less number of the peach, plum, &c. will afford a family a fair supply of fruit for the year.

One day last week Mr. C. A. Beavers went out for a hunt and had the good fortune to shoot a couple of deer. Sever- others went out Friday but were unsuccessful on account of the crust on the snow.

Why can't Lynden adopt some sort of time? Everybody is sure his time is correct now, and will recognize no authority but his own watch. Let us adopt Standard time and keep pace with the rest of the world.

We are informed by good authority that Day & Ward, of Sehome, draw their own papers, make their own examinatinns and always have money on hand. Those desiring to make a loan on their ranch should not fail to give them a call.

The Russian influenza is said to have reached Tacoma, but Seattle physicians deny that there is a genuine case in their city. However as all large cities are now reveling in this luxury it is fair to presume that Seattle will not suffer herself to be surpassed by Tacoma.

The Sunday School at the Hall had a very enjoyable time at their entertainment on New Years night. In spite of the cold weather the scholars were largely present and many others. The exercises passed off well, consisting in social chat, music, recitations and the distribution of presents from the tree.

The first good sleighing of this season is now, Monday evening, being enjoyed by our townspeople. Last Thursday evening one lone sleigh made its appearance upon the street, and Friday several more were brought out. As sleigh bells are not to be had and cow bells are. the air has been made merry with their tinkling. A sleigh ride without bells is not to be endured. Some means must be employed to partially smother the ringing voices. Voices, unless watched, will get so loud when one is sleighing; it is always safest and best to speak in a whisper. Every day since Thursday some snow has fallen and now there is about eight inches on the level. But with all the snow the mercury has not fallen much below freezing—part of the time snow melted as it fell. No wind accompanied the snow, so it lies beautifully. Skating is indulged in one evening, but then only in the canal, and was soon abandoned because the ice was too thin to bear the skaters' weight.

J. D. Gardner in company with others has purchased 37 acres of land in section 31 adjoining Blaine, paying $100 per acre for it. This they will probably plat ere long as an addition to that thriving city.

A correspondent wants some hints on how to train a dog. Well, about as good a way as any is to train him as you do a morning glory vine—with a tight cord to a high hook. He will never bark if you train him this way. O, yes, and be sure you bury him deep enough so drought will not effect him. Then he can't help being a good dog. Dog gone good.

The prizes offered by Kildall Bros. were awarded Jan. 1st as previously announced. The first prize, a handsome marble clock was drawn by Mrs. Imhoff, ticket No. 479. The 2d prize, a Ladies work and music box combined, ticket No. 1261, by J. F. Woody. 3d Album, ticket No. 1418 by W. J. Davis. 4th, prize, Santa Claus, ticket No. 1587, by Mrs. R. Stevens.

A pleasant little party was given last Thursday evening at the home of Miss Emma Robinson. About a dozen young people were present and had a very enjoyable time, passing the evening in games and social conversation. Refreshments were served about 10 o'clock, and at an early hour the guests departed, thanking their hostes and saying they had had a splendid time, as they always have at the home of this popular young lady.

The First National bank of Whatcom, the pioneer of Whatcom county, has issued its condensed statement showing the condition of the bank at the close of busines Dec. 11, 1889, as follows:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$129,815.98
United States Bonds	15,981.25
Real Estate, Furniture, Fixtures	15,341.00
Expenses and Taxes Paid	1,594.34
Cash on Hand	34,847.03
Due from other Banks	84,361.33
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,594.50
	$282,397.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$50,000.00
Undivided Profits	5,020.00
Circulation	11,250.00
Deposits	216,126.70
	$282,397.43

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

What day is there in all the year like unto Christmas day? To young and old it is the one season of joy and gladness. Though memories are not awakened by cathedral bells, neither behold the grand decorations of the Christmas festivities in the cities, yet we in our humble cottages situated among the evergreens, decorated by the hand of nature, celebrated the anniversary of our Savour's birth, with appropriate service in the church, in connection with a well filled tree and sumptions dinner.

Rev. Kindred and family are spending the holidays in Mountain View.

O. and F. Norton and the Misses Smith are home from Lynden for the holidays.

C. Cisena, of Edison, is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Byers.

The ten year old daughter of Mr. Batstone received a severe kick on the head from a two year old colt, a few days ago.

Rev. Wells has moved his family from Lummi Island to Marretta for a few weeks, when he will move to Ferndale, and make preperations to build his house on a lot recently purchased of Mrs. Green,

Considerable snow fell during the week and our hunters brought in several deer.

Mr. Griffith, of Ten Mile, visited friends on Saturday and attended church on Sunday.

Dec. 28. ITEMIZER.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Kingdon is very sick.

—Stephen Hilton made a trip to the Bay cities last week.

—M. P. Watson has been sick with a severe cold for some days.

—C. A. Puariea will soon commence teaching school in district 41.

—E. B. Ebey came up from Whatcom to spend the Hollidays with his family.

—H. A. Judson has been sick with a severe cold, but is again able to attend to business.

—Dr. Macpherson was up from Sehome yesterday to visit patients and gave the Press a call.

—D. K. Stringfield has been laid up with a cold and threatened pneumonia, but is better now.

—Miss Linch, one of the teachers in the Normal, visited her sister in Skagit county during vacation.

—Prof. H. J. Swim is just getting relief from a very severe cold. He has been confined to the house for several weeks.

The Shark Got the Hat.

We were about a mile off the bar, fishing for drum, and it was a dead calm. Some one accidentally knocked the Pittsburg man's hat off, and it floated away about twenty feet and remained stationary The loser said he didn't mind swimming out after it, as it was a very warm day, but as he rose up the cat boat captain protested.

"Don't you do it, I'm suspicious of sharks!"

"Sharks be hanged! I don't believe there's one on the whole coast!"

"I say you hadn't better."

"And I say I'm going to, just the same."

He stood upon the seat ready for a dive, and we all looked at the hat At that moment there was a swirl of the water, the white belly of a great shark showed clear through the limpid green, and the next instant his nose pushed above the surface as he seized and bolted the hat. He was ten feet long if an inch, and could have snapped a man in two at a bite.

"I told you!" growled the captain as he rebaited a hook.

"Well, by gosh!" gasped the hatless man and he sat down and trembled for half an hour.—Detroit Free Press.

A Dizzy Height.

Some time ago The Companion printed an account of the Eiffel tower, then in process of building, and since then very much written and talked about A correspondent of an English newspaper furnishes a graphic description of the sensations experienced in climbing this really wonderful structure. Midway in the ascent he stopped to breathe, and even there the apparently bottomless depth of the gulf below gave him a very singular feeling of helplessness

The maze of stays and girders seems hopelessly confused Though the hand rail is high enough, still there are thoughts of going over, which are anything but pleasant.

However, perseverance is well repaid when one steps out on the top platform A mountain 1,000 feet high is thought to be merely a hill, but there is no comparison between 1,000 feet of mountain and 1,000 feet of Eiffel. The absence of any ground falling away from one's feet, or of surrounding mountains, gives a sense of isolation and unnaturalness new to any but a balloonist or steeple jack

It takes a few moments, before one can muster nerve to walk to the edge of the platform and look over You must have a strong head to do that. An apparently smooth band of metal, though it is really a network of bars, falls away at a steep angle to the ground There, huddled together, seem to be a few skylights glistening in the sun In reality these are the exhibition buildings, and one cannot at once realize that the winding rivulet is the silver Seine. The Pont de Jena is like a straw, and the other bridges become less and less definable

The overpowering sense of one's own insignificance for a time prevents a recognition of familiar buildings That gilt button is the magnificent dome of the Invalides, that stump of sealing wax is the monument in the Place de la Bastille; the Pantheon looks like a new half penny, the towers of Notre Dame are scarcely distinguishable, St. Augustin might be anything, and the Arc de Triomphe requires careful identification. Paris is but a mat in a carpet of green and blue The only distinguishable moving objects are small clouds of white smoke traveling slowly along—the railways themselves not existing even in a line.—Youth's Companion.

A Spider's Bridge.

Some sarcastic writer has said that philosophers, like spiders, spin their web out of their own insides; but not every philosopher would be able to get out of a "tight place" as quickly and safely as did the particular spider of whose exploits a writer in The Hearth and Home relates this story:

One day I caught a spider, and brought him into the house to play with.

I took a basin and fastened a stick in it, like a vessel's mast or a liberty pole, and then poured in water enough to turn the mast into an island. On this I placed my spider—Crusoe, as I called him

As soon as he was fairly cast away he began anxiously running around to find a road to the main land. He scampered down the mast to the water, stuck out a foot, got it wet, shook it, ran around the stick and tried the other side, and finally ran back up to the top again

Here he stopped as if to consider the matter I put a little molasses on the stick. A fly came, but the spider cared not for flies just then

He went slowly down the pole to the water and touched it all round, shaking his feet like a cat when she wets her paws in the grass. Suddenly, as if inspired with a plan for escape, he mounted to the top like a rocket. He held one foot in the air, then another, and turned round two or three times. He seemed excited, and several times nearly stood on his head. He had somehow discovered that there was wind enough to carry a line ashore.

He pushed out a web that went floating in the air until it caught on the table. Then he hauled on the rope until it was tight, struck it twice or thrice to see if it was strong enough to hold him, and then he walked ashore. He had earned his liberty, and I carried him back to his home web.

Movement of Shot When Fired.

If a man could only stand thirty or forty yards away from the muzzle of the gun and watch the charges of shot fly past him, he would be astonished at what he saw. The shot not only spreads out into a widening target as they fly, but they string out one behind the other to a much greater distance than they spread. Thus, with a cylinder gun, when the first shot of a charge reach a target that is forty yards away the last shot are lagging along ten yards behind. Even with a choke bored gun the shot lag behind eight yards in forty. This accounts for the long swath that is mowed in a flock of ducks on whom the charge of shot fall just right. About 5 per cent. only of the charge of shot arrive simultaneously at the target, but the balance of the first half of the charge is so close behind that a bird's muscles are not quick enough to get it out of the way, although those who have watched sitting birds when shot at have often seen them start as if to fly when the leading shot whistled by them, only to drop dead as they were overtaken by the leaden hail that followed.—New York Sun.

Toothpicks and Toothpicking.

The only toothpicks that hygiene and convenience admit are wooden splinters or quills. Gold or silver toothpicks are dangerous, because the metal may scratch or chip the enamel of the teeth The use of the precious metals for making such a mean instrument as a toothpick is an example of snobbishness. An ivory toothpick is also objectionable, because the ivory is absorbent, and in the course of use becomes unclean. Use a tooth pick and throw it away afterward You do not want to carry a toothpick in your pocket, unless you are traveling in barbarous or over squeamish countries. Here the question arises "How is the toothpick to be used?" The reply is "Simply, without affectation, and without obstinacy."

At some of the best tables at which I have had the honor of sitting in Europe I found a quill toothpick laid at the foot of the wine glasses, as being as indispensable a part of the couvert, or service, as a knife and fork. But unless I deliberately watched for a certain length of time, thereby losing the enjoyment of a part of the dinner—which, you may be sure, was not often the case—I never noticed guests using these toothpicks And yet they did use them, certainly, but when doing so they did not hoist the white flag to call the attention of the whole table to the operation, as those do who try to hide their faces behind their napkin This maneuver, so common among the Americans, is at best a false prudery, worthy only of the intelligence of an ostrich To hold up your napkin so is simply making a signal, as who should say: "Now, look out, I'm going to pick my teeth. See how ashamed I am of the clumsy way in which I do the said picking!"

Such picking of teeth as is necessary for comfort may be done at table without any holding up of napkins, without any clumsy holding of our hand before the mouth, which is almost as ostentatious as the white flag signal, and, above all, without any scraping, smacking or sucking noises. The essence of good table manners lies in not making yourself remarked, and in not making yourself in any way disagreeable to your neighbors.—Harper's Bazar.

He Couldn't Eat the Soup.

An elderly gentleman in a restaurant having been served with a plate of soup he had ordered, said to the waiter:

"Look here, I can't eat this soup."

"All right, I'll get you another plate

On receiving the second plate the guest once more remarked.

"It's no use. I can't eat this soup."

Then the waiter went to the proprietor and said:

"The old gentleman over there is complaining about the soup. He says he can't eat it."

"You don't know how to wait on people I'll attend to him."

The proprietor went to the kicking guest and said, blandly:

"I understand you say there is something the matter with the soup?"

"I didn't say anything of the kind."

"You said you couldn't eat it."

"Yes, I said I couldn't eat it."

"Will you tell me why you can't eat that soup?"

"Certainly I haven't got any spoon Texas Siftings.

A Perfect Man.

Several years ago an artist of Dresden persuaded a locksmith there to give up his trade and become an artists' model It was a good thing for the locksmith who is now the famous "muscle man of Dresden, whose magnificently developed body makes him probably the most renowned model in the world. In order to preserve for future artists an exact duplicate of his extraordinary figure the director of the Royal Saxon Povzellanfabrik at Meissen, recently invited him there that a cast from life might be taken of the upper part of his body It is said that "his muscular development is so complete and detailed that even the least and slightest cord of every muscle stands forth prominently, and his whole body looks as if it were woven together or plaited like basket work. His muscles have such a hardness that they feel to the touch as if they were carved in wood."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Silver Deadhead Ticket.

Probably the most unique railroad pass issued this year is that of the Silverton Railroad company of Colorado It is a thin silver plate, about the size and shape of passes in general use On the upper left hand corner of the face of the plate is a vignette showing a curve of the road between Silverton and Ouray The pass is rolled from silver bars and stamped the vignette and lettering with the exception of the president's name, being in relief The name is intaglio and is gilded, as are the vignette and scroll The number of the pass and the name of the person to whom it is issued are engraved by hand.—Brooklyn Eagle

Floating Hospitals.

A novel idea is the fitting up of a steamer in England as a "sea going hospital." This is for the benefit of the deep sea fishermen who are subject to sickness and accidents and often have to endure great suffering before they can be taken ashore for treatment One steamer has already been prepared and dispatched on this mission and another will be sent out as soon as it can be got ready.—San Francisco Chronicle

The Iron Crown.

The iron crown of Lombardy consists of a broad circle composed of six equal plates of beaten gold, joined together by close hinges of the same metal Within is the iron band which gives it a name It is about three-eighths of an inch broad and a tenth of an inch thick and is said to have been made out of the nails used at the Crucifixion, and given to Constantine by his mother, the Empress Helena, to protect him in battle.—New York Telegram.

Lynden Retail Market.

Revised every week according to the latest reports from the merchants of Lynden.

Wheat, per bushel	1.20
Oats, per bushel	8c
Flour, per sack	$1.3@$1.6
Eggs, per dozen	25c
Butter, per roll	6 c
Coffee, per pound	25@40c
Tea, per pound	3 @60c
Sugar, granulated per pound	1 c
Sugar, Extra C., per pound	10c
Hams, per pound	.8c
Bacon, sides, per pound	15½c
Lard, 5 pound cans, (best)	65c
Cheese, per pound	20c
Honey, per pound	20c
Potatoes, per bushel	.75c
Onions, per pound	.3c
Beans, per pound, (best)	4½@6c
Dried Apples, per pound	.10c
Dried Prunes, per pound	10c
Dried Peaches, per pound	.10c
Chopped Feed, per pound	1¼c
Bran, per pound	¾c
Fresh Meats, retail per pound	8@12½c
Beef, on foot	3c
Beef, dressed (by side)	9c
Mutton, on foot	8½c
Mutton, dressed	12½@15c
Pork, on foot	6c
Pork, dressed	7½c
Veal, on foot	5c
Veal, dressed	7½@10c
Chickens, per dozen	$3.50@4.0

PRINTERS' INK.

A Journal for Advertisers.

Printers' Ink is just what it purports to be, "a journal for advertisers." It is issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month, and is the representative journal—the trade journal, so to speak—of American advertisers. It tells the intending and inexperienced advertiser in plain, comprehensive articles how, when, and where to advertise, how to write an advertisement; how to display one; what newspapers or other media to use; how much to expend—in fact, discourses on every point that admits of profitable discussion. If you advertise at all Printers' Ink can help you. Perhaps you expend but Ten Dollars a year in advertising; if so, Printers Ink may show you how to obtain double the service you are now getting for one half the money. A year's subscription costs but one dollar: a sample copy costs but Five cents. Advertising is an art practiced by many but understood by few. The conductors of Printers' Ink understand it thoroughly. Surely their advice, based on an experience of more than twenty-five years, will help you. Address:—

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co's
Newspaper Advertising Bureau
10 Spruce St., New York.

Next door to Beavers & Loring's office—The New Candy Depot.

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

FOR SALE.

A complete Shingle Mill outfit and site with supply of shingle bolts. Also residence and Barn; Good Team and Wagon. For particulars call on or address,

SMITH, SMITH & McKEE,
J1-m1 Lynden, Wash.

ESTRAYED!

From the farm of Judge Harris, about the middle of December, a black and white spotted, Shetland mare pony. A suitable reward will be paid for information leading to its recovery, or for its return to Harris's farm or to me at Whatcom.

WILL D. JENKINS.

Chamberlain's Colic Remedy.

This medicine can always be depended upon, not only in the milder forms of summer complaint, but also for malignant dysentery and cholera infantum. The lives of many persons and especially children are saved by it each year. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by M. C. Hawley.

New Candy Depot.

Perhaps the readers of the PIONEER PRESS would like to know in what respect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is better than any other. We will tell you. When this Remedy is taken as directed, as soon as a cold has been contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it will counteract the effect of of the cold and greatly lessen its severity, if not effectually cure the cold in two days time and it is the only remedy that will do this. It acts in perfect harmony with nature and aids nature in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions, liquefying the mucus and causing its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs and restoring the system to a strong and healthy condition. No other remedy in the market possesses these remarkable properties. No other will cure a cold as quickly or leave the system in as sound a condition. 50 cent and one dollar bottles for sale by M. C. Hawley.

R. I. MORSE.

LIME.

The new Candy Depot is the popular resort for confectionery and cigars.

Fine Key West and domestic cigars at Williams'.

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

For Sale Cheap.

A heavy span of work horses for sale at reasonable figures. Call at the Whatcom stage office for information.

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

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

You can keep warm by going to H. A. Judson & Co's. and getting your woolen underwear. New line just received.

Everybody go
To the New Candy Depot.
You can chew Tutti Fruitti,
Or any other gum,
And the sweetest of candies.
Tutti Fruitti, yum, yum, yum.

Cranberries green,
Coal oil new,
Comb honey sweet,
Mushrooms fresh,
Salem and Green Crown
At H. A. Judson & Co.

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

Don't forget the PRESS when you want to advertise anything for sale.

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

The finest assortment of fancy candy ever brought to the city at Williams.

Apple Butter, Suckitash, Fruits, Green Crown, Salem and Star Flour at H. A. Judson & Co's.

M. P. Watson of the firm of H. A. Judson & Co. just returned from Portland where he purchased a large line of Holiday goods, Books and Stationery.

A Big rush at H. A. Judson & Co's. for the Oregon City Woolen suits. Remember they will out wear all others.

Go to Williams' for your Green Crown Flour.

For Sale.

A four-year-old cow, will be fresh about the middle of January.

H. C. THYBERG, Delta.

GOOD NEWS.

The cars will soon be running to Lynden and ladies you will want one of those Beautiful Jackets or Cloaks which you can buy at cost for cash at H. A. Judson & Co's. We also offer a large line of Gents.' Overcoats at 20 per cent off for cash. Men's and Ladies' Furnishing Goods must be sold as we must make room for our large spring stock. Come early and get first choice. Goods all marked in plain figures and one price to all.

Ladies' Jackets from $3.50 to $7.
Ladies' Ulsters from $7.00 to $15.

PATENTS

Caveats and Reissues secured, Trade-Marks registered, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the courts promptly prosecuted.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability free of charge.

With my offices directly across from the patent office and being in personal attendance there, it is apparent that I have superior facilities for making preliminary searches, for the more vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patent and for attending to all business entrusted to my care, in the shortest possible time.

Fees moderate and exclusive attention given to patent business. Information, advice and special references sent on request.

J. R. LITTELL,
Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes,
Washington, D. C.

MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM,

4 Miles South of Lynden on the Lynden-Ten Mile Road.

Breeders of Thoroughbred

JERSEY
and
POLLED ANGUS
CATTLE

Have for sale stock of these breeds of the best strains for breeding purposes.

Telephone connection with Lynden, Whatcom, Yager and Nooksack. Call and see my stock.

W. H. HARRIS,
Proprietor.

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$1.50 PER YEAR.

It is an

INDEPENDENT

LOCAL

Newspaper,

Devoted to the Interests of LYNDEN, and Whatcom County Generally

THE LYNDEN PIONEER PRESS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, is dead.

Chehalis is to have a new bank with a paid up capital of $50,000.

Kansas City, Mo., indulged in a game of base ball Christmas, so summer like was the weather.

Judge Gresham has decided the electric light suit in favor of the Brush company, sustaining all their patents.

The City council of Tacoma has repealed the early closing ordinance, and now saloons can run from 5 A. M. to 2 A. M.

Christmas dinners were eaten in parks or lawns, in New York city, and windows were thrown open to admit the balmy air.

A party of legislators from North Dakota left Bismarck Christmas for the Pacific coast, and will visit Seattle and Tacoma in its round.

The throat ailment of Spurgeon has assumed a grave aspect. The doctors diagnose the case as gout. Spurgeon also suffers from pain in the knees.

Madame Bonnemain, an enthusiastic supporter of Gen. Boulanger, has just inherited $150,000, the bulk of which she will devote to the General's cause.

Private telegrams from Montevido confirm the news of recent disorders and riots in Brazil. Th news comes by way of Buenos Ayres and it is stated that the situation of the present government is critical.

Boulanger has sent a message to Gen. Fonseca, chief of the provisional government of Brazil, congratulating him upon his success in assisting Brazil to throw off the yoke of kingcraft, to which Fonseca makes garteful answer and says "long live Boulanger."

Arthur Craige came to Newton, Ills., to wed Miss Hattie Sutton. Her father met Craige with a revolver, but the young man killed Sutton after Sutton's revolver missed fire. A coroner's jury exonerated Craige. Craige is a nephew of representative Craige of Illinois.

A negro named McEvans, janitor in an Ellensburg saloon, shot and killed an old man named Henderson a janitor in the upper part of the building. This is the seventh murder committed in and near Ellensburg within a year, and there is some talk of lynching the three murderers new in the jail.

There are thirty thousand idiots in this country; and three-fourths of them are the children of drunken parents. Statistics also show that 75 per cent. of our eight hundred thousand paupers are manufactured by the rum mill. It dawns on our mind that the support of this great dependent class must eat up a large share of the license fees. Give us prohibition.—Baptist Sentinel.

At the approaching session of the British parliament the government will ask an addition of 1000 men to the police force of London, which now numbers 13.855, almost equal to the American army. The cost of maintaining the present force is $7,220,000 a year. The "city police" proper is an independent additional force, numbering 902 men and costing $525,000 for its maintenance.

"For my part," said a Des Moines wholesale grocer to a News reporter, "I hope that the legislature will not repeal the prohibitory law. It is true that the law has not been entirely enforced, but it has stopped the drain of the people's earnings for liquor sfficiently to help business, especially the grocery business, very materially. In spite of the hard times the grocery business has never been so good with us as since saloons were closed. The workingmen's wages have been spent for groceries instead of drinks, and collections have improved."

The last check has been drawn upon the Johnstown relief fund, and the commissioners have closed their account. It was the most colossal charity ever organized. The contributions turned over to the commission amounted to $4;000,000, and half a million more was contributed and dispensed privately. After all demands of charity had been met there was a balance of $1,600,000, which was distributed among widows and orphans, many of the latter being protected for the future by an annuity fund. In spite of many harsh criticisms, it is said that the funds were, on the whole, dispensed conscientiously and well.—P-I.

Martin Phillips, who shot John Hall and John Graham at Lopez, while a crowd of his friends were charivaring him, is under arrest at Friday Harbor. There is considerable excitement on the island, and threats of lynching are frequently expressed. Phillips emptied the contents of a double barrelled shotgun in the crowd. Hall received ten buckshot, five in the legs and five in the body. Graham received five shot in the back. They ran about 100 yards and fell. Phillips followed them with his gun, and took the boys back to his house.

Philips had been married only 48 hours when the tragedy occurred. His bride returned to her relatives, and is very bitter against Phillips. She says he had no excuse for the shooting. Hall's wounds are considered fatal, but Graham will probably live. Hall has since died.

Golden Words.

Why should not men who are associated together in business study and practice the law of kind words toward each other? Why should not the master speak kindly to his servant? Why should not those who differ in opinion address each other by the use of respectful and kindly words? Why should not those who oppose moral evils temper their language with the law of kindness in the form of utterance? Why should not the minister of the gospel, the doctor and the nurse in the sick-room, the buyer and the seller, the banker and the merchant, the governor and the governed, the judge on the bench, the warden of a prison, and indeed, every man and every woman, on all occasions, in all circumstances and under all provocations, both study and practice the law of kind words in the social intercourse of life, from the cradle to the grave? There is an amazing power for good or evil in words. A large part of human influence is exercised through this channel. What one is in life, how he affects others, and how they feel toward him, depends very greatly upon the use he makes of his tongue. If he goes through life with a lawless and acrid tongue, as the instrument of an equally lawless and acrid heart, hurling epithets right and left at others, blistering the sensibilities of his fellow-men by his own vehemence, and disgusting them with his vulgarity, he may set it down as a fact that he will make himself a nuisance in the social system. Everybody will be afraid of him and manage as far as possible, to keep clear of him. If on the other hand he sweetens his own life with kindness of feeling and kindness of words, he will always be a pleasant person to meet, to talk with, and be acceptable and agreeable anywhere and everywhere. Society will find good use for such a person. and will use him to its advantage and his advantage. Kind words are the cheapest, and ot the same time in practical power for good refults, the most potent words that can be used.—Mankato, Minn., Herald.

Queer Place for a Nest.

On the arrival of a passenger train at Derby the other day the carriage tapper found in the spring of a horse box a thrush's nest full of eggs in process of incubation. This is an instance of the migration of birds which even White, of Selborne, had not the opportunity of observing. The passion for travel has been hitherto supposed to be confined to featherless bipeds, and even among them it is usually repressed when they are expecting an addition to their families. What could have been the train of circumstances which led the bird to build in a railway train! It is possible that they may have been deceived by the carriage tapper. "The woodpecker," says the poet, "makes stiller by his sound the inviolable quietness," and perhaps they confused his note with that of the railway official; "the spring" of the horse box may also have contributed to their mistake. Perhaps the naturalist, however, may have some other explanation to offer.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Cæsar's Proud Boast.

A Scotch minister was sorely kept under by his "better half," who placed him and his friends on very short allowance. On one occasion he had a visit from an old acquaintance, and after patiently waiting for his wife's departure, she at length, as he thought, retired for the night. She had no sooner left than the henpecked husband exultingly exclaimed: "I am determined to be Cæsar in my own house!" and at the same time rang the bell and ordered refreshments.

Just as he and his friend were beginning to enjoy themselves "my lady" (who had overheard her unfortunate lord's boastful ejaculation) popped her head in at the door and said firmly: "Cæsar, come to bed!"—Scottish American.

The World's Coal Consumption.

The total coal consumption of the world is said to amount to upward of 1,000,000 cwt. per hour. Of this quantity about 240,000 cwt. are required per hour in order to heat the boilers for stationary and marine engines, locomotives, etc. The production of pig iron absorbs 100,000 cwt., and that of other metals 80,000 cwt. per hour. The average hourly consumption of household coal is reckoned at 200,000 cwt., but the total production is estimated at 30,000,000 cwt. to 33,000,000 cwt. per diem, so there is a considerable margin.—New York Telegram.

Last winter Mr. H. E. Kinkade, collector for the United States Express Company, at Des Moines, Iowa, was severely troubled with chilblains. The swelling and intense itching of his feet was a great annoyance to him. He tried several remedies without benefit, but fortunately bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says he only applied it three times until his feet were entirely well and free from itching and swelling. For sale by M. C. Hawley.

NOTICES FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Dec. 19, 1889.
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 Monday, March 3rd, 1890, viz:
JOHN K. ROBINSON,
Pre-emption D. S. No. 38.7. for the sw¼, ne¼; se¼, nw¼, sec. 19, tp. 40, N. R. 3 East.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Holden A. Judson, Edward O Neil, Henry Slade and William Lauckhart, all of Lynden, Wash.
T. M. REED, jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash Dec. 26, 1889.
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, March 8th, 1890, viz:
PETER HANSEN,
Homestead entry No. 5234 for the ne¼ of sec 2 tp. 40 north, range 3 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: H. D. Thomas and Henry Bardenhagen, of Lynden, wash., and henry C. Ehlers and John herman Jacobs, of Clear Brook, wash. T. M. REED, Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Nov. 13th, 1889.
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 Tuesday, Janv. 7th 1890, viz:
JOHNSON, an Indian,
Hd No. 6994 for the Lots 2, , 6, 7, sec 17; Lots 5 & 6 Sec 18, Tp 39 n, r 4 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: S D Rineheart, of Yager, wash; V A Roeder, of Roeder, wash; John McKaskel, of Nooksack; H Roeder, of whatcom, wash.
T. M. REED, Jr. Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash, Dec. 19, 1889,
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, Whatcom county Washington, on Monday, March 3rd, 1890, viz:
NELS LARSEN,
Hd App 5022 for the sw¼ nw 1-4, nw 1-4 sw sec. 3 and ne 1-4 se 1-4 & se 1-4 ne 1-4 sec 4, tp 40 north, R 2 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: John Culp, Hans C. Thyberg, John Thomas and Michael Culp, all of Delta, wash.
T. M. REED Jr,, Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Nov. 13th 1889.
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 Tuesday, Jany. 7th 1890 viz,:
SKAGIT TOM, (Indian)
hd No 7013 for the Lots 10 & 11 and se ¼ sw¼, sw¼ se¼ Sec 7 tp 39 n, r 4 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John McKaskel of Nooksack, wash S D Rineheart of Yager, wash, V A Roeder, of Roeder, H Roeder of whatcom, Wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash, Nov 13th 1889.
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 id his absence, the Clerk of the Superior Court at whatcom, wash, on Friday Jany 3rd, 1890, viz:
TOM TUCHANON, (Indian)
hd no. 6992 for the w½ ne¼ sec 19, sw 1-4 se 1-4, and Lot 10 sec 18 tp 39 n, r 4 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: S D Rineheart of Yager, wash; V A Roeder of Roeder, wash; John McKaskel of Nooksask, wash; H Roeder of whatcom, wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Nov. 13th 1889.
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 Jany 3rd 1890, viz:
MIKE MANKLATCHE, (Indian)
hd No 6997 for the Lot 8, ne 1-4 sw 1-4 and Lot 9, sec 7, tp 39 n, r 4 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: S D Reinheart, of Yager, Wash; V A Roeder, of Roeder, Wash; John McKaskel, of Nooksack, Wash; H Roeder, of Whatcom, Wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash. Nov. 9th 1889.
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 of Whatcom county, Wash at his office in Whatcom, Wash., on Saturday December 28, 1889, viz:
JOHN C. ANDERSON,
Homestead entry No. 8608, for the sw¼ 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: Frank O'Hara, Charles F. Vinup, M. W. Stone and Stephen Hilton, all of Lynden, Wash. T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Nov 15th 1889.
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 ofthe Probate Court at Whatcom, Wash., on Monday Dec. 30th 1889, viz:
WALTER WILBUR,
Pre D S No. 1363 for the nw 1-4 nw 1-4 sec 18, tp 40 n, r 3 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: H O Lindrey, E A McClelland, John O Bussard, Wm Follis, all of Lynden, Wash.
T. M. REED, JR., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Nov 15th 1889.
To Charles W. Coss and all whom it may concern:
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 Dec. 30th, 1889, viz:
JOHN O. BUSSARD,
Pre D S No. 11233 for the e½ ne 1-4 sec 12, tp 40 n, r 2 east.
He names the following witness to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: H O Lindrey, Walter Wilbur, Earl Anderson, H A Judson, all of Lynden, Wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Nov. 4th, 1889.
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 county at his office in Whatcom, Wash., on Tuesday, Dec. 24th, 1889, viz:
J. R PILGRIM,
Hd. No. 11173 for the se¼ ne¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 40 N. R. 4 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Kelly, A. Hagan, Robert Tilton, Silas Moore, all of Clearbrook, Whatcom county, Wash. T. M. Reed, Jr. Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash, Nov 13th 1889.
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 Jany. 4th 1890, viz:
BILL SOCE, (Indian)
hd no. 7017 for the Lot 1, 3, and 4, and e½ nw¼, sec 17 tp 39 n, r 4 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Wm P Johnson, John D Jansen, John McKaskel, all of Nooksack, wash. V A Roeder, of Roeder, wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash, Nov. 13th, 1889.
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 Jany 4th 1890, viz:
COFFEE JOHNSON, (Indian)
hd no. 7015 for Lots 4, 7, se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ se¼, sec 18, tp 39 n, r 4 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: S D Rineheart of Yager, wash; V A Roeder of Roeder, wash; John McKaskel of Nooksack, wash; H Roeder of whatcom, wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash, Nov 13th 1889.
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 Monday Jany 6th, 1890, viz:
PETER SMOMO, (Indian)
hd no. 7016 for the Lot 1, n½ sw¼ and se¼ sw¼, sec 8, tp 39 n, r 4 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Wm P Johnson, John D Jansen, John McKaskel, all of Nooksack, and V A Roeder of Roeder, wash.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash, Nov 13th 1889.
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 Monday, Janv. 6th, 1890, viz:
HARRY KLAIE, (Indian)
hd no. 6999 for the Lots 2 & 3, and ne¼ nw¼ sec 7 tp 39 n, r 4 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: S D Rineheart of Yager, wash, V A Roeder of Roeder, wash; John McKaskel of Nooksack, wash; H Roeder of whatcom, wash.
T. M. REED, Jr. Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash, Nov 13th 1889.
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 Wednesday Janv 8th 1890, viz:
ROBERT SULKANON, (Indian)
hd no. 6998 for the e½ ne¼, sec 19, and w½ nw¼, sec 20 tp 38 n, r 4 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: S D Rineheart of Yager, wash; V A Roeder of Roeder, wash; John McKaskel of Nooksack, wash; H Roeder of whatcom, wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash. Nov 13th 1889.
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 Wednesday Janv 8th, 1890, viz:
SAMPSON SANTLA, (Indian)
hd no. 7012 for the Lots 3, 4, 7 sec 21 and Lot 2 sec. 28, tp 39 n, r 4 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John McKaskel of Nooksack, wash; V A Roeder of Roeder, wash; S D Rineheart of Yager, wash; H Roeder of whatcom wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Nov. 13th 1889.
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, Janv. 9th 1890, viz:
JOHN SUCHANON, (Indian)
hd No 6995 for the Lots 11 & 12 and ne¼ sw¼ sec. 6 tp 39 n, r 4 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: S D Reinheart of Yager, wash; V A Roeder of Roeder wash; John McKaskel of Nooksack, wash; H Roeder of whatcom, wash.
T. M. REED, Jr,, Register.

Land Office at Seattle, Wash., Nov. 13th 1889.
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 Janv. 9th 1890 viz:
ALEX SULWHANON, (Indian)
hd no. 6993 for the Lots 4 and 5 and se¼ nw¼ Sec 7 tp 39 n, r 4 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: S D Rineheart of Yager, wash; V A Roeder of Roeder, wash; John Mckaskel of Nooksack, wash; H Roeder of whatcom, wash.
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

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Real Estate and Investment Agent.

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Plans and Estimates Free of Charge.

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Special attention devoted to the sale of Farm Lands in Whatcom County. Correspondence solicited from those having farms for sale.