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 WHATCOM COUNTY**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
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Hereafter all resolutions of condolence, cards of thanks, notices of entertainments where an admission is charged and all notices of any kind intended to promote somebody's business must be paid for at regular advertising rates when printed in the Tribune.
 When job printing is obtained at this office the Tribune will cheerfully give necessary publicity free of charge.
 If you expect this paper to help promote enterprises to make money you can afford to contribute to its support. All free entertainments of whatsoever kind, or movements to promote the welfare and prosperity of the community as a whole will be given the free use of its columns.
 No deviation will be made from these rules.

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Lincoln Anniversary.

The 104th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was observed yesterday. The Lincoln holiday this year was especially significant in the state of Illinois, from which the great man went to Washington as president of these United States. The anniversary was made the occasion of especial impressive ceremony, when formal recognition of the martyred executive was taken by preparing for the erection of a great national memorial on the banks of the Potomac at Washington. The monument is to be erected at a cost of \$2,000,000, and will be a fitting tribute to the war president who was so largely responsible for the preservation of the Union.

Lincoln has been called the wisest ruler this or any nation ever had. In the civil strife which all but rent the nation in twain, his ties of kindred were with the South, his sense of justice, his conviction as to the moral issues, his ideals, were with the North.

Lincoln came forward at a great national crisis. We are now facing a crisis no less replete with significance as to our national existence. Lincoln met the crisis of his time bravely and with devotion to principle, and his example should always be before us as we consider the new problems which are for us to solve. His was the type of citizenship which we most need in this later emergency.

Lincoln's life furnishes many lessons valuable to us all, and especially should children be taught to emulate his marvelous self-sacrifice, his adherence to right, and his unflinching love of justice. The problems of our national existence can never be solved rightly unless they are faced in the bright light of patriotism. It was Lincoln who gave us the best example of unswerving loyalty and devotion to principle which makes for the best citizenship.

Tireless, tragic, gentle of heart, his heritage to us is, in his own words, "A government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

What then? Our life is a book. Our years are the chapters. Our months are the paragraphs. Our days are the sentences. Our doubts are the interrogation points. Our imitation of other the quotation marks. Our attempts at display, a dash. Death, the period, and eternity the peroration.

Listerism.

"I have the veto power, and I would not be doing what I would do before election if I hesitated to use the power delegated to me by the state on any legislation which appeared to me not in the interests of the state. I do not think the people wish to have a man at their head who boasts of a backbone like a cotton string. I am not in that class, and when I get out of office I do not intend it shall be said that I have not the backbone I ought to have."—Ernest Lister, Governor of Washington.

The last half of the legislative session is when most of the mischief is done.

However, it's some relief to have it half over.

Common Sense.

Abraham Lincoln's first speech on the tariff question was short and to the point. He said he did not pretend to be learned in political economy, but that he thought he knew enough to know that "when an American paid twenty dollars for steel to an English manufacturer, America had the steel and England had the twenty dollars. But when he paid twenty dollars for the steel to an American manufacturer, America had both the steel and the twenty dollars." That was the sum and substance of the tariff question as he viewed it.

The Tribune want ad has the force of a snow-slide, but its force is exerted in constructive work. Try it.

The Oyster Land Steal.

What the exact facts are in connection with the alleged loot of the state under the Bush oyster land act of 1895 we do not know, but if the charges made by members of the legislature who are seeking the repeal of the act are true, it is not more than fair that all the lands fraudulently acquired should revert to the state.

The purpose of the Bush act was to encourage the propagation and culture of oysters on Puget Sound, and for this purpose the state put upon the market about 20,000 acres of tide lands suitable for oyster culture; and in order to encourage oyster culture in these waters, sold the land at the low figure of \$1.25 per acre.

According to the charges made at Olympia, out of the 20,000 acres of land covered by the oyster land act and sold under its provisions, only about 2,000 acres have been devoted to oyster culture.

If the charges are true, 28,000 acres of land embraced in the conditions of the oyster land act have not been used for the purposes set forth in the act under which the land was sold. On the face of it, assuming the correctness of the charge, the state of Washington has been the victim of a fraud.

Conservative estimates place the value of these tide lands at \$5 an acre, and if there is any truth in the charges made at Olympia, that means that the state has been swindled out of about \$112,000. That is not a big sum of money for a big state; but in morals it is just as wrong to cheat the state out of one dollar as it is to cheat it out of a million dollars, and men who try to cheat the state are entitled to no equities, for he who seeks equity must do equity.—Seattle Sun.

Reactionary motto:—"Be sure you're wrong, then go ahead."

The ground hog is not the only animal that fears its shadow.

A clear conscience is good protection against shadows.

C. C. King's Appointment.

The county commissioners made an appointment last Saturday which brings a feeling of regret to the hearts of Lynden people. The board selected C. C. King, of this place, for the position of superintendent of the county farm, to succeed Peter Miller. The people of Lynden do not regret the appointment except for the fact that it will mean the removal of Mr. King and his family from our midst.

There is no question but what Mr. King will make an efficient and conscientious official, and that he will conduct the county farm with credit to himself and to the board of commissioners who made the appointment. But Lynden does not like to lose the best marshal the city has ever had. Mr. King has given universal satisfaction as an officer, and has fearlessly and without favor fulfilled his duties. The best wishes of all our people go with him and his estimable family to their new field of labor.

Justice Hughes on Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln was an acute man. But we erect no monuments to shrewdness. Lincoln was a man of principle. He ever sought for the foundation principle and built upon it with sure confidence that the house which was founded upon the rock could not be destroyed by the storm. He was profoundly an apostle of liberty, but for liberty under the law, developed and applied in accordance with constitutional principle. He was a man who met each demand as it arose. To the radicals he was too conservative; to the conservatives he was too radical. Justice Charles E. Hughes.

I remember how when a mere child I used to get irritated when anybody talked to me in a way I could not understand. I can remember going to my little bedroom after hearing the neighbors talk of an evening with my father and spending no small part of the night walking up and down and trying to make out what was the exact meaning of some of their (to me) dark sayings. I could not sleep, although I tried to, when I got on such a hunt for an idea until I had caught it, and when I thought I had got it I was not satisfied until I had repeated it over and over until I had put it in language plain enough, as I thought, for any boy I knew to comprehend. This was a kind of passion with me, and it has stuck by me, for I am never easy now when I am handling a thought till I have bounded it north and bounded it south and bounded it east and bounded it west—Abraham Lincoln.

Those who deny freedom for others deserve it not for themselves and under the rule of a just God cannot long retain it. We must make this a land of liberty in fact as well as name. Let us appeal to the sense and patriotism of the people and not to their prejudices. Let us spread the floods of enthusiasm aroused here over all the vast prairies so suggestive of freedom. There is both a power and magic in popular opinion. To that let us now appeal, and while in all probability no resort to force will be needed, our moderation and forbearance will stand us in good stead when, if ever, we must take an appeal to battle and to the God of hosts.—Abraham Lincoln.

It begins to look as if that ground hog was a foxy old chap who knew his business after all.

THE FAMOUS LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE.

More than fifty years have passed since the famous debates occurred between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, and yet they constitute to this day the greatest forensic struggle of the kind in the history of the nation. Douglas at the time was United States senator and was not only the idol of his party, but was generally regarded as the most brilliant politician and the foremost debater in the land. Lincoln was little known outside of Illinois. While he had the unanimous support of his party in the state for United States senator, his friends had misgivings that he would not be able to meet the great Douglas. Lincoln himself, however, brought about the debates because he wanted to reach the democrats with his arguments.

There were seven of the debates, the first occurring at Ottawa, Illinois, on August 21; the second at Freeport six days later; the third at Jonesboro on September 15; the fourth at Charleston three days later; the fifth at Galesburg on October 7; the sixth at Alton, October 13, and the last at Quincy on October 15.

The arrangements were that Senator Douglas should open with an hour, Mr. Lincoln following with an hour and a half, and Douglas closing with half an hour on the first day; Lincoln opening with an hour, Douglas following with an hour and a half, and Lincoln closing with half an hour on the second day, and thus alternating regularly.

All of this is now a twice told tale yet it is one in which the interest is perennial. Historians are generally agreed that these debates not only gave Mr. Lincoln the Republican nomination for the presidency, but forced Douglas into a position where to win the senatorship he had to alienate southern support, thus dividing the democracy in 1860 and making Lincoln's election possible.

The debates naturally created tremendous excitement, and the crowds were record breakers for that day. Douglas began in a jaunty vein, and his references to Lincoln were patronizing. His opponent responded with straight and serious argument, refusing to resort to the wit for which he was famous. Lincoln's chief weapons were logic and clarity of statement, and before the struggle was over he had his antagonist worried.

The "Little Giant" lost his temper on several occasions, indulged in personalities, and on one occasion charged Lincoln with attending a convention and helping frame a radical set of resolutions with which he had not the remotest connection. When this trick was exposed it brought condemnation on Douglas throughout the land. His personalities also gave offense. On the whole, the moral effect of victory was with Lincoln. The ability with which he presented the Republican position challenged nationwide attention.

The contrast between the two speakers was so marked as to be almost ludicrous. Douglas was as short and heavy as Lincoln was tall and lean. Douglas's voice was deep, and his enunciation slow and somewhat ponderous. Lincoln's voice was pitched rather high, but had great carrying power. Douglas sometimes attacked his audiences, made bitter remarks about "Black Republicans," and on at least one occasion talked about fighting his opponent. Lincoln was always good natured, eminently fair, and personally respectful in his attitude.

Douglas was boisterously cheered for his oratory, yet his hearers could remember little that he said. Lincoln usually won less partisan applause, but his points stuck in the minds of his audiences for years afterwards. He attempted no flights of rhetoric, no appeals to passion or prejudice, but depended on straight, hard reasoning.

All the meetings were very well attended except those at Jonesboro and Alton. One of the biggest was at Galesburg, where the stand was erected in front of Knox college. Here the crowd was with Lincoln. At nearly all the debates the farmers drove in for fifty miles around, camped out on the prairie where accommodations could not be found. Reporters were present from the big papers, one or more of the New York dailies and nearly all those of Chicago being represented.

The debate that has taken the chief place in history was that at Freeport. Here Lincoln pronounced his famous second question regarding the right of the people of a territory to exclude slavery before the adoption of a constitution. Douglas had asked Lincoln a number of questions at Ottawa, and at Freeport, Lincoln said he would reply to his opponent's interrogations if Judge Douglas would answer an equal number. When asked directly if he would accept the terms Douglas remained silent. Mr. Lincoln then said he would answer his opponent's questions whether Douglas reciprocated or not. He thereupon proceeded to do so, after which he propounded his own questions to Douglas. The second of these, it is claimed, lost the senatorship to Lincoln, but lost the presidency to Douglas.

The teachers and pupils of the public schools desire the pleasure



YES—SOMETIMES IT IS— But look out when the "bump" comes. A man may go on quite a while spending every dollar he earns as soon, or even before he gets it—and have a great time doing it, but eventually "thorns" will show. The "rainy day" is bound to come sooner or later, when the mispent dimes and dollars would come into mighty good play.

The time to throw off the spending habit is now—start by depositing just a little each week in this bank, and see how much more comfortable and independent you will feel as the habit grows and your dollars multiply

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of your company at Jamieson's opera house tomorrow night, to meet Charley's Aunt.

Home Comforts AT LITTLE COST



The real estate market in and around Lynden which has been lying dormant for some time seems to have taken on a new lease of life and the different real estate offices of the city report that the outlook for business in their line this coming season is unusually good.

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 of all kinds.
 Family Trade a Specialty.
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Fifteen Cents
 a pair for the BEST HOSE made. Fast color and stainless. Every pair warranted. Equal to any hose sold in other stores for 25 cents. This hose is sold in 185 stores on the Sound.

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BY adding one or two pieces of furniture at a time—renewing this or that room just as you can, you will be surprised how soon you can accomplish your purpose, and make your home the equal of any in comfort and beauty.

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