Built in 1661. The Bowne house in Flushing, which is probably the oldest landmark on Long Island, abounding in historical Interest, is to be sold under the hammer at the real-estate exchange in New York on Wednesday at noon. It is one The house was built in 1661, and re-Thomas and sister Dorothy, and landed at the Metz Ecole d'Application. At 1656, he married Hannah Field. As a it but a very short time, and there is farmer he prospered abundantly, and, no danger of any of them attempting His house at once became a meeting- of a riding-whip. The manners of Bowne joined the sect first, and her compels everybody to pass through the husband did not long delay becoming ranks, and some colonels even forbid a proselyte, which earned for him the their officers from theeing and thouing enmity of Gov. Stuyvesant.

white oaks, one of which was blown the "Fox oak," standing until 1862. all .- Cor. San Francisco Chronicle. Bowne died Oct. 20, 1695, at the age of 86. He married a second time, and had thirteen children. William Ustick, the grandfather of Bishop Onderdonk, became the owner of fifty acres of the Bowne farm. One of the Bowne girls, Mary, married Samuel Parsons in 1784, and their sons live on the place. The house is packed full of curiosities and furniture and china of great antiquity. There is an autograph letter of George Fox, 1675, introducing Mrs. Bowne to "Friends beyond the sea." It is written in a sprawling hand, contains many pious expressions, and refers to Mrs. Bowne as an "'onest woman."

The house and contents are to be sold together. Not far from it stands the Quaker meeting-house, built in 1690, without a change since the day it was opened for the first service. In the little graveyard back of it time-blackened stones point out the graves of those who composed the colony of Friends, the Bownes, Lawrences, Willetses, Cocks, Hopkinses, Leggetts, Faringtons, and Parsons. In 1691 John Bowne and Nathaniel Pearsall were sent as delegates to the first general assembly, but they refused to take the oath and were turned out. Bowne's descendants were less technical. Walter Bowne, a merchant in New York city, was a senator from 1817 to 1824, and from 1828 to 1831 was mayor of New York .-Brooklyn Eagle.

The Northern Boundary of the

There is little danger that any one seven and one-half by eight feet; mounds, seven by fourteen feet; iron square at the bottom and four at the top, and timber posts five feet high and eight inches square. There are 385 of these marks between the Lake of the Woods and the base of the Rocky Mountains. East and west of the Red River. pillars at mile intervals. "American" and "British" pillars alternate. On one side of each post is "Convention of 1818." Where lakes are crossed, stone heaps have been built projecting several feet above water. In forests the line was first marked by felling the timber a rod wide and clearing away the underbrush; where this line has since been obliterated, posts have taken its place.

For a Fact.

"I tell ye the West don't fool with observed a frontiersman, boastingly. "I've seed men killed out thar fur takin' a pound o' buffler meat."

"That's nothing," dryly remarked a bystander; "I have seen men killed in the East for taking even less than that." "What mought it a-bin, Mister Cute,

askin'?' continued Buckskin, sneering-"Half an ounce of laudanum."-Tid

Changes in the French Artillery. A change has recently been made in

the French artillery which I do not

think is to the advantage of the ser-

vice. Formerly the instructing captain, who has sole charge of the winter and spring manouvers, was a personage of no little in riance. He discharged the duties of . sillee for a long number of years a as treated by all his of the heirlooms of the Parsons family. | brother officers - the profound respect due to one was the deposimains unaltered to this day, though tary of all the tractions of the service. much patched. Ten generations of the The capitaine instructeur was usually same family lived in it. John Bowne, a quick tempered and sometimes a bruwho built it, had a farm of 250 acres, tal fellow, sparing neither himself nor most of which is now built upon and the men. An instance has been cited comprises a large part of the village to me of one who laid his riding-whip of Flushing. Bowne was born in Der- across the shoulders of a green lieutenbyshire, England, March 9, 1627. He ant who had just joined the regiment came to this country with his brother and was too full of what he had learned at Boston in 1649. John Bowne's first present the instructing captain is visit to Flushing was made in 1651, and | merely on temporary service with the he concluded to settle there. In May, regiment. He remains connected with as stated, built the Bowne house in 1661. to enforce his instruction with the aid place for the Society of Friends, though | French army officers toward their subhe was not then one of them. Mrs. ordinates have improved since the law their men, a familiar way the French In September, 1662, Bowne was in- have of addressing their inferiors, dicted "for the high crime of being a which many people resent as imperti-Quaker, and thereby an enemy of God nent, not to say insulting. Along with and the state." He was fined £25 and the traditional capitaine instructeur banished. In January, 1663, he was has also disappeared the sous officiers ironed and transported in the ship The chevronnes, these non-commissioned Fox. He was put ashore on the Irish officers who from long service had the coast under parole to appear for trial | whole theory of their profession at their in Holland. He was a man of his word, finger-ends. Many of them had been and in due time appeared in Amsterdam | connected with their regiment as long and laid his case before a committee of as twenty years, and though some of the West India company, the result be- them were vile brutes and grossly maling that Stuyvesant was severely re- treated their subordinates, they underbuked, and the next year-1664-he stood their business from alpha to was succeeded by Gov. Nicolls. In the omego. The sous officers of to-day are spring of 1665 Bowne was back in for the most part young gentlemen, Flushing and in possession of his house. who aim at securing a commission and His wife, who had followed him to Eng- | they spend their time studying geograland, died in London, in 1665, and phy and history, with a view to passwhile he was pleading his case in Hol- ing the promotion examinations, inland his father died in Flushing. The stead of concerning themselves over-Bowne house became more than ever a much as to the instruction of the reresort for Quakers. In 1672 George cruits. I question whether the army Fox preached there under two great has gained by the change but the change was inevitable as soon as milkdown Sept. 25. 1841, the other called tary service was made compulsory on

Enforced Piety in 1770.

Leonard R. Welles, son of the late Gen. Leonard R. Welles, the respected citizen and owner of the old family Welles homestead, on the corner west of the state prison, has been in town a day or two. Looking over old papers left by his father, he found several of interest, among them the following grand jury complaint. It tells something of the state of public sentiment and the laws under which the people lived prior to the Revolution. People of the present day can hardly imagine the severity of the oppression, ostracism, and tyranny practiced in the name of religion in those days. Solomon Welles, "one of his majesty's justices of the peace," was grandfather of the late Gen. Leonard R. Welles:

GRAND JURY COMPLAINT, OCTOBER, 1770. To Solomon Welles, Esq'r., one of his majestie's justices of the peace for the county of Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, in New England, comes Jonathan Smith, the 2d and Josiah Francis, Jr., both of ve town of Wetherstield in the county aforesaid, two of his majesties grand jury men for said county, and in the name and behalf of our sovereign lord, the king, complains too and informs said justice that Bengeman Griswold, Samuel Deming, Jr., and Ephram Griswold, all dwellers in the first society in the town aforesaid, hath for near a twelvemonth past neglected, and still do neglect, to attend the worship of God in any congregawishing to settle in far Northern Da- tion by law allowed without any reakota will by mistake find himself in the sonable excuse therefor, which is con-Dominion. The boundary is marked trary to one paragraph in a statute of plainly and continuously by stone cairns said colony, instituted an act for the due observation and keeping the Sabbath or Lord's day, and for preventing pillars, seven feet high, eight inches and punishing disorders and prophaneness on ye same, &c.

JONATHAN SMITH, & Grand JOSIAH FRANCIS. & Jury Men. Wethersfield, Oct. ye 16, A. D.1770.

Among the names presented and at first written in this complaint were the boundary is marked by cast-iron John Treat and his wife, Joseph Smith, David Williams and his wife, John Crane, and Gershom Smith, but these names are erased by lines drawn stright London;" on the other "October 20, through them. A large proportion of the words in the complaint are begun with capital letters, which in copying we do not follow .- Hartford (Conn.)

The American Bison.

Twenty years ago the chief feature of the plains beyond the Missouri was the to be seen. Now all have disappeared. Theodore Roosevelt says there are not 1,000 buffalos in America. It is said one may travel 1,000 miles on the plains and never be out of sight of a dead buffalo nor within sight of a live one. But Harper's Bazar has the curious statement that a new species of buffalo is developing in the woody precipitous if you'll excuse my imper'tnence fur regions of the mountain ranges; it shuns the open plains, lives in small herds, is endowed with great activity. and is a clear case of the "survival of the fittest,"

A Painful Situation.

At a landing below Baton Rouge bout thirty colored people came aboard the boat. Among them was a likely young woman with whom one of the solored roustabouts at once fell in love. We all noticed them making eyes at each other during the afternoon, and finally a gentleman from Illinois said: talk, and that there has been no ap-"I don't see any reason why they

houldn't marry." "But have we a clergyman aboard?"

ueried another. and, and he went off and hunted up a and by the prowess of the American man wearing spectacles and a choker eagle, and still we may hear all this and informed him that his services would soon be required. The man for our American friends seem to think from Illinois went down to the colored that a series of resolutions will accompwoman and asked if she thought the lish any and all things. Let us turn to toustabout would make a good hus- a few facts and see how they show up band, and she replied in the affirma- for Uncle Sam. We have heard that ive. He went over to the man, and there is a line of American steamships ae owned up that he was dead gone. which come as far south as Rio, taking The couple were at once brought up- mails and passengers. This line is of stairs to the cabin, and all the passen- interest to the Platte, for there are gers collected. We chipped in a dollar piece, the clergyman gave his services

what he was going to do. "Dat's what I doan' 'zactly know,'

couple some one inquired of the groom

"You have money enough to go to ouse-keeping in New Orleans." "Yes, but de ole woman would hunt

head.

ne out down dar. "Old woman? Your mother?" "No, sah; my wife! I'ze got a wife

n' fo' chill'en in Vicksburg." At this the bride uttered a yell, the dergyman sank into the nearest chair. and the silence became profound and painful. We had gone and married a

married man to a young woman. "'Twan't my fault," said the groom, as he jingled our collection in his poc-

"I didn't know nuffin' 'bout it," addd the bride as she walked out of the The preacher said nothing could be

done, but the captain took the groom by the ear and remarked: "John Henry, you can keep the money, but you let that woman alone. If I find you speaking to her I'll break

your back. Move along, now." And that was a Mississippi River marriage and divorce.-Detroit Free

A Curious Story.

In a large factory, in which were employed several hundred persons, one of the workmen in wielding his hammer, carelessly allowed it to slip from his hand. It flew half-way across the room, and struck a fellow-workman in the left eve. This man claimed that his eye was blinded by the blow, altho' a careful examination failed to revea any injury, there being not a scratch visible. He brought a suit in the courts for compensation for the loss of half of his eye-sight, and refused all offers of a compromise. Under the law, the owner of the factory was responsible for an injury resulting from an accident of this kind, and although he believed that the man was shamming, and that the whole case was an attempt at swindling, he had about made up his mind that he would be compelled to pay the claim.

The day of the trial arrived, and in open court an eminent oculist retained by the defense examined the alleged injured member, and gave it as his opinion it was as good as the right eye. Upon the plaintiff's loud protest of his inability to see with his left eye, the oculist proved him a perjurer, and satisfied the court and jury of the falsity

of his claim. And how do you suppose he did it? Why, simply by knowing that the colors green and red combined make black. He procured a black eard on which a few words were written with green ink. Then the plaintiff was ordered to put on a pair of spectacles with two different glasses, the one for the right eye being red, and the one for the left consisting of ordinary glass. Then the card was handed him, and he was ordered to read the writing on it. This he did without hesitation, and the cheat was at once exposed.

The sound right eye, fitted with the red glass, was unable to distinguish the green writing on the black surface of the eard, while the left eye which was claimed to be sightless, was the one with which the reading had to be done. - Harper's Young People.

An Old Georgia Note.

Since the first reference by The Times about a week since to the fact of the existence of some old continental notes, a number have been brought to light. We have mentioned several of these. Yesterday, however, a well-known citizen brought to the office a well-preserved note of the date 1762, the oldest that has yet been presented. It is of countless herds of buffalo everywhere the denomination of 5 shillings, and bears the following inscription:

Georgia-No. 3,222. Five shillings. This indented bill of credit, due for his Majesty's Province of Georgia, shall pass current in all payments to the Public Treasurer, and all others, for five shil-

lings sterling, according to law. 1762. In the right corner is the figure of an Indian in a war-like attitude. In the left corner two signatures in writing. one of which is legible and appears to be Alexander Woodbridge, who we are informed was grandfather to the late Wylly Woodbridge. - Savannah Times. | members of the Greek church.

Trade With South America.

Our American friends have so much to say about trade with South America and the drawing nearer the commercial relations; so much about their wonderful enterprise, that they will not take it amiss if we call attention to the fact that so far it has been mostly cheap proach to ordinary enterprise in anything they have done, unless it be to talk. We have had commissions ad nauseam, and we have heard of mar-A third gentleman replied that we vels which were to be done in the name now and probably for all time to come, many who are traveling between this country and the United States, and are gratis, and the marriage ceremony went obliged to go by boat, the walking beon in good style. After everybody had ing rather damp. Well, it might be got through congratulating the happy supposed that this

LINE WOULD, IF FULL OF ENTERPRISE, strive to attract a share of the travel and traffic from the Platte as well as he replied as he stood with uncovered from Brazil. This is all a mistake, for if this were so they would have some one here to act as their agent to tell the LIVII public when their steamers would sail and sell passages therefor. This is not done, and there is no one here who has so much as a handbill giving the time of sailing, the rate of passage, and not one advertisement in any place or paper. This is the kind of enterprise we are favored with by this American steamship company. Look through our papers and there is seen no American advertisement except some blood-curdling hair dye or specific for corns and cholera, and yet there will be found papers printed in Spanish in American cities which no one takes and fewer read, for which our American friends pay large sums, and, at the same time, those who might want to do business

> with SOME AMERICAN HOUSE.

not yet represented would search in vain for their address. This is true of the great Baldwin Locomotive Works, which have sold hundreds of engines by the energy of one live man, but they left him unaided by advertising their wares in any paper of the Plate, although they do so in some out-of-theway places. The same thing may be seen in all directions. Let any one take up a paper, look into the tram-cars and see who are the enterprising advertisers, and they will be found to be English and German, but never American; and then commissioners and travelers, WINES. and American papers wonder that there is no more American trade. The fact is tha our American friends do too much talking, expend too much energy on perambulating commissions, so that they have no energy left to compete with those who are total abstainers from these in toxicating spirits. - Buenos Ayres Her-

Lucky Men Who Get Rich.

"Some men do have luck in this world, for a fact," said a seedy-looking individual who had taken a fifteen-cent lunch on State street, near Harrison, and who now stood in front of the Palmer House manipulating his tooth-pick, "but I ain't one of them.

"In my time I have invested many a good thousand dollars in mining stocks and never made a hit vet. A hit was what I needed to make about as bad as anybody needed it, but I couldn't make

"Now just look at Marshall Field. He hasn't been suffering for a dollar for a good while. Yet a few years ago, in settling with a country merchant, he was induced to take \$300 worth of stock in the Chrysolite mine.

"He didn't want to take the stock and offered to make a big discount for cash, but the country merchant was hard up and so the dicker was made.

"Field took the stock, put it away in his safe, and in seven years has drawn \$30,000 in dividends.

"I've heard, too, though I don't know how true it is, that about all the money he ever invested in mining property was his profits from the first venture. "He has almost invariably been lucky, and has probably made more

money out of silver mines on a smaller investment than any other man in Chicago. A rich man for luck every time." -Chicago Herald.

Risky, But She Got There.

"John," she said to the young man who had been courting her for five long years - "John, I sat for my photograph to-day. I suppose you want one?" "O, yes, indeed."

By the way, John, I had them taken especially for some friends in California, and they want my autograph on the cards. Now, John, I don't know BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, SAUwhether to sign my maiden name or wait a few months until after I am married. I suppose you intend to get married in a few months don't you,

It was a desperate move, but she won, and in two months both will be made one.-Philadelphia Herald.

It is said that in the anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania between Shamokin and Scranton there are about two thousand persons who are PLE Rooms for the accommodation of

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