

The Montana Post.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1867. TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported Exclusively for the "Tri-Weekly Post," by W. U. T. Co.

The Russian America Treaty—The Indian Expedition—The Mississippi in the West—Senate adjourns to-day—Max reported in Cuba—Schofield disbanding the Militia—Vaccines nearly all filled—Bavaria and Baden sides with Prussia—Gov. Cummings held to account—Rejections and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The President seems to proceed from an affection of the liver, from which he has suffered severely heretofore.

The continental domain occupied by the Russian America treaty is about 389,000 square miles. The islands may increase the domain to four hundred and fifty thousand. The United States are to pay seven million two hundred thousand dollars in gold, at the Treasury in Washington within ten months after the exchange of the ratifications, which are to be at Washington, before the 30th of June, or the treaty fails.

The friends of Thad Stevens state that he has not been so ill as stated and that he is now well again.

The State of Georgia's bill of complaint in the Supreme Court is against Secretary Stanton and Generals Grant and Pope. The name of the President is not included.

New York, April 11.—Times' special says: Georgia's injunction petition will not be presented until the Supreme Court disposes of that from Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Johnson is unable to attend to his official duties, owing to his affection of the liver, which requires that he should be kept quiet.

New York, April 11.—The Tribune's special says: The two Senators who voted against the Russian Treaty, were Messrs. Fessenden and Ferry.

Chief Justice Chase has turned over all applications for appointments to the Register ship under the bankrupt law to Marshall Parsons.

Jim Lawler, of Boston, has published a challenge to Aaron Jones, of this city, to fight him for one thousand dollars a side.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senate rejected the nomination of T. W. Sweeney, Major of the 11th Infantry.

St. Louis, April 11.—The Democrat's correspondent with Hancock's Indian expedition in a letter dated Fort Hooker, 21st inst., says: The council was held at Fort Dodge on the 24th ult., between Maj. Dodge and several chiefs of the Kiowas. The latter professed much friendship for the whites and desired peace. It is stated that the Blackfeet, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapachos and Comanches are determined on war and will have it. They spoke about several Northern tribes joining together for war and making overtures to the Southern tribes to join them, and predicting the whites would have their hands full. The indications are in favor of a grand Indian confederation and a bloody war.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Supreme Court room was crowded to-day. All the Judges were present. The Mississippi injunction case was before the court. On motion, the bill was filed. Attorney General Stanbery made a lengthy argument opposing and denying the jurisdiction of the court. B. J. Walker argued in its support. At the conclusion of the argument, Charles O'Connor moved for leave to file the bill in the Georgia case.

Chief Justice Chase said the court would take the motions under advisement, and if further argument was desired the Council would be notified.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Evening.—Senate.—The President submitted a communication from the Governor of Massachusetts, with an attested copy of the resolutions of the Commonwealth, ratifying the proposed amendment as the fourth article of the United States. Laid on the table.

The Senate resumed the adjournment question and debated until four o'clock. The arguments presenting very much the same points as heretofore made; and finally refused to postpone the consideration of the resolution till to-morrow, by a vote of 14 to 17.

Stewart of Nevada, moves an amendment fixing Tuesday next, at four p. m., as the time of adjournment sine die. Adopted, yeas 26, nays 11.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The authorities of Nebraska having presented to the Interior Department, the question whether the lands granted to that State under the Enabling act of April 19, 1854, should be deducted from the lands granted under the act of 1841, grant each new State half a million acres for internal improvements. The Secretary of the Interior decides that the grant of 1854 should not be deducted, but the State is entitled to the full quantity under each act.

New York, April 13.—Secretary Seward has issued a circular letter to the Consuls, agents and Ministers of the United States, stationed at ports likely to be visited by Gen. Sherman's expedition to the Holy Land, commending the General and party to their consideration, and intimates that any attentions paid by foreign States will be gratefully appreciated by our government.

The Secretary of the Navy has given orders to supply the Quaker City, the vessel in which the party sails, with artillery and flags, to be used in saluting.

The Herald's Matamoros correspondent, writing from the vicinity of Queretaro, 22d ult., says: No doubt exists that the recent engagement resulted in an Imperial defeat. The fighting was very stubborn, and the loss is admitted by the soldiers to have been very heavy on both sides.

The Imperial chiefs have issued a proclamation offering ten dollars to any soldier who would join them with his arms. Gomez and Juarez are said to have resigned. Gen. Tibado is in command. The siege is closely maintained. The water is cut off, and the last bullock in the city is killed.

A Havana paper reports that Maximilian is there, but does not state how he got there.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 12.—The Republican State Convention adopted the resolutions instructing their delegate at large to support the amendment to the Constitution, giving suffrage to the colored people.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.—The Turkish government has sent Omar Pacha to the Shally to take command of the troops.

LONDON, April 11.—The Princess of Wales is at the point of death. A surgical operation is necessary, but she cannot endure the pain, and is too weak to take chloroform. The news is carefully kept from the public.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President will to-morrow, send the Senate documents relating to the interposition of this government in behalf of Maximilian, should he fall into the hands of the Liberals.

The Senate, to-day, re-confirmed Rozseau. The treaty recently made with the Chippewa band of Mississippi Indians, now residing in Minnesota, was ratified by the Senate.

New York, April 12.—The Times special says: Samuel Adams, of Arizona, is now in Washington on a mission to induce the Government to send a surveying party to explore the Colorado river. He says it is navigable from where the Pacific railroad crosses it to the Gulf of California, 14,000 miles.

Herald's Richmond special says, Gen. Schofield is disbanding all military organizations there in that city, and has armed the force known as the Public Guards, which was organized by the present Assembly, which made an appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the expenses. Their duty at present amounts to nothing more than to guard the penitentiary, which can easily be performed by the military without any tax upon the impoverished people. On the arrival of some expected troops, the guard will be relieved.

Herald's special says: The firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Charleston, and Lett, their agent at Washington during the war, have been notified to appear before the Judiciary committee at Washington, to give testimony relative to their business of blockade running, and the assets of the firm at the close of the war.

Times' special says: Judge George C. Hough, of Idaho, and Gen. Winters, are rival candidates for the Governorship of Washington Territory, with the chances in favor of the former.

It has been proposed to make a new Territory out of a portion of Washington and Idaho, but the project is abandoned for the present and the parties representing the Washington interest have united on Judge Hough for the Governorship.

President's health is reported much improved to-day. Hon. Thad Stevens, Hon. W. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, both of whom have been quite sick, are much better.

The Tribune's special says: A large number of appointments were agreed upon at a cabinet meeting yesterday, but they were not made out in time to send to the Senate. They will be communicated to the Senate to-morrow. Not more than twenty-five vacant positions are to be filled, and not more than twenty or thirty collectors and assessors of internal revenue to be appointed. All the above appointments can be disposed of before Tuesday next.

Republican Senators stated to-day that they should vote to confirm any and all good men that the President nominated for collectors of customs and other officers of the revenue department, without regard to politics.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The nomination of Gen. Kirby Smith as Consul at Panama, was reconsidered yesterday, but not finally disposed of. The only reason assigned for reconsideration of Smith's nomination is that the Senators from the Pacific slope claim the appointment belongs to that section.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Senate rejected Henry C. Riggs, for Postmaster at Boise city, Idaho.

The President has nominated Henry J. Raymond for Minister to Austria.

The correspondence between Secretary Seward and the Austrian Ministry, in relation to Maximilian, was sent to the Senate to-day.

LONDON, April 13.—In case of war between France and Prussia, Bavaria and Baden will make common cause with Prussia.

NASHVILLE, April 13.—Governor Brownlow has issued a proclamation declaring the registration of voters in the counties of Bartin, Coffin, Franklin, Hardiman, Humphry, Lincoln, Stewart and Wilson, null and void.

A large meeting of radical colored people was held in the Capitol. Resolutions were adopted supporting Gov. Brownlow's Radical course. Delegates were appointed to the Congressional Convention on the 16th of May next.

Treasury officers from Washington are here to look after the distilleries in middle Tenn. All the distilleries will be closed, as none have complied with the law of 1856, their business being considered different from that of the Northern distilleries. The government will lose a large amount of revenue by these operations.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—In the contested case in the Third Congressional district, of J. G. Stewart, G. General Phelps, the sitting member, the proceedings were abruptly brought to a close by the contestant withdrawing from the case, after twelve hundred pages of closely written testimony had been taken.

New York, April 13.—The expected iron miners' strike in New Jersey is at an end, as the men in many cases have resolved to resume work at the old prices.

Among passengers for Europe to-day was Senator Sherman, Congressman Kasson and Gen. Morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Senate passed a resolution calling on the President for information in relation to Gov. Cummings' reported absence from Colorado Territory; whether with or without leave, time paid, etc.

St. Louis, April 13.—The loss by fire last night was greater than at first supposed, Scott & Miller's loss is \$30,000. Insured for 60,000 dollars.

New York, April 13.—Four of the crew of the ship, Grant State, from San Francisco, mutinied on the voyage around and were taken to the station house to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Secretary of the Interior has received information that the 3d section, two hundred and seventy miles on the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, formerly known as the Atchison & Pike's Peak road, is completed.

Senate to-day confirmed Mr. J. Foris, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Moscow. Chas. B. Brockway, of Pennsylvania, at San Jose, Costa Rica. Christopher Carson, Indian Agent of New Mexico.

MAXIMILIAN.—Maximilian is a noble specimen of physique—his manners decidedly elegant and graceful. He stands very erect; is over six feet in height, well proportioned, and has a proud bearing. His features are well defined, the expression is rather that of a handsome man than the bold, strong features of a statesman, still his profile has the least touch of a Roman, and partially redeems the placid expression of a front view of his face. His forehead is high, not remarkably broad, and somewhat retreating; the front part of his head is quite bald. In complexion he is remarkably fair, with light hair, which he parts in the center, and yellowish whiskers, which he wears quite long, and parts in the center under the chin—also wears a moustache. His eyes are a deep blue, not very prominent, and rather close together. The upper and back portion of his head is quite high and prominent, showing considerable veneration and self-esteem.

TELEGRAPH TO THE SUN.—The waves of sound go only 377 yards in a second, while the earth itself goes eighteen and one-third miles, and light ten thousand times faster than that; while electricity (which again is probably another kind of vibration of the solid atoms of bodies, and certainly not a fluid) runs along a wire about half as fast as light. So if the earth were a cannon ball, shot at the sun from its present distance, with the velocity it now travels, and the moment of explosion telegraphed to the sun, they would get the telegraph there in about five minutes, and would have nearly two months to prepare for the blow, which they would receive about fifteen years before they heard the original explosion. This merely taking the sun as a target to be shot at, without regard to its power of attracting the earth at the rate of 390 miles a second.—Demison's Astronomy without Mathematics.

EDITORIAL RAMBLES.

The two solitary horsemen of G. E. R. James might have been seen on last Saturday morning, emerging from the streets of Virginia and striking off at a brisk walk in the direction of Summit. There was nothing very unusual in this; horsemen frequently go toward Summit, but we met several parties who were pleased at the approach of May, and not a few who thought Mills coming into the district was a "consummation most devoutly to be wished." May, however, proved a little blustering, and Mills without "stamps" did not find favor among the practical denizens of the upper gulch, where "crushers" are unpopular. However, this is a little previous. Wending along and across the gulch, filled with heaps of tailings, or torn out in great pits, twenty or thirty feet deep, we found here and there a company at work, digging ditches, putting up flumes, and occasionally an individual playing "Rock the cradle, Lucy" to the tune of five or six dollars a day. The Ditch company are putting in, and have nearly completed, new flumes where the ditch taps the stream in the gulch, of sufficient capacity to assure the miners on the bars below a sufficiency of water in a few days. Some half dozen companies are sluicing below Highland; above that, Jack Frost still retains possession of the gulch and nothing scarcely is being done. Dame Nature was certainly in a very contrary mood when the gulch was formed, for here and there, the stratification of rock protruding out, gray, weather-worn and precipitous, are reared perpendicularly and press in from the sides until but a narrow canyon is left for the stream, and anon widening out into a respectable gulch, with soil-covered, sloping hillsides, and side gulches. The roads are in a horrible condition; the snow beaten down during the winter until an icy crust has formed on the surface, lies on the road in many places to the depth of six or eight feet, and almost universally, the deepest in some narrow place where a tumble would send horse and rider down the steep banks into the gulch. This crust, now yielding to the influence of the sun, is just in that delightful condition that about every third step the horse will break through, plunge and flounder until the rider finds himself stuck head foremost in the snow, and the horse making frantic exertions to get on top of him. Our advice is, for any one attempting the trip within the next ten days, to procure a very light horse with very large feet, carry a pair of snow-shoes and by dismounting every few rods, donning the Norwegians and taking your time, you will probably get through alive.

To get freight to Summit at present is almost an impossibility; even those patient bearers of burthens who are mentioned in the Fourth Commandment immediately preceding "the stranger that is within thy gates," are laid up for repairs, and navigation is suspended. En passant, the people of Summit say that the reason the Metropolitan Troupe did not meet with more success in their entertainment, was owing to the frequent visits of the Bray troupe to that locality. Any one who has made the trip will admit that it is an up hill business traveling in that direction; but finally, after divers and sundry hair breadth 'scapes and double as many falls, we reached Frenchtown, a hamlet of half a dozen cabins, at the mouth of Bendigo gulch. Some three hundred yards up this gulch is situated the Excelsior (John How) Mill, belonging to the Excelsior and Montana Mining Company. Through the courtesy of Mr. How, engineer, we were shown through the mill, which is at present idle. The building is of stone, 36x66 feet, built on the right hand side going up the gulch, and occupying an accessible and convenient site. The mill has twenty stamps of 600 lbs. each, driven by a 20-horse power engine, with a capacity of 20 tons per day. The engine and mill were built by G. B. Allen, of St. Louis, and are believed by competent judges to be capable of doing good work. Heretofore the stamps have only made 24 drops per minute, but by lowering the cam shaft and shortening the driving pulley, forty drops per minute have been secured. The mill has been leased by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Henry Postlewait until November 1st, and they expect to have it crushing on rock from No. 1 on the Kearsarge, by the 1st of May. The Excelsior Company will, in the meantime, prosecute work on the tunnel for the John How lode, which is now in about ninety feet. This tunnel will be in the neighborhood of four hundred feet by the time the lode is reached and will tap it at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet. The Company own property on fifteen different leads; among others, the John How, Oro Cache, Lucas, Kearsarge and Cross—in all four thousand two hundred and twenty-five feet. They have one hundred and sixty acres of timber land, and a working capital of one hundred thousand dollars set aside from the capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars. The mill employs six hands, and some twenty men are required for mining, timbering, driving, etc., when in operation. This is thought to be one of the good mills of Montana, and will get a fair test during the coming

summer. A few hundred yards up the main gulch, we reached Summit, the commercial, financial and political centre of the district; laid out, on one street narrow, tortuous and filthy; the houses built where and however the fancy of the builder suggested without regard to any geometric principle, or the appearance of the metropolis. Hanging our cayuses on a convenient post, we waded through the town, at the upper end of which is situated the Hawkeye mill, and as we crossed the threshold, and the clangor of the stamps; the puff of the engine, and the whirr of machinery, greeted our ears, we ceased our rambles for the hour, and here, for to-day, we bid our readers adieu.

NUMBER TWO.

We left our readers at the threshold of the Hawkeye Mill of A. C. Dodge & Co., superintended by Col. Postlewait. If they will not object to another stroll in the thin air of that upper region, we will usher them inside the massive stone building, 40x50 feet, and take a look at the 15 stamps of 600 lbs. each, which are pounding and pelting and crushing the reddish brown rock of the Kearsarge lode at the rate of 55 drops each per minute. Not just exactly at the stamps either, for the housing conceals them from view, but we can see the machinery that propels them, and the stream of water that, introduced in the batteries, slashes out through the pierced plates with every drop, and carries the pulp over the amalgamating plates where the gold is retained by the quicksilver, and the powdered rock is carried down to the steeper incline covered with blankets. In passing over these the rusted gold which would not amalgamate with the quicksilver is caught in the blankets and retained. These are lifted frequently, and thoroughly washed in a huge tank, from which the water is at leisure drawn off and the sediment of gold and sand thrown into an arrastra. These arrastras are of a most primitive construction. Simply a round tank, probably four feet high and five in diameter, with a perpendicular shaft having lateral arms projecting, to which are attached two huge stones by short chains. A few tubs full of the blanket wash is thrown in, the gearing adjusted, the arms started in their circular travel, dragging the stones around and around through the slimy mass, and this is the entire process; very simple, inexpensive, but fully answering the purpose, which is merely to scour and brighten the rusted scales of gold so that they will amalgamate. The Colonel informed us that although a thorough clean up of these arrastras has not been made, they have yielded him a good percentage, while the cost of construction and propulsion is but a trifle. The machinery is driven by a 20-horse power engine, the engine being close up to the machinery and some distance from the boiler, from which the steam is conveyed. The disadvantage of this is fully compensated for by having the motive power and the machinery connected by a very short driving belt. The mill-wright work, which was done we believe by Mr. Countryman, is substantial and workmanlike, though lacking that better finish and completeness he bestowed upon the Lucas Mill. The mill is of Henry's manufacture, has a capacity of 100 tons per week and requires seven hands for day and night shifts. Besides this, some 25 laborers are required in mining, timbering and hauling. The ordinary expenses of running it, including mining, etc., is about \$7 per ton, somewhat enhanced now by the deep snow and consequent difficulties in mining and hauling. The Kearsarge rock has yielded on an average \$30 per ton. It does not require a vast amount of calculation to see a nice margin of \$100,000 per year, with \$20,000 for contingencies. While in the retort room the Colonel called our attention to a most diminutive little retort, which bears about the same proportion to the one used, as Cinderella's slipper did to the seven league boots, which some not over sanguine or well informed machinist had forwarded for the use of the mill. It is something larger than a thimble, not much however, and is about as well calculated to cook an ox in, as to retort for the Hawkeye. While rambling around, gathering an item here and there, a hand was laid upon us, and the word whispered, "I want you." We went at once. Experience has taught us to obey all such requests without remarks or delay. In a few minutes after a party of four were seated around a table where tempting viands were spread by fair hands, and seasoned with welcome. Two of them were the Ramblers; the others, Mr. Wolfe, our attentive host, and his pleasant, social lady. And now, as you are not invited guests, we will bid our readers another adieu for the present, while in good company and a cosy little dining room, we forget we are in the heart of the mountains, and only an editorial rambler.

NUMBER THREE.

The scenery in the vicinity of Summit is enchantingly picturesque and grandly beautiful. The little hamlet, grotesquely irregular in the arrangement of its houses and the eccentric sinuosities of its narrow street, meandering as it were, like a mountain streamlet between great rocks that torture it from a direct channel, the entire village is a hermaproditic cross between Amsterdam gables and Boston surveys. On either hand of the narrow gulch, great precipitous mountains, here bald, rounded and rock ribbed, there steeper and covered with timber, rise crag o'er crag and peak above peak until the dim Summits kiss the fleecy clouds. Far up the canyon, "old Baldy" rears its lofty immensity, stately, majestic and huge, far over and above its consorts, into the thin clear air where the rising and setting sun first greets the eye and lingers last at eve. Unpolluted by the tread of man, the pure white crystals shaken from the storm clouds of winter, lie deep and unbroken until bathed in the mellow sunshine of June, it dissolves into gurgling rills, and rushes down the gorges into the gulch, where, in sluices and flumes, batteries and ditches, with gravel, clay and powdered quartz, it is stained, impregnated and laden with sediment, along its arduous course of fifteen miles, until its polluted current is swallowed up by the gently flowing Passamari. As yet, the snow is deep in the gulch above the town. On the main thoroughfare, a narrow roadway has been shoveled out, several hundred yards through snow ten to fifteen feet deep, which in passing along reminds one of the wonderful pictures of the waters of the Red Sea, divided for the passage of the children of Israel. On the hill, one fourth of a mile south of Summit, is the Munson-Kearsarge lode. On discovery is the shaft from which the Hawkeye is crushing. It is 120 feet deep, but at that depth the workmen commenced sloping down and the rock is now being used from within twenty-five feet of the surface. On No. 1 south, T. M. Fisher & Co., have a shaft down some thirty feet, from which rock will be used on the Excelsior mill. A strong force of hands are employed on both shafts. On the hill, numerous leads are staked; whether they are different veins or only extensions of the Kearsarge, remains to be seen. The Isaacs tunnel, running for 16 and 17 of the Kearsarge, is in about 265 feet. They expect to tap the lode in a few days. This, as well as the Mesler tunnel on the Butler lode, opens out on the main road and affords very convenient facilities for handling the ore. Underneath the shadow of old Baldy, built almost directly over the lode, is the Lucas mill, of which Mr. Vogle is Superintendent. This Lucas mill building is also stone, 68x72 feet and of excellent workmanship. It contains twenty-four stamps, of 515 pounds each, and was built at the same time as the Hawkeye, by Mr. Countryman. In arrangement, facilities, and completeness of workmanship, it is probably unequalled in Montana. Many difficulties have impeded the progress of sinking upon this lead, among others, the vein has narrowed down with a very hard wall rock, and the hoisting apparatus is insufficient. This latter is being remedied, by the erection of a whim, and as soon as practicable, the mill will resume operations with at least a portion of the stamps. The engine having only fifteen horse power, is insufficient for the mill as it stands, and we believe it will eventually be found necessary to add additional machinery in nearly all the mills, to more thoroughly pulverize, concentrate and separate the pulp. The splendid results that are obtained by the present process is proof positive of the great richness of the quartz of this Territory; but it is a lamentable fact that in the tailings that are carried off by the sluices and lost, there is contained from 30 to 50 per cent. of the gold, that by proper machinery and experience, can be saved. It is the belief of the most thorough practical and scientific quartz men that the tailings now lost contain nearly or quite as much gold as is saved, and the \$6 and \$8 per ton quartz upon which California companies are making more money than our mills, is sufficient to show that success depends, not more upon how much quartz will yield, than how much can be saved. The Poor, Seneca Falls and Christnot mills we did not visit. The two former were closed up, the latter lies over the mountain, and as the day was wearing to a close, and as the long shadows throw their chilly length across the gulch, we bid good bye to the courteous, hospitable and prosperous people of Summit, and returned from whence we came, more firmly impressed than before of the immensity and richness of Montana quartz.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says the Government contract for freighting army and Indian supplies to Colorado and Denver was awarded to A. J. Gill, of Denver; and that to New Mexico and Arizona to Craig & Mitchell, of Fort Union, New Mexico.

SOME WAGS took a fellow who was drunk, placed him in a grave yard, and waited to see the effect. After a short time the fumes of the liquor left him, and his position being rather confined, he sat upright, and after looking around exclaimed, "Well, I'm the first that's ris' or else I'm fondly delated."

EASY LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

BY "GRIS." MOUNTAINS. The earth is rather thickly settled with mountains just now. Take away the mountains altogether, and there wouldn't be so much earth by millions of tons. There is much speculation among geologists and other real estate brokers as to how the mountains come there in the first place. Some think they have grown up from little hills; others imagine that they mark the original elevation of the earth, and that the valleys and low lands were dug away to their present level. My theory is, that the earth was sick to the stomach one morning, having taken in too much "mountain dew" the night before, and threw them up. It has been thrown up at her ever since. It would be impossible to name over all the mountains in one short essay. There are the Rocky Mountains, discovered by our Rocky, on horseback; the Cumberland Mountains; Mountain Howlitzers; the Alleghanians, where the "Alleghanians" spring from, which accounts for their being able to sing so many thousand feet above the level of the C; the Catskill Mountains, formed, I suppose, of the petrified carcasses of rats and mice, they being, "hat case kill"; the Mountains of the Moon; the Green Mountains, where Vermont comes from; Bear Mountain, infested by bears; the White Mountains, infested by New Hampshire; Greenland's icy Mountains; Mountain Dew; the Appenines, which must not be confounded with the Muses, who are the "oggy nine"; the Hartz Mountains, the highest being the ace of Hartz, and so on through the suit to the two-spot, which is the most important of them all, for tradition says the dance is played among the Hartz Mountains more than any other card in the deck. "Mountain in hot haste," that Byron speaks of in describing the game of Water Loo; the Ural Mountains, of Asia; and the Atlas-Ural Mountains, of Africa, with many more mountains, are called mountaineers. They are a hardy race. It takes a hardy man to live on mountains. I prefer to live on beef and potatoes, but these mountaineers have queer tastes. They have a cold time of it up there, eternal winter reigning—or, more properly, snowing—on the mountain tops. Their ears get very cold; in fact, the higher up they mount the colder are the mountain-cars. It is rarely that we see a mountaineer in Cincinnati, there being no mountain nearer than Mount Adams, which ain't much of a mount on the map, but it mounts pretty high when you come to buy it. When you attempt to cross a chain of Mountains, be careful and not lose your way. A good many years ago, a man tried to cross the Rocky Mountains. He lost his way and got traveling lengthwise, and he is traveling yet. It is much easier to get down a mountain than it is to get up one. A man would have to wheel a good many wheelbarrow loads of dirt and stone, to say nothing of backing up trees and planting them, to get up a mountain. He might get up a little one, however, give him time. There is a proverb that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." I know one exception to it. A family by the name of Moss once lived at the foot of the Alleghanians. One day a huge boulder came detached from the mountain side, during a thunder storm and came rolling down. In its headlong course, it struck the house in which dwelt the Moss family, and it "gathered them in." The highest mountain in America is Chimborazo, one of the South American Andes. It happened in this wise: The mountains were out on a spree one night, and old Chimborazo got higher than any of the rest of them, and he has remained so ever since. The condor is a gigantic bird of prey, who dwells among the Andes, but condor compels us to say that he is a loathsome bird, stuffing himself off from carrion frequently. It is disgusting how he will carry-on. The Alps in Switzerland do a very good business in the mountain line, but a man has to be silver-mounted to see them. Many people have been ambitious to scale the highest pinnacle of the Alps. A friend of mine did it not long ago, and brought me one of the scales. When I get a pair of them I shall weigh well everything I say. Mount Blanc is one of the Alps family. If the Alps were put up in a lottery, and I had a ticket, I should draw the Blanc, sure no luck. Volcanic mountains exist in various parts of the globe, principally where they have volcanoes. The most celebrated are Vesuvius and Etna, in Italy. It is expensive getting up an eruption of Vesuvius, but when it is done it draws crowds, front seats selling at a premium. During one of its eruptions it completely buried two cities, Herculaneum and Pompeii, in ashes. The citizens of those two places were mostly employed in making soap, and the fall in ashes ruined them. If any of my geography class desire me to write on any particular mountain, I will do so, providing my expenses are paid in getting on it to write.

PERPLEXED AGENT.—Between Kenosha and Milwaukee, an agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, entered a car, and having issued tickets to several passengers, approached an elderly lady, who, it afterwards appeared, was deaf. "Madam, would you like to insure against accidents?" you like to insure against accidents?" inquired the agent, at the same time presenting tickets. "I got my ticket down at Kenosha." "Not my railroad ticket, madam; I want to know whether you would like to insure your life against accidents." "I am going to Oshkosh to visit my darter, who's married up there, and has got a baby." "Would you like to insure your life against accidents?" "She's bin married two years and a half, and that's the first child; it's a gal." Agent, still louder, "I am an insurance agent, madam. Don't you want to insure your first against accidents?" "She got along first, and is doing as well as could be expected." Agent, at the top of his voice, "I'm an insurance agent, madam. Oh! I didn't understand you," said the old lady. "No; her name is Johnson; I live ten miles from Kenosha."

NEW YORK belles are reviving the fashion of wearing bits of black court-plaster upon the face near the dimples.