WINTER QUIPS.

A Wise Maxim.

The maxim here contained is wise,
And from the heart doth come;
A foolish man is he who tries
To drown a grief in rum.
—*Boston Courier.*

A Pointed Paradox.

Permit suggestion to express
Your version of a matter;
For one who flatters with success
Is one who does not flatter.
—*Philadelphia Press.*

On a First Nighter.

Death's a dark and solemn matter,
Yet this case the truth exacts;
Folks will miss his footfalls' patter
Going out between the acts.
—*New York Press.*

Out of Focus.

I once took my darling's picture on the beach
down by the sea—
That 'twould please the little lady I'd a notion—
But, alas! that dainty maiden will no longer notice me,
For her smile took two feet wider than the ocean.
—*New York Sun.*

A Dreamer.

There was a young man from the Nile
Who thought himself 'way up on style;
Every day he would dream
On the banks of the stream
Arrayed in a rag and a smile.
—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

FLOGGING FOR GIRLS.

How English Parents Avoid a Very Unpleasant Duty.

The New York *Sun* publishes an interesting article concerning the flogging of young girls in England. It is founded on a story from London *Truth*, entitled "Mrs. Walter Smith, the Girl Flogger," and is the result of investigations by Henry Labouchere. Commenting on the story the *Sun* says:

"English people are proverbially more stern and severe in the management of children than Americans. English mothers whip their daughters up to an age of the girls which is simply unheard of across the water. Birch in the boudoir is a common thing, and it is invariable applied to that part of the body which is associated in the United States with the term 'spanking.' There exists at least one regular whipping booth where girls are birched at a fixed sum per whipping. Girls, it seems, are flogged here, too, for physical and mental diseases, and the whole idea of birching girls is brought down to a science. Unquestionably there are many other institutions of the like character. Mr. Labouchere denounces Mrs. Smith's institution as a public outrage, and calls for its suppression by the authorities. It is impossible to read his article without thinking that he hints at infinitely graver crimes than those he declares."

The substance of Labouchere's story is that his attention was called to the advertisements of a woman offering to flog unruly girls, and he endeavored to enter into correspondence with her. She probably suspected the hook, for she did not rise to the fly. Another did, however. She advertised in the *Times* as follows:

Intractable girls trained and educated. Excellent references. "Hints on management of children," "Training of children" and "The Rod." 1s each. Advice by letter, 5s. Address Mrs. Walter, Clifton.

A lady was induced to write to Mrs. Walter, saying she had an intractable niece, whom she wished broken in, and requesting that the advertiser send pamphlet and letter of advice. They came in due time. The letter says:

"DEAR MADAM: I am prepared to take another girl at any time, and to offer her a comfortable and refined home, with educational advantages. With much experience, I am able to say that those girls who will not work in numbers or at home do so when they are taken individually. I have one girl here who has been troublesome for five years, yet who is most amenable to me and my wishes. My proper name is Mrs. Walter Smith, "Walter" being my nom de plume. My second daughter assists me with the girls, and I have professors for music, painting, dancing, etc. I could take your niece for £100 per annum, entering at any time if she is under 20 years of age. If more, I must have some little extra for holidays. My fees are usually paid three months in advance. Enclosed please find the explanation of my system.

"O. E. WALTER."

HOW THE GIRLS ARE BROKEN.

The inclosed explanation of the system of "Mrs. Walter" gave the following modus operandi with intractable girls:

"Unwilling as I may be to say it, very often the fault of the girls is merely the natural result of careless training. Parents do not always realize the fact that unless the girls are well occupied and carefully trained at all times, much mischief will accrue. Some girls are idle constitutionally. This must be cured. Others have a superfluous amount of energy. This needs to be well directed. Whether at lessons or play, real interest should be taken so as to do it thoroughly. It is better, if girls have got troublesome, to make plans and then completely change their system, beginning in a new groove. Change of scene is, of course, helpful in this, for fresh habits are formed, and on the return improved comfort shows itself.

"My first object when a girl is pleased with me is to show her, kindly but firmly, that I must be implicitly obeyed. It is always a good plan to rule by moral suasion, if possible. When that has been fairly tried and fails, then it is positively necessary to use some other means of making the girl obey.

First, I warn of the consequences of repeated faults; then, when a direct act of disobedience, a lie or very serious fault shows itself, I tell her that presently I shall punish. Never birch when angry. During the interval she thinks over the fault, I make preparations. These consist in having ready a strong narrow table, straps (waistband with sliding straps, anklets and wristlets), cushions and a good, long, pliable birch rod, telling her to prepare by removing her dress, etc., and putting on the dressing gown (bind part before). Then I talk seriously to her, show the nature of the fault and the need of punishment as a cure. Next I put on the waistband, and having told her that if she submits quietly no one need know; if she struggles I must call in help (girls generally prefer to be quiet). Placing her at the end of the table (on which there are cushions to protect the person), I turn her body over the table, and fasten the straps underneath it. Then I fasten the knees together, wrists the same, unless I anticipate a struggle—then I use anklets and wristlets, and fasten the limbs to the legs of the table. This really takes less time to do than to write about.

Unfastening the dressing gown, the orthodox surface is found at the right angle for punishment. Taking the birch, I measure my distance, and standing at the side, proceed to strike slowly but firmly. By moving gently forward each stroke is differently placed, and six strokes may be enough if well given with full force. If the fault has been such as to need severe correction then I begin on the other side and work back again. For screams increased strokes must be given. If a girl tries very hard indeed to bear it bravely then perhaps I give her ten instead of twelve.

"Directly it is finished I unfasten the girl, and, finding her probably much subdued, help to resolutions of amend. If this birching has been judiciously and conscientiously administered the girl will bear against the operator no resentment, but be ready to kiss and be friends. After allowing the culprit a little time to compose herself and redress, I expect her to join the others, and no mention of any kind is made of the punishment, unless future misconduct makes it necessary, and this is not often. Birching is an extraordinary thing, not an every-day work, therefore care must be taken that the operator has the proper nerve and patience for the operation. Mothers are the proper persons to whip girls; but if they have not the necessary nerve, then it is better to appoint a deputy.

"After this serious business is over, much steady patience is needed, for a birching is no use whatever if a girl is to be petted again and allowed to do just as she likes. She must be under firm, kind discipline. None of my girls have been more attached to me than those whom I have been obliged to discipline severely. They have great respect for those who can master them and who do not taunt them with past misdeeds. One good scolding is worth months of 'nagging.' Efforts at amendment must be encouraged, and those having the charge of girls must not expect to reform girls all at once. 'Rome was not built in a day.' The old Adam will sometimes show itself, and for checking his work nothing is so useful as a birch rod judiciously used. E. W."

The circular of explanation states that "references are kindly permitted" to the very Rev. Dean of Lincoln, Venerable Archdeacon of Huntingdon, the Hon. and Rev. Hanbury Tracy, Frome; the Rev. Barradell Smith, the rectory, Sunderland; Admiral Cheetham Strode, Stoke Bishop, Bristol; Countess Rothkirk, Clinton; the Rev. J. H. Dangerfield, Down House, Bromyard, Herefordshire, and many other prominent people. "Mrs. Walter's" address is given as 53 Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol, and her house is called "Clifford House." She is described as a tall, strong woman, arrayed in the dress of some sort of order and wearing a medallion with the effigy of a "Good Shepherd" stamped upon it. As an inducement to have the young lady in question placed in her charge, she said that she had girls of 20 in the house to whom a week or two previously she had administered fifteen cuts with a birch rod, and she explained that she had a considerable number of clients in London whose daughters she chastised.

Extracts are also given from the pamphlet entitled "The Rod." They are as follows:

"According to some writers and physicians, flagellation is a remedy for torpid condition and lack of muscular energy. It clears the brain and braces the nerves; in short, there is nothing it will not do when properly applied. The rod has been found to cure all feigned diseases. In hypochondriacal cases it is an excellent remedy.

"To be effectual the rods should be of the right sort. They should be made from two to three feet six inches long, very thin and pliable. I get mine from a family who have made them for generations."

MONTANA MILITIA.

Adjutant-General Douglas Presents His Annual Report.

From the Helena Independent.

The adjutant-general of the Montana National Guards has presented an interesting report to Governor Toole. According to the last report there were in the National Guard 47 officers and 543 enlisted men, making an aggregate force of 500 men. During the current year three companies and a regiment band have been mustered into service. The National Guard now comprises one regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry and one battery of artillery. Various applications have been received for authority to raise new companies, from which it is evident that the state would have no difficulty in increasing the numbers of its guard should the law be so modified as to permit the increase. The condition of the troops is very satisfactory and it is hoped that the business public will give its influence and recognition to the militia. To encourage this the employer should allow the necessary time for drill and encampment. The report says that the camp at Fort Ellis did much to familiarize the officers and men with the details pertaining to a soldier's life, and that the benefit received was fully proportionate to the expenses. Special credit is given to Troop A of Helena and Company D, First infantry, for marching to Fort Ellis and return. Credit is also given to the citizens of Bozeman for making the deserted quarters at Fort Ellis habitable. It is recommended that the state establish a permanent camping ground at Fort Ellis. The act allowing a per diem during the annual encampments has done much to increase the efficiency of the service. Attention is called to the report of Adjutant General J. C. Kelton, U. S. A., recommending state encampments and certain necessities in connection with them. The cost of the encampment at Fort Ellis to the state was $20,716.56, the heaviest item being $9,940 for pay to the troops. General Rouglas recommends the presence of an army officer at the next annual encampment to inspect the national guard. The official register, N. G. M., is as follows, general headquarters at Helena:

His excellency, Joseph K. Toole, governor and commander-in-chief; adjutant-general, Brigadier-General S. R. Douglas, Helena; quartermaster-general, Brigadier-General C. W. Hoffman, Bozeman; commissary-general, Brigadier-General C. S. Warren, Butte; inspector-general, Brigadier-General J. A. Brown, Glendale; surveyor-general, Brigadier-General S. D. Pickman, Dillon; mustering officer, Colonel L. E. Holmes, Butte; aide-de-camps to governor, Colonel C. D. Curtis, Helena; Cololonel A. L. Babcock, Billings; Colonel W. F. Knippenberger, Glendale; chief of ordidance, Colonel J. R. Miller, Helena; assistant inspector general, First Lieutenant William Zastrow, Helena. First regiment infantry, with headquarters at Butte, is made up as follow: Regimental staff, Col. C. F. Lloyd, Butte; Lieutenant Colonel, Harry C. Kessler, Butte; Major E. A. Kenney, Helena; Major H. S. Pickman, surgeon, Dillon; Captain F. R. Musser, assistant surgeon, Helena; Captain F. T. Webb, chaplain, Helena; First Lieutenant B. H. Cook, adjutant, Butte; First Lieutenant F. Loeber, regimental quartermaster, Butte. Company A, Great Falls, 51 men; Company B, Emmet Guard, Butte, 84 men, Co. C, Meagher guards, Helena, 31 men; Co. D, Virginia City, 45 men; Co. E, Dillon, 40 men; Co. F, Montana Rifles, Butte, 57 men; Co. G, Washington guards, Butte, 47 men; Co. E, Webb guards, Billings, 34 men; Co. I, Missoula, 65 men; Co. K, Anaconda, 90 men with regimental unattached cavalry; troop H, Capital guards, Helena, 44 men; troop B, Gallatin Valley guards, Bozeman, 56 men; unattached artillery, battery A, Helena, 44 men. The recapitulation shows that there are 50 commissioned officers and 712 enlisted men, making a total of 762 men.

A Jap Vessel.

A Japanese man-of-war, recently launched at Yokosuka, made 19 knots per hour on the trial trip.

KANSAN PHILOSOPHY.

From the Atchison Globe.

There is great charity for poor relations; every one has them.

We are all inclined to distrust a boy who does not like to play.

Keep any letter long enough, and it will finally make you ashamed.

The people all know how to act at home; you had better act decent.

Only one thing melts faster than money, and that is the resolution not to spend it.

It may be wise to think twice before speaking, but it is a sign that you are getting old.

A boy can take better care of himself than the Lord can find time to take care of a girl.

When two friends quarrel you will find how much there was in their friendship originally.

The Lord may make people, but the devil often finds it necessary to pull out the basting threads.

The most sacred things we have in this world often turn out to be only varieties of selfishness.

It is the man who can light good fires who is soonest able to hire others to light his fires for him.

The two things that honest people never excuse under any circumstances are thievery and insincerity.

An honest man will regret that he is not as good as a woman, instead of pretending that he is better.

When you can induce a man to hold your horse in the rain how natural it is to tarry around the fire on the inside.

Only believe half of what you hear that great people say; only believe half of what you hear that little people do.

It is a cold, clammy thing to say, but these people who treat friendship the same as any other selfishness get most out of it.

The sympathies of people are always with the unfortunate, because the people know they are so liable to be unfortunate themselves.

A pup looks so mild and innocent that we sometimes think it will turn out better than others of its race, but it always turns out a dog.

You are always saying that your friends desert at the time you need them most, but they do exactly what you have been doing all your life.

Something Wrong With the Music.

During the last two or three days we have noticed something wrong with the music which for a long time has been rendered semi-diurnally under our window, says the Washington *Post*. It has manifestly proceeded from the same hand organ whose half-dozen airs have become, so to say, a household word with us, but it has of late lacked that richness of sentiment, that delicacy of expression, and that certain unspeakable something which in music, as in other arts, we call feeling, because we have no word with which to entrap and convey so elusive, so volatile an idea as this delicious quality of music provokes. Heretofore we had sat and let this music oo-oo-ooze into our being and intoxicate us with an overwhelming psychologic peace, but of late it has not appealed to the sensitive tympanum of our spiritual nature. Something has been lacking—something. The rendering of "Johnny, Get Your Gun," has been beyond criticism, so far as correctness is concerned—we would not ask to have this charming tempest rendered more correctly—but it nevertheless has failed to touch, to thrill, to lift us, as of yore, beyond this clayey life; it has been powerless to thrum those unseen soul-strings by which we mortals here on earth are connected with the vast unknowable beyond. Nor have we been able to make out why this quality was missing. Yesterday, however, we determined to know what was the matter. Accordingly, when the hand-organ began to offer up its supplicating tones we looked out at the window. We had not done this for a long time. It is expensive. It is much cheaper to sit still and enjoy the music while the organist is reaching the conclusion that we are not in. And then, too, since it is much more blessed to give than to receive, we have striven to give to our esteemed neighbor in the adjoining building a chance to be charitable; and this we have done in a wholly unostentatious manner. But, as we say, we looked out at the window yesterday and there we saw the cause of this grievous void in the music. Hanged if the Italian hasn't hired a common American laborer to turn the crank for him. This is too much. We do not object to having a blind beggar look at us through blue goggles, and we will tolerate the 20-year-old chap who wears an army overcoat and says he lost his leg in the revolutionary war, but when our Italian musical artists think they can ring in cheap American laborers and merely stand around giving their moral support to the music these laborers make, we say, and we say flatly, they shall not have our sanction; and we give it out here and now that we shall never again look down from our window and smile and say "thank you" until we recognize once more the fine Italian hand which erstwhile wound up this organ so deftly, so artistically.

A Gold-Slug Worker.

"This thing of trying to crowd big gold pieces on to street car conductors by the people who hope to ride free because the conductors can't always give the proper change reminds me how that kind of a game used to be worked in early days," says Captain George H. McBride of Portland to a San Francisco *Examiner* man.

"Old Man Applegate lived on the road between Oregon and California in those days, and just for accommodation he would provide meals and lodgings for such travelers as chanced to travel his way. It was an annoying custom with a certain class of stock dealers who frequently went over the road to offer a $50 slug in payment for a night's entertainment, and if the change could not be given they would settle in full the next time they stopped.

"One day a fellow whome Uncle Applegate had spotted offered a slug in the usual way, saying he was sorry, but really that was the smallest coin he had about him.

"'I'm sorry, too,' said the host, 'for I haven't a bit of change in the house.'

"'Oh, never mind,' replied the guest, 'I'll hand it to you as I come back.'

"'But maybe I'll never see you again,' suggested Applegate, ignoring the hand outstretched for the eight-cornered cain.

"'Yes, you will. I'll be along here in about a week,' said the other.

"'Oh, well, in that case I'll just keep the slug, and when you come back I'll have the change for you,' replied the old gentleman, and putting the piece in his pocket he bade the stranger good morning, with best wishes for a prosperous journey and a safe return.

"'That man didn't try to fool with old man Applegate any more."

The Fiend of the Car.

About the middle of the car, says a New York *Sun* man, was a lady and a boy about 5 years of age, evidently mother and son. The train had scarcely moved out of the depot before the boy began to "cut up," running up and down the aisle and making remarks to passengers. The mother called to him several times and finally said:

"James, I shall certainly tell your father."

"How can you when he's run away and nobody knows where he is," replied the boy.

This settled the mother for a time, but when the boy sought to raise a window she leaned forward and said:

"James, I shall surely punish you."

"If you do I'll tell that a policeman arrested grandpa," he retorted.

She let him alone for another interval, but as he began to worry a bird in a cage, which one of the passengers was transporting, she sternly said:

"James, come here!"

"Not now."

"Right off! You are a bad boy, and I shan't let you come with me again."

"Yes you will."

"No, I wont."

"Then I'll tell that the reason papa ran ran away is because Mr. Davis came to our house so much!"

This prostrated the mother and she began to read, and had nothing further to say, while the boy roamed up and down the car unchecked, until he finally fell asleep on a vacant seat. He had one more shot in reserve, however. As he lay down he called out:

"Say, mamma, wake me up when we get to grandma's. I want to hear her swear and take on because papa turned her out doors last summer!"

The man who keeps his mouth closed seldom gets into trouble with his neighbors, and, what is quite as important, increases his chances of reaching old age.

MONTANA'S

Popular Price House.

An open proposition to those that bought goods of us within the last

SIXTY DAYS.

Now that you as buyers have an opportunity of comparing styles. qualities and prices we desire that a comparison be made at once. If we have in a single instance charged more for any article than you can now buy the same elsewhere, we hereby guarantee to refund the difference, whatever it may be. We also agree to take back and return money for any and all purchases that have been made of us that have not proven as represented—that have not come up to your expectations.

Nothing can be more fair than this and it is for every buyer to test us and look into this matter for themselves.

We know it to be a matter of fact that we are selling goods for less profit than any house in the city.

It is for buyers to find out for themselves.

We have turned our entire stock of goods within the last

NINETY DAYS.

Have sold over $150,000 worth of goods.

We have an entire new stock bought since the late fire and will press up all the advantages we have obtained by reason of such a large increase of business.

If you want a cloak or dress pattern all we ask is for you as buyers to compare our styles, qualities and price—get samples from other houses—get ours—take them home with you.

We don't ask you to bring samples from other houses; we want to be fair, want you to use your own judgment.

Have our wraps sent to your homes for comparison; we want every buyer to see what we are doing and what our competitors are doing.

This is the only intelligent way of getting at facts.

With an immense stock of dry goods, carpets, wall paper and clothing we feel confident of being able to serve our customers with advantage such as cannot be overcome.

Our stock of holiday goods is moving rapidly. We have but a short time to sell these goods in, hence we miss no sales.

Respectfully,

J. R. Boyce, Jr., & Co.

Corner Main and Broadway, Butte, Mont.

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IMPROVED AIR COMPRESSORS,

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Contractors and Builders.

Estimates Furnished on all Classes of Work.

Some of the Finest Buildings in Helena and Anaconda Have Been Built by this Firm.

Orders left for jobbing at I. F. Kirby's Hardware Store will receive prompt attention. Correspondence solicited.

JELL, HILL & THERREIN.

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I. F. KIRBY, Successor to Butte Hardware Co.,

Announces the arrival of Two Car Loads of

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