

# BOZEMAN AVANT COURIER.

VOLUME 1.

BOZEMAN, MONTANA TERRITORY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1872.

NUMBER

## THE AVANT COURIER.

Published Every Thursday,  
AT BOZEMAN, GALLATIN COUNTY, M. T.

JOSEPH WRIGHT,  
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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At Virginia City, first Monday in January and second Monday in August.

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Second District—At Deer Lodge, third Monday in April, first Monday in September, and first Monday in December.  
Third District—At Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in July, and fourth Monday in October.

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First District—In Madison County, at Virginia City, first Monday in April, second Monday in July, and second Monday in November.  
In Gallatin County, at Bozeman, first Monday in March and fifth Monday in October.  
In Jefferson County, at Gardiner, second Monday in May, and first Monday in October.  
Second District—Deer Lodge County, at Deer Lodge City, third Monday in April, first Monday in September, and first Monday in December.  
In Missouri County, at Missoula, fourth Monday in June and second Monday in October.  
In Beaver Head County, at Bannack, first Monday in June, and third Monday in October.  
Third District—In Lewis and Clark County, at Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in July, and fourth Monday in October.  
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BOZEMAN, M. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.  
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Will practice in all courts of Montana Territory.

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Will practice in all courts of Montana Territory.

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BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

Will practice in all Courts of the Territory. 1-1

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Will practice in all Courts of Montana.

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Office Court House building, BOZEMAN, M. T.

Special attention paid to collecting claims, and to entries of land in Gallatin County under the Homestead and Pre-emption Acts. Plans, records and weekly reports can be seen at this office. 1-1

#### PHYSICIANS.

**DRS. MUSSIGBROD & MONROE**

Leave to inform their patrons that they have this day formed a mutual co-partnership for the purpose of practicing

**Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.**

Dr. Mussigbrod can be found at the Drug Store of S. W. Langbehn; Dr. Monroe at the Drug Store of S. H. Osborne. [August 22, 1872.]

**DR. R. M. WHITEFOOT**

TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of the Gallatin Valley.  
Office at Willson & Rich's,  
BOZEMAN, M. T.

**DR. HOWARD D. O'NEILL,**  
Post Office Box No. 402,  
Helena, Montana.

**DON L. HYAM,**  
**SOLEIC THERAPIST.**  
At his residence on Middle Creek.

### SUMNER'S REPLY TO BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—I have seen a letter addressed to me by you through the public prints, and I notice especially that while antipathetic upon my support of Horace Greeley, you say not one word in vindication of that compound of pretensions known as Grantism in contra-distinction to the Republicanism which you would install in a new government. You are greatly concerned about the company I keep. To quiet your solicitude I beg to say that in joining Republicans who brought forward an original abolitionist, I found myself with so many others who are devoted to the cause I have served, always, that I had not missed you until you hastened to report your absence; nor had I taken account of the Southern secessionists, who, as you say, are now cooperating with me in the support of this original abolitionist, except to rejoice that if among my former associates, some, like yourself hesitate to find their places are supplied in an unexpected quarter. You entirely misunderstand me when you introduce an accident of the past, and build on it an argument why you should not support Greeley. What has Preston Brooks to do with the presidential election? Never while a sufferer did any body hear me speak of him in kindness, and now after the lapse of more than half a generation I will not unite with you in dragging him from the grave where he sleeps, to aggravate the passions of political conflict, and arrest the longed for concord. And here is the essential difference between you and me. At this juncture I seize the opportunity to make equal rights of all secure through peace and reconciliation, but this is the boon you would postpone. Years have passed since we laid aside our arms, but unappreciating all this period, there has been hostile spirit shown toward each other, while the rights of our colored fellow citizens have been a perpetual question for seven years work, a natural period in human life. Should not the spirit be changed with the body? Are we not after nine years to commence a new life, especially when those who were once our deadliest foes, repent saying, "Thy people shall be my people and thy God my God." I declare my preference for an original Abolitionist as President, and you seek to create a division by crying out that Democrats will support him, to which I reply, so much the better; their support is an assurance that the cause he has so constantly guarded, whether of equal rights or reconstruction, is accepted by the Democrats, and this is a pledge of true union, beyond anything in our history. It is a victory of ideas without which all other victories must fail. To intensify your allegation, you insist that I am ranged with Jeff Davis and Robert Toombs; but pardon me, nobody knows how the former will vote, while Robert Toombs is hoarse against Greeley, and with him are Stephens, Wise and Mobley. This is all very poor, and I mention it only to exhibit the character of your attempts. In the same spirit you seek to avoid the real issue by holding up the possibility of what you call Democratic administration, and you have the courage to assert as within my knowledge, that by the election of Greeley, Congress will be handed over to the control of the party who have most positively denied rights of blackness. You say that I know this, Mr. Speaker. I know no such thing, and you should be sufficiently thoughtful not to assert it. I am entirely satisfied that a canvass, like the present, where the principles declared at Cincinnati are openly accepted on one side and not contested on the other, must result in a larger number of Congressional representatives, sincerely devoted to the rights of the colored citizen, than ever before. Democrats will be pledged as never before to the ruling principal, "that all men are equal before the law," and also to the three constitutional amendments, with clause in each empower Congress to enforce the same by appropriate legislation. But besides Democrats there will be Liberal Republicans pledged likewise, and also your peculiar associates who I trust will not betray the cause of Senators and Representatives calling themselves Republicans, but have, latterly, in a large majority in both Houses, but finally a measure of civil rights to which you refer, though urged by me almost daily, has failed to become a law, less so from Democratic opposition than from Republican liberality and want of support in the present great issue which the people are called on to divide in November, and nobody knows better than yourself that the House of Representatives chosen at the same time will naturally harmonize with him. So it has been in our history. Now harmony with Greeley involves what I most desire. With such a President Congress will be changed for the first time since the war. Equal Rights of all will have been declared by the representatives at the head of the government, whose presence there will be of higher significance than that of any victor; war being not only testimony but the only constant motive power in this great cause of opposition, whether open hostility or more subtle treachery, will yield to the steady influence of such a representative. In choosing Horace Greeley we do the best we can for the government not only in executive but in Legislative branches, while we decline to support nepotism and the repayment of personal gifts by official patronage. I say plainly, and without any hesitation, that I prefer Horace Greeley with any Congress possible to President Grant. In proportion as you are in earnest for the rights of colored citizens and the placing of them above all partisan triumph, you will gladly support the candidate whose generous heart is always throbbing for humanity. Country needs such motive power in the White House; it needs a generous fountain there—in a word it needs somebody different from the present incumbent, and nobody knows this better than Speaker Blaine. The personal refutation you make upon me I repel with the indignation of an honest man; I was a faithful

supporter of the President's until I was somewhat tardily awakened by his painful conduct in the San Domingo matter, involving the seizure of power in violation of the Constitution, and in violation of all international law, and when I remonstrated against these intolerable outrages I was set upon by those acting in his behalf. Such is the origin of my opposition, and I could not have done less without a failure in that duty, which is with me the rule of life; nor can I doubt that when partisan sentiment is less active, you will regret the wrong you have done me. In the meantime I confidently appeal to the candid judgment of those who amidst all present differences of opinion, will unite in the great war above party to the President, to which my life is devoted.

### CHARLES SUMNER.

To the Hon. Speaker Blaine.

### Location and Survey of the U. I. & M. Railroad.

A corps of engineers, under the direction of Mr. F. DeLanza, commenced the work of location and survey of the Utah, Idaho & Montana Railroad, this morning. The initial work was done on Sixth street, in this city, at the intersection with the Central Pacific, and will proceed thence in a line nearly due North up the valley of Bear River to the crossing of the Malad, near Point Lookout, where it enters Malad Valley, through which the road will run, and by Malad City. This party will make the location to Eagle Rock Bridge, on Snake River, forming a junction there with a similar but larger corps, coming down the line from Helena. The entire location will be completed in thirty days, and in the meantime, we are informed that the company will make contracts for grading the road at the termini and other points. We congratulate the gentlemen at the head of this most important enterprise on the energy displayed by them in pushing the work to its present condition, and feel confident that there are to be no delay hereafter, until this grand lateral line of railway shall have been finished from Corinne to Helena.

Now that the Utah, Idaho and Montana broad gauge has become a fact and part of the railroad system of the Northwest, it is not out of place to make brief reference to its prospects for business as a freight and passenger route. Taking, for instance, the relative situations of St. Louis and San Francisco, cities which have shared in a great measure the commercial advantages derivable from the Territories north of Utah, it will be seen that when the navigation of the Missouri is superseded by the swifter locomotion of the rail (close at hand) this new road will be the means of continuing that intercourse. Granting first, that the Northern Pacific Railroad has passed through Montana, we find that St. Louis will have a shorter route via the Union and Central Pacific, and Utah, Idaho and Montana, by several hundred miles than they would enjoy by shipping over the former. In the same manner San Francisco, connecting at Corinne, will have almost a straight line into Montana, passing, enroute through the rich agricultural and mineral districts in Idaho. The gain in distance from the West can be observed by a glance at the proposed connections with the North Pacific, on the coast. Again, the completion of the North Pacific from its eastern terminus to Puget Sound, will not give to Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, and Baltimore the saving of a mile as against the Utah, Idaho and Montana road, in the way we look upon the new road, now well begun, not only as the necessary link whereby the Pacific railways are to be united, but as possessing advantages in the manner cursorily cited, which are its strongest guarantees of success.—*Corinne Reporter, 20th inst.*

### Corinne Items.

From the Reporter of the 10th we extract the following:  
We understand that the Utah, Idaho and Montana Railroad surveying party is to-day preparatory to starting out, in the morning to locate the line of the railroad to Snake River; at which point a junction will be made with a similar party from Helena.  
The election passed off quietly in Corinne, the vote being largely in favor of Maxwell.  
The way the Central Pacific freight trains fly by the narrow gauge go-carts makes the latter appear to the looker on like a paper was projected from a crooked pugilist.  
Peaches and apricots bend the twisted boughs of trees in the gardens of the city. Fruit will be more abundant here this season than ever known before.  
A formidable Greeley Club is being organized in Corinne.  
A punctilious young lady, of this city, speaks of her bean, who fingers lightning, as "a telegraphman."  
The "School of the Prophets," at Brigham City, has decided that sheep-stealing from the Gentiles, is the next virtue to polygamy. We concur.  
"Hio, North Carolina has carried Maginias, will be gone to Montana, and what I know it is singular (he) that Grant and Winchell pay no tax to Brigham Young (he) I'll bet you five dollars you don't know how it is voted." This is a speech addressed to a lamp post late last night, and is reported verbatim by our devil.  
A dispatch from Rawlins, this afternoon, says that parties just arrived from the Seminoles mines, Wyoming, report new and valuable discoveries of galena in both the Ferris and Ferris camps. One lead in the Ferris lead in the Seminoles appears to be the same from which the rich ores were taken out in 1838, and which, to Lieutenant Young by some prospectors. An assay showed \$4,000 per ton in silver.

Captain Rufus Barnard, now 81 years old, has lived in Westfield, Vt., on the same farm, seventy-nine years.

### PATRICK HENRY.

#### His Defense of Three Ministers.

James Parton in the July number of the Atlantic Monthly, gives a clear account of the abuses which Jefferson and his friends sought to do away, and prominent among these was the intolerance of the established church, which Mr. Parton illustrates by the case of three Baptist preachers who were arraigned as "disturbers of the peace" before magistrates who were determined to convict them, and Patrick Henry rode fifty miles to defend them, and the following account is given of his performance—it was more than a speech—on that occasion:  
"He entered the court house while the prosecuting attorney was reading the indictment. He was a stranger to most of the spectators, and, being dressed in the country manner, his entrance excited no remark. When the prosecutor had finished his brief opening, the new-comer took the indictment, and glancing at it with an expression of puzzled incredulity, began to speak in the tone of a man who has just heard something too astonishing for belief:  
"May I please your worship, I think I heard read by the prosecutor, as I entered the house, the paper I now hold in my hand. If I have rightly understood, the King's attorney has framed an indictment for the purpose of arraigning and punishing by imprisonment these three inoffensive persons before the bar of this Court for a crime of great magnitude—as disturbers of the peace. May I please the Court, what did I hear read? Did I hear it distinctly, or was it a mistake of my own? Did I hear an expression as of a crime, that these men whom your worship are about to try for misdemeanor, are charged with—with WHAT?"  
Having delivered these words in a halting, broken, manner, as if his mind was staggering under the weight of a monstrous idea, he lowered his eyes to its deepest bass; and, assuming the profoundest solemnity of manner, answered his own question: "Preaching the gospel of the Son of God!"  
Then he paused. Every eye was now riveted upon him, and every mind intent; for all this was executed as a Keen or a Siddons would have performed it on the stage—eye, voice, attitude, gesture, all in accord to produce the utmost possibility of effect. Amid a silence that could be felt, he waited the indignant three times round his head, as though still amazed, still unable to comprehend the charge.  
Then he raised his hands and eyes to heaven, and in a tone of pathetic energy wholly indescribable, exclaimed, "Great God!"  
At this point, such was the power of his delivery, the audience relieved their feelings by a burst of sighs and tears. The orator continued:  
"May I please your worship, in a day like this, when truth is about to burst her fetters, when mankind are about to be aroused to claim their natural and inalienable rights, when the yoke of oppression that has reached the wilderness of America, and the unnatural alliance of ecclesiastical and civil power, are about to be dissevered,—at such a period, when liberty, liberty of conscience is about to wake from her slumbers, and inquire into the reason of such charges as I find exhibited here to-day in this indictment,—I here offered another of his appalling pauses, during which he cast piercing looks at the judges and at the three clergymen arraigned. Then resuming, he thrilled every hearer by his favorite device of repetition: "If I am not deceived—according to the contents of the paper now held in my hand—these men are accused of preaching the Gospel of the Son of God!" He waived the document three times around his head as though still lost in wonder; and then, with the same electric attitude of appeal to heaven, he gasped "Great God!"  
It was followed by another burst of feeling from the spectators; and again this master of effect plunged into the tide of his discourse.  
"May I please your worship, there are periods in the history of man when corruption and depravity have so long debased the human character, that man sinks under the weight of the oppressor's hand—becomes his servile, his object slave. He looks the hand that smites him. He bows in passive obedience to the mandates of the despot; and, in this state of servility, he receives his fetters of perpetual bondage. But may I please your worship, such a day has passed from that period when our fathers left the land of their nativity for these American wilds, from the moment they placed their feet upon the American continent, from that moment despotism was crushed, the fetters of darkness were broken, and Heaven decreed that man should be free, free to worship God according to the Bible. In vain were all their sufferings and bloodshed to subjugate this New World, if we, their offspring, must still be oppressed and persecuted. But, may I please your worship, permit me to inquire once more: for what are these men about to be tried? This paper says, for preaching the gospel of the Savior to Adam's fallen race!"  
Again he paused. For the third time he slowly waived the indictment round his head, and then, turning to the judges, looking them fully in the face, exclaimed, with the most impressive effect, "What laws have they violated? The whole assembly were now painfully moved and excited. The presiding judge ended the scene by saying, "Sheriff, discharge these men!"

His legs so fatigued every nerve;  
For the use of your back, for the eyes which you lack,  
My pair shall be much at your service."

Said the other poor man, "What an excellent plan,  
Pray get on my back, my good brother,  
I see all mankind, if they are but inclined  
May constantly help one another."

### Exchanges Clipped.

Cholera is abating in Russia.  
St. Louis is working hard to suppress furo and keno.

Milwaukee will ship over twenty million bricks this year.

New Hampshire consumes the least tobacco of any of the States.

The Michigan State prison convicts have been sentenced to a course of scientific lectures.

A boy in New York was nearly choked to death by the bristle from a tooth brush getting in his throat.

A Chicago bridegroom is reported to have worn a diamond pin in his shirt bosom and a sardonyx snuff on his brow."

It is the height of impertinence to ask a fallen man who he is. How can a man give an account of himself when he has lost his balance?

In the onion there is found a peculiar oil containing sulphur, called the sulphure of silyle. The odor of the breath after eating onions is caused by the presence of a small quantity of this oil.

A series of diabolical murders have recently been committed in London one after the other. The last, the murder of a poor old lady of 75 and her daughter, it is supposed, was by an imbecile son.

Within the past year the commercial prosperity of Chicago has shown a remarkable increase. New enterprises are springing up constantly, in which manufactures keep pace with commerce.

Half a century ago a worn-out field in Connecticut was planted in timber. The field has yielded ten cords per year and fencing for the farm for twenty years past, and last year, when cleared produced fifty cords per acre.

The keeper of the Duxbury, Mass., sets, light-house sweeps up from the deck every morning two or three quarts of gnats, flies, and mosquitoes, attracted by the light of the lantern during the night and killed by the heat of the flame.

Elias Williams, of Buffalo, Missouri, blew into the muzzle of his gun to see if it was loaded. It was, and as the charge departed, his head followed.

An old Ohio journalist has written "Another Lie Nailed" 37,000 times during the course of his newspaper career.

A volunteer at Wimbledon, England, shooting for the queen's prize the other day, made the remarkable score of five consecutive bull's eyes in five shots at two hundred yards.

The French government contemplates resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, the death of Juarez having removed all obstacles thereto.

There is a great prospect that we shall all be able to keep warm next winter. It is estimated that two and a half million stoves will be manufactured in this country this year.

### Coming State Elections.

A contemporary gives the following list of elections to be held during the present year:

- New Mexico Territory, September 1.
- California, September 2.
- Vermont, September 3.
- Maine, September 9.
- Colorado Territory, September 10.
- Dakota Territory, October 8.
- Indiana, October 8.
- Iowa, October 8.
- Nebraska, October 8.
- Pennsylvania, October 8.
- South Carolina, October 16.
- West Virginia, October 24.
- Alabama, November 5.
- Arkansas, November 5.
- Delaware, November 5.
- Florida, November 5.
- Georgia, November 5.
- Illinois, November 5.
- Kansas, November 5.
- Louisiana, November 5.
- Maryland, November 5.
- Massachusetts, November 5.
- Michigan, November 5.
- Minnesota, November 5.
- Mississippi, November 5.
- Missouri, November 5.
- Nevada, November 5.
- New Jersey, November 5.
- New York, November 5.
- Tennessee, November 5.
- Virginia, November 5.
- Wisconsin, November 5.
- Arizona Territory, November 8.
- District of Columbia, November 8.

The Presidential election will occur in all the States on the 6th day of November.

"JOHNNY, where is your pa?" "Gone fishing, sir." "He was fishing yesterday, was he not?" "Yes, sir." "What did he catch?" "One catfish, the rheumatism, two eels, the toothache, and some little ones. Ma says he will eat 'em down to-night. Just wait till he gets home!"

Here is a sample political item from New York State: "An Illinois paper edited by a postmaster, congratulates an Iowa paper, published by a custom house official, that a Wisconsin paper, edited by a revenue collector, is doing no-hot service for Grant."

### MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

A man very lame was a little to blame,  
For stray from his family shade;  
Hot, thirsty, benumbed, and heartily tired,  
He laid himself down in the road.

While thus he reclined, a man who was blind  
Came by, and stretched his aid;  
"Deprived of my sight, cast aside, to-night  
I shall not reach home, I'm afraid."

"Intelligence give, of the place where you live,"  
Said the cripple, "perhaps I may know it.  
In my road it may be, and if you'll carry me,  
It will give me much pleasure to show it."

"Great strength you have got, which, alas, I have not,  
In my legs so fatigued every nerve;  
For the use of your back, for the eyes which you lack,  
My pair shall be much at your service."

Said the other poor man, "What an excellent plan,  
Pray get on my back, my good brother,  
I see all mankind, if they are but inclined  
May constantly help one another."

### Scene in a Soda Shop.

We have hesitated in stating that among the able-bodied male adults in this city the very common beverage known as "soda water," and which is dealt out so unsparingly at every corner during the heated term, is considered, to use their own language, a "thin drink." But if this ingenious combination of wind and water is termed "thin," strong liquors, such as whiskies, are altogether too "thick" for a steady warm weather drink, and so the lumber who must moisten his flues with some liquid refreshment seeks a pleasant combination of the two classes of drink, which forms a happy combination that exhilarates yet is not intoxicating. It is customary among these biolumous go-betweeners to enter a drug store, call for soda water, name their syrup, at the same time giving a wink to the dispenser of the "lush" who takes the goblet, stoops down beneath the counter or retires to a back room, where by some mysterious chemical change, the contents are colored darkly, and the soda is ther. let in upon the mixture, which is handed to the customer with a wink from the clerk. So much for the process; now for the sequel.

Saturday a venerable gentleman from the country, who is a respectable church deacon, a Justice of the Peace, a member of the "Band of Hope," and a Good Templar in his native village, came to this city to trade a little in dry goods and purchase such agricultural implements as he needed to plant and cultivate his spring crops. The deacon is strictly temperate, and never looks upon the wine when it is red any more than he does when it is any other color. Unfortunately our old friend had suffered from opthalmia in his early days which left him with an optical peculiarity which caused his left upper eyelid to drop every few seconds, and to those not familiar with his infirmity gave him the appearance of winking intentionally.

The "Deac" is passionately fond of soda water and such light beverages. He loves to feel the gaseous compound coursing down his throat and creating internal commotions and typhoons, that however endurable by older persons, throw babies into agony, and require prompt doses of peppermint; so Saturday after he had bought of few shovels, and a Dolly Varden for his wife, he thought he would fill up with soda water and drive on towards home. He entered a drug store, inquired the price of the desired refreshment, then deposited his script and awaited his mixture.

"What syrup do you want?" said the urbane clerk, as he mopped off the marble counter with the same towel he used a moment before to remove the honest sweat from his brow.

"Oh, give me sarsaparilly; that is about as healthy as anything I guess."

Here the deacon's eyelid went back on him and dropped quickly.

"All right," replied the fountain tender as he disappeared beneath the counter and came up a moment later with the glass containing about three flagers of "sarsaparilly," to which he added the other ingredients, and handed it to the deacon.

The latter drained the contents to the very dregs, and then smacked his lips and said, "That syrup is a little stronger than they generally make it, and I guess I'll take another glass," at the same time his eyelid fluttered meaningly as before.

The dose was repeated, and the soda water liberally let the store. About half an hour later he entered another establishment where a sign announced "Soda and Mineral Water on draught."

It was noticed that the deacon walked as if he had the spring halt as he entered the door; his spectacles were upside down on his nose. He called for "Congress Water at that place, saying he did not feel quite right, and was afraid he had used too much syrup in his soda water at the other store, or else he was bilious." His optical weakness exhibited itself as he spoke, and returning the wink, the clerk, retired to a dark closet, then returning filled up the glass with plain "Congress" and gave it to our now "rightly slight" friend, who swallowed it without a murmur.

How many "sodas" the deacon stored away before he let the city we are unable to say, but he was found somewhat late in the day, asleep in his wagon, with a pile point for a pillow, and several yards of Dolly Varden calico gracefully draped about his person for a covering. He revived sufficiently to inform a stranger that he had been "drugged," and a subsequent visit to the localities where he had taken soda water developed the fact that his unfortunate habit of winking—a defect over which he had no control—was the cause of all his trouble. The soda water dispensers supposed him to be "one of the boys," and every time his eyelid dropped took the hint. The deacon escaped the "jim-jams," but says hereafter he will wear a blinder over that eye, when he purchases summer drinks, or else write his order on a slate.—*Cleveland Leader.*

GOOD FOR THEM.—Although the nomadic and erratic Presidential candidate, George Francis Train, is accused of being crazy, he has, at least at times, a method in his madness, and gets off some very telling and truthful hits. In a recent characteristic pretensions, he inquired:

How can any one for a moment calculate on Gen. Grant's re-election? See the changes of an hour! Isabella is pitched out of Spain; the Pope out of Italy; Napoleon out of France; Tycoon makes way for the Meicad in Japan; Tweed drops like a lump of mud out of Tammany; Fisk shot like a dog; and Goshk, yesterday the king of a thousand miles of rail, sitting on an empty beer barrel, in the back yard of the opera house, contemplating the ruin of ancient Rome. How can corruption, fraud, lying, hypocrisy, nepotism, poker and whisky hope to force, with a five-twenty in one hand, and a bayonet in the other, the entire Dent family down the starry throats of the American people?

Our husbandry to be a mixed one for only a mixed husbandry ought, combined with a rational rotation of crops, can preserve and increase the productiveness of the net profits of a farm.

We have always to keep in mind that ultimate object of farming is exactly the reverse of any other business, viz: to make more. Therefore, I do not hesitate to pronounce that farmer the best one who gains from farm the largest net profits, provided management is such a one that the source his profits not only is not closed nor diminished, but is increasing from year to year. To gain large profits for only a year or two, and in a way which destroys the source, setting a good deal like the woman in a fable who killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

The object of farming should be to derive from the farm products all the profits that can be made in a practical manner, and export as little bulk and as little material possible; that is, to bring our farm products into the market in the most concentrated condition practicable. That means, in other words, to sell them in the form of live stock, beef, pork, mutton, wool, cheese, butter, &c.

APPLYING COMPOST TO WHEAT.—It is a benefit to cultivate corn between the rows, why is it not an advantage to grow what the same treatment, and for that matter, all or most of the grain? Winter wheat has the fall and spring as well as the summer in part, and we find these abundantly reported among the wheat. To sow a crop of corn broadcast for test is found to be an advantage; to sow in drills and cultivate found to be still better. It pays more than the extra labor. What used to be so broadcast and do well; it is now found that it will do better in drills. Thus it follows, corn. Why will it not still further be benefited like corn it worked between the drills using the cultivator, and even the hoe if necessary? The truth is, we have not yet arrived at that point of advantage. English has, so far as the decision in favor of it concerned. Meel and others have tested this matter, and experiments in a small way practiced here have pointed the same way. Now, since drilling is getting to be established, let us introduce and prosecute, or at least try it, cultivating between the rows. Grass and weeds by this means are kept out of the soil and become the most fertile by it; the crop is strengthened and kept clean (the last quite a consideration), and the land will have no occasion to be self-sown with foul seed, as is usual in grain and grass crops and neglected corn-fields.