

BOZEMAN AVANT COURIER

VOLUME 2.

BOZEMAN, MONTANA TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1873.

NUMBER 27.

THE AVANT COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,
AT BOZEMAN, GALLATIN COUNTY, M. T.
JOSEPH WRIGHT,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:
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Three months, in advance, \$2 00
Advertising rates, \$1 00 per line per week.

ADVERTISING RATES:

TIME	1 Column	2 Columns	3 Columns	4 Columns	5 Columns	6 Columns
1 Line	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7
1 Week	12	18	24	30	36	42
1 Month	35	50	65	80	95	110
3 Months	100	140	180	220	260	300
6 Months	180	250	320	400	480	560
1 Year	320	450	580	720	860	1000

A Card is Five Lines; a Square Ten Lines, of this type
Special Notices 25 cents per line for the first insertion
and 15 cents for each additional insertion.
For "franchise" advertisements, to be paid for in advance, and full Job Printing when the work is delivered.

DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL OFFICERS OF MONTANA.

OFFICE	NAME	RESIDENCE
Governor	BENJ. F. POTTS	Virginia City
Secretary	J. O. CALLAWAY	Virginia City
Chief Justice	D. W. WATSON	Helena
Associate Justice	P. G. SERRIS	Virginia City
U. S. Dist. Atty.	W. W. WATSON	Bozeman
Surveyor General	JOHN E. BLANCK	Helena
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Receiver	W. W. WATSON	Bozeman
Sup. Indian Affairs	JACKSON A. WATSON	Helena
Asst. Secy. of War	L. B. CRUICKSHANK	Helena
Collector	L. B. CRUICKSHANK	Helena
Collector Customs	W. W. JOHNSON	Helena
U. S. Commissioner	E. W. CALKINS	Helena

Times and Places for Holding Courts in the Territory of Montana.

SPRING COURTS.
At Virginia City, first Monday in July, and second Monday in August.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.
First District—At Virginia City, first Monday in April, second Monday in July, and second Monday in November.
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 first Monday in October.
TERMINAL COURTS.
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 first Monday in October.
In Jefferson County, at Radersburg, second Monday in May, and first Monday in December.
Second District—In Deer Lodge County, at Deer Lodge, second Monday in April, first Monday in September, and first Monday in December.
In Missouri County, at Missoula, first Monday in June and second Monday in November.
In Beaverhead County, at Banack, first Monday in June, and first Monday in December.
Third District—In Lewis and Clark County, at Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in July, and first Monday in October.
In Beaver County, at Bozeman, first Monday in May and fourth Monday in November.

A. F. & A. M.
Stated communications of Gallatin Lodge No. 6 A. F. & A. M. held at their hall on the first Saturday evening of each month, at 8 o'clock p. m., in Old Fellows' Hall.
Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.
W. W. WATSON, Secy.
R. P. MENEFEE, Secy.

J. O. O. F.
Western Star Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night, at 8 o'clock p. m., in Old Fellows' Hall.
JOHN O'KELLY, R. S.

HENRY MILLER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Boots and Shoes,
MAIN STREET, BOZEMAN, M. T.

W. COOPER,
AGENT FOR SHARP'S SPORTING RIFLES
Cuns, Pistols and Ammunition
Second door below L. M. Black's store,
BOZEMAN, MONTANA.
All kinds of repairing neatly and promptly done.

JOHN CRAIG,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Boots and Shoes,
MAIN ST., BOZEMAN, M. T.

Walker House,
East Temple Street,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
H. S. GIBNEY & CO., Prop's.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.
A. H. R. STREET, CLERK.
STREET & TURNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office in rear of DeWes' store, BOZEMAN, M. T.

JOHN POTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
HAMILTON, MONTANA.
Will practice in all the courts of Montana Territory.

R. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
BOZEMAN, M. T.
Will practice in all Courts of the Territory.
Office in Courthouse building, up stairs.

GEORGE F. COWAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, lower story of the House B. Bldg.,
RADERSBURG, M. T.

EDWARDS & VIVION,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
BOZEMAN, M. T.
Will practice in all Courts of the Territory.
Collections promptly attended to.

H. F. WILLIAMS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
BOZEMAN, MONTANA,
Will practice in all Courts of the Territory.

A. U. P. GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RADERSBURG, M. T.

SAMUEL WORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
VIRGINIA CITY, M. T.
Will practice in all courts of Montana Territory.

J. J. DAVIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
BOZEMAN, MONTANA,
Will practice in all courts of Montana Territory.

PAGE & COLEMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BOZEMAN AND RADERSBURG, M. T.
Will practice in all Courts of Montana.

PHYSICIANS.
C. MUSSIGBROD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at the Metropolitan Hotel,
BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

DR. CREPIN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Bozeman, Montana
Tenders his professional services to the people of Bozeman and the Gallatin valley.
Office at residence on Black Street.

DR. G. W. MONROE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at Osborne's Drug Store, Masonic building,
Main Street, BOZEMAN, M. T.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bozeman and the Gallatin valley.

Dentistry.
Dr. L. W. FRARY,
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Bozeman and vicinity that he is prepared to perform all operations on the teeth in the most improved style known to dental science. Teeth carefully filled with crystal gold foil, or silver teeth inserted, from one to a full set, on gold or rubber. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction or no pay. Charges reasonable.
Office on Merkle's Jewelry store.

W. R. BULLARD, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
RADERSBURG, M. T.

Dr. THOS. REECE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office, No. 42, St. Louis Hotel,
HELENA, MONTANA.

DON L. BIAN,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
At his residence on Middle Creek.

H. K. ANNIS,
At the upper end of Main Street,
BOZEMAN, M. T.,
Is fully prepared to do all kinds of

BLACK SMITHING
WAGON WORK.
HORSES, MULES AND OXEN SHOD.
And everything pertaining to the Blacksmith business promptly executed, in a satisfactory manner, and at low prices.

JAMES B. FINCH,
Practical Blacksmith and Machinist,
Main Street, Bozeman, M. T.
Everything pertaining to the business promptly and satisfactorily executed.
Mr. FINCH has a new plan of stamping mill, which he calls the attention of millers. It has proved highly satisfactory in every instance, and is warranted to give satisfaction.

Printing! Printing!
IN EVERY STYLE OF THE ART,
Neatly Executed at this Office.
Assists in popular education.

TWO SIDES OF LIFE.

There is a shady side of life,
And a sunny side as well,
And 'tis for every man to try
On which side he'd choose to dwell.
For every one who hasn't
Committed a grievous sin,
Who lures the blessed sunshine out,
And lets the shadows in.
The clouds may wear their saddest robes,
The sun refuse to smile,
And sorrow, with her troops of ill,
May threaten us the while;
But still the cheerful heart has power
A sunbeam to provide,
And only those whose souls are dark
Have on life's shady side.

One of Creddock's Reminiscences.

Many of our citizens remember a long, lank, cadaverous old dandy with legs like windmill-blades, who, when going in hurry, was wont to flourish his arms around like the wings of a wind-mill. Bill was the property of Mr. Hugh Brent, father of Chas. S. Brent, of this city, and tradition has it that the ebullient individual (long since deceased) earned the sobriquet of "Bill Brandy" in the following manner: He was one of those who loved to "look upon the wine when it giveth us color to the cup," and was never known to go back on a drink, or insult a friend by refusing to drink with him if the friend proposed to treat; and if no friend was about to make such a proposition, and any liquor was within reach, Billy never scrupled to take a dram. His master was a *bon vivant*, and kept what in his day was considered indispensable—the choice liquors for the entertainment of his friends, of whom, from his proverbial hospitality, he had a host. It is said that Billy, by some means, gained access to the cellar where a keg of brandy was kept, and, having nothing in which to draw the much coveted liquor, stretched himself out upon the floor with his head under the keg, opened his capacious mouth, turned the cork and let the liquor run down his throat, which had the effect in a very short time of rendering him oblivious to all earthly sorrows; in other words, "dead drunk," in which condition he was found, with the liquor standing in pools about him, after which he was dubbed "Bill Brandy." William was not insensible to the charms of the gentler sex, and became enamored of a dusky damsel, the property of Captain Wm. Girard. In those days, when a slave had gotten the promise of his charmer to journey with him over life's rugged paths, it was necessary to procure the consent of her master or her mistress, before the twain could be in a dote. Billy was led to make application in some what better style than common dandies, and in order to do so, consulted Mr. Harry Thibault, who made the following application for him:

"TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM GIRARD,
In humble duty as a slave,
Your five consent I humbly crave,
To make your Will both neat and handy,
My own dear charming Mrs. Brandy.
Long I have felt the lover's pain,
To wish and sigh, but not in vain.
Mistake says it is your will,
She'll marry me without a shilling.
Then let us wed now longer wait,
The tortures of a single state;
No doubt we'll have a noble race
To pay for you this act of grace.
For I am hearty, stout and long,
And she is active, young and strong,
At all events I'll do my best,
And trust to fill you to the rest."
It is needless to add this pathetic appeal had the desired effect upon the gallant Captain, and Bill and Will took each other "for better or worse."—*Paris Republique.*

A Matrimonial anecdote.
Bill Stoker resided in the town of C. on the coast of Maine. He was known as a man of few words, and a crusty old back. Finding an ancient maiden lady suited to his years, Bill quietly married and took her home. There were game young men in C., and ere the news was fifteen minutes old, cow bells, tin pans, rattles, and such like euphonious instruments were heard approaching Bill's cabin from all directions. An old forty-pounder, dragged from the fort hard by, with its shocking explosions, capped the climax of the horrible din, while rattling glass indicated mischief as well as fun. However a troop they must have. But hour after hour passed, and the house gave no more sign of life than a last year's tomb stone. Of a sudden Jack Whipple started for the nearest apothecary's shop, saying: "I'll start 'em!" Back in a trice, he began blowing asafetida smoke through the key hole. Mean time bang, toot, rattle, toot bang went the gun, horns and pans as though 'no side play was being enacted. At last the door opened, and Bill Stoker appeared. All was hushed as the grave.

"Gentlemen," said he, addressing the crowd, "your music is charming, but do—your perfume! Here's an X, I'm beat!"

His Right to the Bed.—One night a military officer, a judge, and a minister, applied for lodgings at an inn where there was but one spare bed, and the landlord was called upon to decide which of the three had the best claim.

"I have lain fifteen years in the garrison at E.," said the officer.

"I have sat as judge twenty years at R.," said the judge.

"With your leave, gentlemen, I have stood in the ministry twenty-five years at N.," said the minister.

"That settles the dispute," said the landlord. "You Mr. Captain, have lain fifteen years—You, Mr. Judge, have sat twenty years—You, Mr. Pastor, have stood five years—and twenty years, so he has certainly the best right to the bed."

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of Montana Territory for Convening the Legislative Assembly in Extraordinary Session on Monday, April 14th, 1873.

WHEREAS, The Act of Congress, transferring the control of certain Territorial penitentiaries to the several Territories in which the same are located, approved January 24th, 1872, transfers the care and custody of the United States penitentiary at Deer Lodge City, and the personal property therewith connected to this Territory; and requires the Territory to keep and maintain in said penitentiary all persons convicted in Montana Territory of offenses against the laws of the United States and sentenced to imprisonment therefor, and all persons held to answer for alleged violations of the laws of the United States in said Territory;

WHEREAS, There is no provision made by the laws of this Territory whereby the Territory can keep and maintain in said penitentiary the persons required to be kept and maintained by said Act of Congress, nor is there any authority to confine or maintain therein persons convicted of violations of the laws of this Territory and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary. Nineteen persons are now undergoing confinement for violations of the laws of this Territory; and

WHEREAS, The statute relating to the assessment of property for revenue purposes, and that relating to the rate of interest on the county bonds and warrants, and that relating to the number of persons required to constitute a grand jury, and many other laws are so uncertain and contradictory that they cannot be enforced without judicial interpretation, obtained at great cost to the people, and it is a doubtful question whether courts can harmonize the contradictions at all; and

WHEREAS, The fees, percentage, and salaries collected by District Attorneys, Clerks of the District Courts and county officers are so exorbitant as to amount to a denial of justice to the poor, and are daily devouring the substance of the people; and

WHEREAS, The courts of the Territory have no authority to render judgment against parties litigant for the fees of jurors in the trial of causes, but the same are taxed to and paid by the counties, thereby adding largely to the enormous burden the people are so desirous to lessen.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin F. Potts, Governor of the Territory of Montana, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the organic act of said Territory, do order that the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana convene in extraordinary session at Virginia City, the Capital of said Territory, on Monday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock, the meridian of said day, to consider such subjects of legislation as will be submitted by the Executive, or such as are demanded by the public interests. The duration of the session shall not exceed fifteen days. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory of Montana to be hereunto affixed. Done at Virginia City, the Capital of said Territory, this seventeenth day of March, Anno Domini 1873, and of the Independence of the United States the 97th.

B. F. POTTS, Governor.
J. E. CALLAWAY, Secretary of Mon. Ter.

Anecdotes of Early Times in California.

In those days miners would flock in crowds to catch a glimpse of that rare and blessed spectacle, a woman. Old inhabitants tell how, in a certain camp, the news went abroad early in the morning that a woman was come! They had seen a dress hanging out of a wagon down at the camping ground—sign of emigrants from over the plains. Everybody went down there, and a short time upon an actual, bona fide dress was seen fluttering in the wind! The male emigrant was visible. The miners said: "Fetch her out!" He said: "It is my wife, gentlemen—she is sick—we have been robbed of our provisions, everything, by the Indians—we want to rest." Fetch her out! "We've got to see her." "But, gentlemen, the poor thing, she—" "Fetch her out!" He fetched her out, and they swung their hats and sent up three cheers and a tiger; and they crowded around and gazed at her, and touched her dress and listened to her voice with the look of men who listened to a memory rather than a present reality—and then they collected \$500 in gold and gave it to the man, and swung their hats again and gave three more cheers, and went home satisfied. Once I dined in San Francisco with the family of a pioneer, and talked with his daughter, a young lady whose first experience in San Francisco was an adventure, though she herself did not remember it, as she was only two or three years old at the time. Her father said, that after landing from the ship, they were walking up the street, a servant leading the party with the little girl in her arms. And presently a huge miner, bearded, belted, spurred, and bristled with deadly weapons—just down from a long campaign in the mountains, evidently—barr'd the way, stopped the servant and stood gazing, with a face all alive with gratification and astonishment. Then he said reverently: "Well, if it ain't a child!" And then he snatched a little leather sack out of his pocket and said to the servant: "There's a hundred and fifty dollars in dust, there, and I'll give it to you to let me kiss the child!" That anecdote is true. But see how things change. Sitting at that table, listening to that anecdote, if I had offered double the money for the privilege of kissing the same child, I should have been refused. Seven teen added years have far more than doubled the price.—*Mark Twain.*

Social Equality Act.
This bill goes into effect on the 9th of March next.

We give a brief summary of its provisions:
All citizens of this state, without regard to race, color or previous condition, are declared to be entitled to equal and impartial enjoyment of all the advantages, facilities, accommodations and privileges furnished by ships, boats, cars, hacks, stages and all other vessels and vehicles used as common carriers of freight or passengers, running in or through or plying within this state; and to the equal and impartial enjoyment of all accommodations, facilities, privilege or advantage furnished by hotels, inns, restaurants, theatres, and all places of public amusement or places of entertainment or accommodation. And these rights we have declared to have always been, are now, and forever shall remain—a right inherent to every citizen or person in this State—and shall not be denied, abridged or infringed on account of the race, color or previous condition of such citizen or person.

Any person who shall deny to such citizen or person any of the above rights or shall in any way abridge or infringe the same, or incite thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, or other Court of competent jurisdiction, shall, for each offense, forfeit and pay to the person aggrieved not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court. And the individual or corporation so offending and convicted, shall, moreover, forfeit his or their charter, license, authority or power under which, by law, they are authorized to carry on their business or vocation.

And any such individual, corporation or association presuming or assuming to ply their vocation after their charter, license, authority or power shall have been forfeited by a conviction as above stated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined, for each offense, not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than three nor more than seven years; and the corporate and joint property of such corporation, association or individual shall be liable to be taken in satisfaction of any fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed by the court.

The Circuit Courts are given appellate jurisdiction of all cases arising under this law, and in all actions under the Act it is only required of the person aggrieved to show that he was refused, denied, or withheld from equal and impartial accommodation, facility, privilege or advantage furnished by any public carrier, inn-keeper, owner, manager or lessee of any theatre or other place of public amusement or of entertainment or accommodation; or that his right to impartial equality were abridged or infringed, and that no sufficient cause was assigned, given or made known to him at the time. The person accused is required to prove that the denial or withholding of the impartial equality complained of was not denied, withheld, abridged or infringed on account of the race, color or previous condition of servitude of the aggrieved party.

The Circuit Judges are required to give the Act in charge to the Grand Jurors at each term of court, and the District Attorneys are required to prosecute all violations of its provisions, under penalty of a fine of not less than five hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, and dismissal from office.—*Tasoo (Miss.) Weekly Banner.*

The Deformities of Children.
No child is more tenderly loved than the unfortunate one, if the misfortune be blindness or deafness or physical malformation. The mother who could come to have a child on account of his natural infirmities would be a brute indeed. But few mothers reflect that the child's ill-temper, irreverence, or even greater faults are also the result of natural deformity, and that the child who is always under censure for bad qualities is in reality an object of pity. Not until a parent can be brought to see the matter in this light can there be a right relation between parent and child. Temper is an inherited quality, and cannot be broken all at once. The child whose blood is poisoned by some ancestral taint, which may have lain dormant in the generation immediately preceding, needs the comfort and sympathy of father and mother, and gets the rebuffs only, ingrained traits can only be combated with any success where they are combated with infinite patience and kindness. That "grievous words stir up anger" is as true now as in Solomon's time, and as true when the grievous words are spoken by parent as by a stranger. "But I can not wink at the child's badness." Certainly not. That would be indecent. But you can show the child that you have a full appreciation of his misfortune, that you have a sympathy with his struggles and his difficulties. When you have done this you have taken a grand step toward helping him out of his trouble. Nothing is of more importance, in dealing with a difficult child, than prompt praise of his earliest endeavor to overcome his fault. Do not measure your commendation by his success but by his endeavor. The selfish and indolent parent prides himself that "that child will kill me." "I have got to endure his temper year in and year out." Ah! yes; but what has he got to endure? If he lives until he is 100 there will be something left of the old battle yet. If you work from no higher motive than to relieve yourself of annoyance, you cannot succeed, but if you develop the self-control of your child that he will have a permanent advantage in the life-long warfare with his besetment, you have delivered him from a life-long bondage. Consider the patience of teachers in institutions for imbecile children. In some cases, weeks are spent in persuading a child to make one awkward mark with a piece of chalk. Reflect on the time spent in taking the successive steps that bring the drooping idiot up to the level of a man able to care for himself. And is not the victory worth the battle? Is not your patient endeavor to cure a moral defect rewarded by any measure of success, however small? Wherefore cheerfully take your share of the heavy burden of your child, and by bearing it bravely, help him to bear his life-long load.—*Hearth and Home.*

The work of punishing the Communists in France has exhibited some rather remarkable vagaries of justice. An illustration is afforded by one of the last trio who went out to Satory plain and neglected to come back. His name was Benot, and he was a young man not over twenty-five years of age. He was first tried as an accomplice in the murder of the hostages, was convicted and sentenced to death, but his sentence was commuted. Subsequently he was tried for setting fire to the Louvre and the Tuileries, and was on this charge that he was executed. When the chaplain informed him that his time had come, Benot exclaimed, with a surprise that was very natural under the circumstances: "Is it possible that, after being pardoned for murder, I am to be shot for arson?"

American Society.

Of course there is plenty of society in America none would be foolish enough to deny. The girl who grows up "goes out," as a matter of course; the man who reaches the age of sixteen is very likely to go to dancing classes, and two years later to balls. But there is no social code, except such as is imported from Europe, and when you say "imported from Europe," you don't mean from any one country, but some customs from England, some from France, some from Germany, some new, some old, some bad, some good, some destined to survive, some to pass away.

This country as it is with everything else, intellectual, moral, and physical—except such manufactured products as we think it necessary to exclude by a tariff—everything and everybody is allowed to come and maintain himself, herself, or itself. If enough can be found to live on. All ideas, principles, thoughts, feelings, processes and traditions that have ever made their appearance in the world and in the United States for existence in the struggle for the fittest. Nothing results in the survival of the fittest. Nothing is settled, nothing is fixed. There are no decisions which are final. There are no laws or code of the logical kind. A general sense of social obligation of course exists. It would be impossible for a gentleman who wished to cut a figure in the society of New York or Boston, to make a habit of "drawing a bead" on his hostess whenever anything went wrong in the cotillon, or of picking the pockets of his fellow-guests; it would be out of the question for a waiter to sit down to the table with the company, or for the ladies at a formal dinner party to remain, with the gentlemen after the hostess had gone into the parlor. Within these rather broad limits, however, there is such an amount of freedom as to render it an impossibility to say where the true lines are. It is absurd in such a society as ours to talk of what is allowed, what is permitted, what is *de rigueur*, and what is not. The idea of the necessity of social ornaments, and the machinery for their application is derived from a familiarity with the means of social amusement have been concentrated in the same or nearly the same hand. But we have adopted change as the basis of existence, in this as in any other branch of life. From another point of view the matter is still clearer. When a girl "comes out" with us, or a man begins to go out, the amusement to which they are chiefly confined is dancing, and it is the dancing together of boys and girls between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two which really constitutes the forgers' hour of when they get their information about "American Society." After that they in almost all cases marry and settle down to work, in case of the girls who remain unmarried retire from the life, or renounce their lives to a single life, or take, in the case of a few of the boldest ones, to some occupation. But meantime a new generation has entered the field. New freshmen and freshmen's sisters are dancing the German together; the older set has disappeared. There are a few, a very few of both sexes, who wearily keep it up for a few years longer with much tribulation and difficulty. But they are few, and are beginning to have gloomy thoughts about the vanity of earthly affairs. They, too, will soon marry or retire. With this kaleidoscopic movement going on, social existence cannot produce a "Society."

Galaxy for March.
This bill goes into effect on the 9th of March next.

We give a brief summary of its provisions:
All citizens of this state, without regard to race, color or previous condition, are declared to be entitled to equal and impartial enjoyment of all the advantages, facilities, accommodations and privileges furnished by ships, boats, cars, hacks, stages and all other vessels and vehicles used as common carriers of freight or passengers, running in or through or plying within this state; and to the equal and impartial enjoyment of all accommodations, facilities, privilege or advantage furnished by hotels, inns, restaurants, theatres, and all places of public amusement or places of entertainment or accommodation. And these rights we have declared to have always been, are now, and forever shall remain—a right inherent to every citizen or person in this State—and shall not be denied, abridged or infringed on account of the race, color or previous condition of such citizen or person.

Any person who shall deny to such citizen or person any of the above rights or shall in any way abridge or infringe the same, or incite thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, or other Court of competent jurisdiction, shall, for each offense, forfeit and pay to the person aggrieved not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court. And the individual or corporation so offending and convicted, shall, moreover, forfeit his or their charter, license, authority or power under which, by law, they are authorized to carry on their business or vocation.

And any such individual, corporation or association presuming or assuming to ply their vocation after their charter, license, authority or power shall have been forfeited by a conviction as above stated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined, for each offense, not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than three nor more than seven years; and the corporate and joint property of such corporation, association or individual shall be liable to be taken in satisfaction of any fine, forfeiture or penalty imposed by the court.

The Circuit Courts are given appellate jurisdiction of all cases arising under this law, and in all actions under the Act it is only required of the person aggrieved to show that he was refused, denied, or withheld from equal and impartial accommodation, facility, privilege or advantage furnished by any public carrier, inn-keeper, owner, manager or lessee of any theatre or other place of public amusement or of entertainment or accommodation; or that his right to impartial equality were abridged or infringed, and that no sufficient cause was assigned, given or made known to him at the time. The person accused is required to prove that the denial or withholding of the impartial equality complained of was not denied, withheld, abridged or infringed on account of the race, color or previous condition of servitude of the aggrieved party.

The Circuit Judges are required to give the Act in charge to the Grand Jurors at each term of court, and the District Attorneys are required to prosecute all violations of its provisions, under penalty of a fine of not less than five hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, and dismissal from office.—*Tasoo (Miss.) Weekly Banner.*

The Deformities of Children.
No child is more tenderly loved than the unfortunate one, if the misfortune be blindness or deafness or physical malformation. The mother who could come to have a child on account of his natural infirmities would be a brute indeed. But few mothers reflect that the child's ill-temper, irreverence, or even greater faults are also the result of natural deformity, and that the child who is always under censure for bad qualities is in reality an object of pity. Not until a parent can be brought to see the matter in this light can there be a right relation between parent and child. Temper is an inherited quality, and cannot be broken all at once. The child whose blood is poisoned by some ancestral taint, which may have lain dormant in the generation immediately preceding, needs the comfort and sympathy of father and mother, and gets the rebuffs only, ingrained traits can only be combated with any success where they are combated with infinite patience and kindness. That "grievous words stir up anger" is as true now as in Solomon's time, and as true when the grievous words are spoken by parent as by a stranger. "But I can not wink at the child's badness." Certainly not. That would be indecent. But you can show the child that you have a full appreciation of his misfortune, that you have a sympathy with his struggles and his difficulties. When you have done this you have taken a grand step toward helping him out of his trouble. Nothing is of more importance, in dealing with a difficult child, than prompt praise of his earliest endeavor to overcome his fault. Do not measure your commendation by his success but by his endeavor. The selfish and indolent parent prides himself that "that child will kill me." "I have got to endure his temper year in and year out." Ah! yes; but what has he got to endure? If he lives until he is 100 there will be something left of the old battle yet. If you work from no higher motive than to relieve yourself of annoyance, you cannot succeed, but if you develop the self-control of your child that he will have a permanent advantage in the life-long warfare with his besetment, you have delivered him from a life-long bondage. Consider the patience of teachers in institutions for imbecile children. In some cases, weeks are spent in persuading a child to make one awkward mark with a piece of chalk. Reflect on the time spent in taking the successive steps that bring the drooping idiot up to the level of a man able to care for himself. And is not the victory worth the battle? Is not your patient endeavor to cure a moral defect rewarded by any measure of success, however small? Wherefore cheerfully take your share of the heavy burden of your child, and by bearing it bravely, help him to bear his life-long load.—*Hearth and Home.*

The work of punishing the Communists in France has exhibited some rather remarkable vagaries of justice. An illustration is afforded by one of the last trio who went out to Satory plain and neglected to come back. His name was Benot, and he was a young man not over twenty-five years of age. He was first tried as an accomplice in the murder of the hostages, was convicted and sentenced to death, but his sentence was commuted. Subsequently he was tried for setting fire to the Louvre and the Tuileries, and was on this charge that he was executed. When the chaplain informed him that his time had come, Benot exclaimed, with a surprise that was very natural under the circumstances: "Is it possible that, after being pardoned for murder, I am to be shot for arson?"

Everlasting Fence Posts.
I discovered many years ago, that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. I would as soon have paper, basswood or quinquina as any other kinds of timber for fence posts. I have taken out basswood posts and having been set seven years, they were first put when taken up as when they were first put in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece.

For the best of others, I will give the recipe: Take boiled lard and stir it into pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paste. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot.—*Op. Western Rural.*

Game is plenty in Pendleton, Oregon. It's chiefly draw poker, ten cents ante.

How to get along well—Dig deep.

The home circuit—walking about with the baby at midnight.
Six simultaneous applications for divorce emanate from one family in Marysville, Kentucky.

An old adage says, "Trust lies at the bottom of the well," which is a very good place for it to do its lying.
When a Kansas lawyer quotes Latin to the jury, he is fined by the judge for "profanity and contempt."

Henry Ward Beecher says that a poor man with plenty of "cheek" will get along better than a modest man with \$50,000.
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