BOZEMAN AVANT COURIER.

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THE AVANT COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

AT BOZEMAN, GALLATIN COUNTY, M. T.

JOSEPH WRIGHT,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

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One year, payable after the first quarter	8 00
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Times and Places for Holding Courts in the Territory of Montana.

SUPREME COURT.

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

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

First District—At Virginia City first Mondays 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 fourth Monday in October.

TERRITORIAL 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 fifth Monday in October.

In Jefferson County, at Radersburg, 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 Missoula County, at Missoula, fourth Monday in June and second Monday in November.

In Beaver Head County, 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.

In Meagher County, fourth 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 on or before the full moon of each Month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

THOS. R. EDWARDS, W. M.

R. P. MENEFEE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

WESTERN STAR LODGE No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night, at 8 o'clock p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall.

A. D. McPHERSON, N. G.

JOHN O'KELLEY, R. S.

HENRY MILLER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Boots and Shoes,

MAIN STREET, BOZEMAN, M. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand and manufactures to order

Custom-Made Boots,

Warranted to fit and made of the best material

JOB WORK

Of every description done. If you want your souls constructed, bring them along.

Guns! Guns! Guns!

W. COOPER,

AGENT FOR SHARP'S SPORTING RIFLES

DEALER IN

Guns, Pistols and Ammunition

Second door below L. M. Black's store,

BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

All kinds of repairing neatly and promptly done. 1-1

Walker HOuse,

East Temple Street,

Salt Lake City, ... Utah.

H. S. GREELY & CO., PROP'S.

St. Louis Hotel,

HELENA, M. T.,

Extending from Main to Jackson Stre s.

Will be kept open for the reception of transient and permanent guests and boarders.

Accommodations Unsurpassed and Charges Reasonable.

1-1 C. D. SULLIVAN.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

CHARLES W. TURNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in all Courts of record in Montana.

Office in rear of Dawes' 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 COURIER building, up stairs.

GEORGE F. COWAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office, lower story of the House Building,

RADERSBURG, M. T

T. R. EDWARDS. H. P. VIVION.

EDWARDS & VIVION,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

BOZEMAN, M. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.

☞ Collections promptly attended to.

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Will practice in all Courts of the Territory.

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VIRGINIA CITY, M. T.

Will practice in all courts of Montana Territory.

J. J. DAVIS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

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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 at 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. BYAM,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

At his residence on Middle Creek.

H. N. ANNIS,

At the upper end of Main Street,

BOZEMAN, M. T.,

Is fully prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

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 tempering mill picks, to which he calls the attention of millers. It has proved highly satisfactory in every instance, and is warranted to give satisfaction.

JOB

Printing! Printing,

IN EVERY STYLE OF THE ART,

Neatly Executed at this Office.

THE DEBT OF NATURE.

BY W. M CARLETON.

What're doin', a-wife, a kneelin' a-here at m'bed?
Is it n-you that is dyin', or is it n-me—a-say?
Let ye alone my soul, an' wait on my body instead;
An' when ye can't talk to me, there's time an' a plenty to pray.

Hang it, can't ye quit weepin' an' do as I ask ye to do?
I think you ought to be thankful you've ever had m'at all!
'Should think you could do your cryin, when other duties is through!
An' when my goosa is ended, there's time an' a plenty to bawl!

Yes'rday af'rnoon the lawyer he made m'will;
Yes'rday af'rnoon he made my property fly!
Hard to see it go, a-lyin here so still!
Dollars to this 'ua an' that an', an never a penny to I!

Thousan' dollars apiece unto m'all'relu ee,
An' none of them a-near me, but lit're ds o' mices away!
I think they ought to be thankful—(they ne'er done aught for me)
But I was always gen'rous, clean up t'm'd, n' day.

Thousan' dollars to Mary, my han'some cousin dog fall;
An' five hun'r'd dollars I'r you in case the condition sails,
Which is, if ye marry ag'in, then Mary has it all;
For no other man's a-goin' to wear my Sunday boots.

Fifteen hun'r'd dollars I'buy me a monument high!
An' I think you ought to be thankful th't I this money gave,
So's ye mn't feel humbled though folks is a standin' nigh,
When you go out each evenin' to weep at your husban's grave.

An out o' your generous portion I hope you'll a little spare,
An' give me a decent burial—one that's worthy o' me;
I want no one-hoss funeral, b t one t'll make 'em stare;
For may be the Lord'll fix it so I can be there to see.

An' now good-by, good wife! I soon'll be movin' on!
An' I s'pose you won't be tryin' to live very long, my love;
For life is but a burden when them we love are gone,
An' maybe I may want you to wait on me up above.

LIFE'S BEST HERO.

In life's great battle for success,
Who are our noblest men—
Those only whom mankind call great,
And praise with tongue and pen?

Who never suffer for a cause
But meet success by chance,
As on calm seas and peaceful fields
In sunshine they advance?

I count him nobler, greater far,
Who labors to the end,
A martyr to the cause he deems
His duty to defend;

Who, true to progress, human rights,
Is foremost in the field,
Defies the fates, ne'er sheds a tear,
Can die, but never yield:

And who, regardless of renown,
Can die most truly brave,
Well knowing that his fate will be
To fill a nameless grave.

Life's grandest hero then is he
Who, where his lot is cast,
Not only nobly wins the field,
But holds it to the last!

The Headless Woman of Evansville.

Seven years ago the headless body of a woman was found in a vacant lot in Chesnut street, Evansville, Ind. It was much decomposed, and had probably lain for at least two months buried in the shallow grave where it was found. The post mortem examination developed no facts as to the woman's identity or the circumstances of her death, except that a negro was found who testified that he had buried the body at the request of two men, who compelled him to carry it away and place it where it was discovered. The men were completely disguised, the body unidentified, and the whole matter remained a mystery until Thursday last, when a man who is believed to be the murderer was arrested at Indianapolis. About a year after the crime was committed a man named Frederick Smith removed from Evansville to Indianapolis, where he lived in company with a woman who passed as his wife, and with whom he quarreled a short time ago. They separated, but before they did so the woman was heard to say: "You know that you cut a woman's head off for $30, and that I washed your bloody clothes for you." The remark came to the ears of the police, and furnished a clue which led to the arrest o Smith, who is a workman at the manufactory of Messrs. Speiget, Thoms & Co., in East street, near the railroad crossing. The clue does not seem to be a very distinct one, for the red mark which furnished it m ght easily have been made by an angry woman who, remembering the circumstances of the finding of the headless woman, thus sought to get her paramour into trouble.

STILL AFTER THE SMILER.—The Courier-Journal seems determined not to let up on the "Christian Statesmen," with the smile so child like and bland. Here are two of its latest shots at him:

If Colfax had been in little George Washington's place, and had cut that cherry tree with his little hatchet, would he have declared that he couldn't tell a lie and acknowledged the hominy? Alas, we fear not. If he had cut a cherry tree or two in his boyhood and had lied about it and his father had thrashed him for it, he would probably have admitted the Credit Mobilier rascality at the start.

There was a young man called Colfax,
A sort of political doll-wax,
And he smiled from ear to ear,
Till the Credit Mobilier
Knocked the filing out of smiling Mr. Colfax.

A stingy man who pretended to be very fond of his horse, but kept him nearly starved, said to a friend, "You don't know how much we all think of that horse. I shall have him stuffed, so as to preserve him when he dies." "You'd better stuff him now," retorted the friend, "so as to preserve him living."

IMPORTANT DECISION

Delivered by Judge Servis at the March term of the District Court, at Radersburg, M. T.

R. W. JEFFERIS vs. D. V. SHEEHAN & E. H. WILSON.

This case is submitted upon motion to make R Packer a party, which is granted. Also demurrer to complaint, for the following grounds or causes:

1st, For a misjoinder of causes of action.

2d, Joinder, or blending of law and equity.

3d, Want of sufficient facts stated.

4th, Ambiguity o pleadings.

If the laws and Practice Act of this Territory shall prevail, I hold that the complaint is sufficient, and that in foreclosing a mortgage the amount claimed, for which the security given is sought to be foreclosed or enforced, may be ascertained by the court, and perhaps through the intervention of a jury or referee if demanded. That for any balance which may remain unsatisfied from such security, the amount thereof may be docketed and become a lien on other real estate of the mortgagor, but that no execution can issue thereon under the present law. But if the Chancery practice shall prevail, then no such proceedings can be had as in this case, and the demurrer should be sustained. To determine which, we must determine the character of Territorial courts, and also the legality or constitutionality of Territorial legislation.

The theory upon which the various governments for portions of the United States have been organized has ever been that of leaving to the inhabitants all the powers of self-government, consistent with the supremacy and supervision of National authority, and with certain fundamental principles established by Congress. Every American citizen, when he becomes a resident of a Territory, carries with him so much of the common law as is applicable to his condition, and that becomes the law of the Territory until modified or repealed by, or under some authority derived from the United States. Such was the doctrine applied to the English colonies on this continent, and the same has been applied to all the Territories of the United States since.

I have heretofore somewhat reflected upon the question presented by this demurrer; and since its able presentation and defense, I have given the subject what research and thought I well could here; and I hold that there is no *Supreme Court of the United States* in a Territory; nor is there any *District Court* of the United States in a Territory, in the sense of the Constitution. The Judges, it is true, are appointed by the President of the United States, under an act of Congress, but this does not make the courts they are authorized to hold, United States courts. This was long, long ago decided, and the case is repeated in 9 Howard's U. S. Reports.

These courts are the Legislative courts of the Territory, and are created by virtue of that clause of the Constitution, which authorizes Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories belonging to the United States. This was decided in the 1st of Peters' Reports, and has never been reversed in my judgement.

The case of Noonan *vs.* Lee (decided in 2 Black.) is not in conflict with the decision in the 1st Peters. That was a case commenced in a Territorial court it is true; nevertheless, it was the chancery power of the court that was invoked in that case; and that too, before the adoption of rule 92 of the United States Supreme Court, originating as it did from the holdings in the case of Orchard *vs.* Hughes, where no execution could issue for any balance found due after exhausting the mortgage security, and for that reason alone was the Noonan case reversed. The court, then, did not decide that the "District Courts in a Territory were United States Courts in all cases except where chancery is invoked, the rules in chancery practice must be observed."

Neither is the holding in the case of Dunphy *vs.* Kleinschmidt in conflict with this view. The court in that case did not hold "that it was incompetent for the Territorial Legislature to establish chancery practice." It only held in that regard, that the Territorial Legislature had no power to pass laws in contravention of the Constitution of the United States (and I would inquire what Legislative body has?) or which shall deprive the Supreme and District Courts of a Territory of chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. In none of the cases above referred to is the Legislature prohibited from regulating the practice. They simply prohibit the Legislature from taking away and annulling chancery and common law jurisdiction. This was just what the Organic Act of this Territory expressly reserved to the United States—and nothing more. It did not prohibit the Territorial Legislature from even prescribing modes of exercising that jurisdiction, except it be in cases where the laws of the United States are sought to be enforced under chancery and common law jurisdiction.

Four distinct jurisdictions are given under the Organic Act of the Territory of Montana and they are;

First; "Such as shall be limited by law." What law? Why the law of the Territory.

Second and third; "It shall possess *chancery* as well as *common law* jurisdiction."

Fourth; "And each of said courts (referring to the District Courts of the Territory) shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States." And it further provides that the first six days of every term of said courts (if necessary) shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States; and when Chief Justice Marshall held that none of these Territorial Courts were Constitutional courts, in which the judicial powers conferred by the Constitution of the general Government could be deposited, he not only held right, but that holding has never been reversed. The jurisdiction with which these courts were clothed is not a part of that judicial power which is defined in the 3d article of the Constitution, but is conferred by Congress, in the execution of those general powers which that body possesses over the Territories of the United States.

It cannot be readily seen by a careful examination of the organic act of this Territory, that Congress, while delegating to it chancery and common law and such other jurisdiction as the Territorial Legislature might limit, (of course not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States,) did not attempt to prescribe the mode of practice for either of these jurisdictions; while in the *last* jurisdiction therein given, or retained, it did. For it provides: "That said Courts (*i. e.* wherein the United States invokes aid or jurisdiction) shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States," and it gives that jurisdiction preference over all other jurisdictions for the first six days of each term. Evidently leaving all else to be regulated by Territorial Legislation and the rules of Territorial Courts.

For these and many other reasons that might be assigned, I hold that the laws and practice act of this Territory must prevail in the case at bar—and in all other cases of a similar character. And this holding I think is fully sustained in the case of Clinton *vs.* Englebrecht in 13 Wallace.

The demurrer will therefore be overruled.

Curious Facts.

We clip the following from a late number of the Scientific Journal:

"The creeping of rails has attracted some attention of late, and while we do not attempt to explain it, we offer a point on the fact, that on lines running north and south, the western rail "creeps" faster than the eastern rail. That is, this strange movement of the rails towards the south is more marked in one rail than in the other on the same track. Furthermore, it has been noticed that on such a line the eastern rail wears out the fastest. Both of these points, we think, can be explained by the motion of the earth as it turns from the west towards the east. Motion tends to overcome gravitation. A ball thrown from the hand is supported in the air in its flight. A rapid skater flies over the thin ice without breaking through, and a train at high speed has been known to leap a broken bridge unharmed.

Momentum overcomes gravitation, and the greater the speed the less the weight on the rails. Everything that has free motion is affected by the motion of the earth. Every pendulum that swings is dragged round after the whirling globe; every wind that blows, and every tide that moves, feels the influence and our train going North and South is pulled over toward the East and naturally presses the eastern rail most heavily. The western rail, being relieved of its share of the weight "creeps more freely and more quickly. It is also noticed that the wheels that run on the eastern rails wear out first, and we can but think that this earth motion is the true cause.

The practical side of this is that the eastern rail and wheels should be the stronger.

A Man of Frugal Mind.

Ex-Hon. John B. Alley, of Credit Mobilier renown, is said to be very wealthy, and no wonder. Having to testify before two of the congressional investigating committees in one day, recently, he frugally drew mileage and per diem compensation from each. That's the way to pile up a competency against a rainy day.

It is related of Alley that when he left Congress the D. H. ticket he held on the Avenue street cars expired with his Congressional term, and in order to utilize it th the utmost, he rushed from the Capitol two minutes before the close of the session, and, hailing a car, reached it in a breathless condition, holding his watch in one hand and his ticket in the other, to show the conductor that the latter was yet "good." An acquaintance in the car hailed him with the inquiry, "Hallo, Alley, what's your hurry? Anything up?" Alley replied, still glancing nervously at his watch, I must get down town—my ticket expires at 12 o'clock, and I must get down town before that time." The fare saved by Mr. Alley was five cents, but he lost something in perspiration.

The English Lords.

The present British house of lords consists of 479 peers. There are six new names upon the roll: Viscount Ossington (the late speaker of the house of commons) Lord Napier (who has recently been created Baron Entrick) Lord Hammer, Lord Selbourne (recently Sir Roundell Palmer), the marquis of Queensbury, and the earl of Wicklow—the two latter being new representative peers from Scotland and Ireland respectively. There is also a new duke of Bedford, a new earl of Lonsdale a new earl of Clancardie, a new earl of Moray, a new earl of Carystort, and several new barons, these all being the heirs of peers recently deceased. The peerage of Lord Dalling and Bulwer is extinct, and that of Lord Dudley is in abeyance.

It is declared by an Indiana editor, who "can't stand it any longer," that the only difference between the entrance to a barn and a lounger around newspaper offices is, that the first is a barn door and the after a darn' bore.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

It is not more than two months since the following rather smart transactions transpired, nor did they occur so far away as to make them uninteresting to New Hampshire folks belonging to an industrious section of the State. At the place in question, a man had been in business for some years, and had so managed that his credit was good in New York for some $7,000, and paper to that amount was held there for which he was responsible. Like the Fellow Shute, who has robbed the poor people of Exeter and vicinity, this man made up his mind to emigrate with what money he could pick up. He accordingly got about $3,000 together, shut up shop and started for Boston. In a hotel there, the evening of his arrival, he found an honest, good-hearted fellow, with whom he contrived to get almost drunk. At all the event the proverb, "*in vino veritas*, worked well on both sides, for both confessed that they were on the way abroad, with the property of their creditors. They agreed that they should fly by the couple, and that their flight would be from New York within a week, and that, immediately, they should go to that city and keep very close until their chosen steamer should sail.

All things connected with their begire being settled, and having reached New York, mutual confidences increased, and the New Hampshire man told his fellow fugitive the names of sundry merchants in Gotham who held his notes. The night before they were to sail, a man entered the room occupied by the two while they were partaking of their supper in private—neither being inclined to sit at the public table—and accosted the New Hampshire man by name, told him that he had a few papers in which he might be interested, and then produced his notes, to the amount of $3,300. It was useless to plead that he had no money, for the officer (a sheriff's officer he was) said he knew better, and that there were $3,000 of the fugitive's gold in the hotel safe, down stairs. In a word, the notes had to be paid, the next day the payer left for Europe, but without his companion. The single hearted gentleman had written to an old business friend in New York city to buy from those who held the New Hampshire notes, such of them as he could get for less than half their face, and he did so, and by collusion managed to get them cashed as described. The arrangement was further made that the conspirators were to "go halves" in the profits of the transaction. Now it happened that the conspirator who was also a fugitive, owed his business friend some $3,000 which he had not managed to pay; and instead of getting his divinend in cash, he got a receipt for his share for the money on account of his debt. So after all, the matter did not work so very well for him; but the moral probably stuck up plainly before his mental sight that he must have a very long spoon who can successfully sup against the devil.—*Concord Patriot.*

Another Cheney Case in Chicago.

Readers who take an interest in religious affairs will recollect the Cheney case in Chicago in the spring and summer of 1871. The Rev. Charles E. Cheney, a popular Episcopalian clergyman, Rector of Christ Church, on the South Side, who was in the habit of omitting the word "regenerate" in the administration of the office of infant baptism, got into a conflict with Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, on the subject. Refusing to use the word, he was cited to appear and stand his ground before an ecclesiastical tribunal, which of course decided against the rector and for the bishop. Mr. Cheney was removed from his rectorship, but the whole vestry and congregation, with a couple of exceptions, stood by him and defied the bishop. Thereupon the two orthodox members and the bishop went to law to oust the rector and the vast majority of his congregation and secure the church edifice and estate. In the courts the case is now pending, some preliminary skirmishes having resulted in Mr. Cheney's favor. A few months ago Rev. Charles H. Tucker resigned the rectorship of an Episcopalian church in Brooklyn, N. Y., and went to Chicago. Contrary to custom, he did not take letters from the bishop of the diocese to which he was going, or did not present them. Without presenting himself to Bishop Whitehouse, he accepted the assistant rectorship of Christ Church, allying himself with Mr. Cheney—though the latter gentleman was excommunicated and out of the church for all practical purposes. Bishop Whitehouse, accepted this action as a proof that Mr. Tucker was an apostate and issued his prohibition forbidding him to officiate in Christ Church. Mr. Tucker took no notice of he writ, whereon Bishop Whitehouse notified Mr. Tucker's bishop, Dr. Littlejohn, and the latter cited Mr. Tucker to appear and answer in New York in May.

THE Deseret Evening News, of Salt Lake City, Utah, the accredited organ of the Mormon Church, and whose owner and editor, HON. GEORGE Q. CANNON, is a delegate to Congress, we believe is the only newspaper in this country, if not in the world, that owns a type foundry and paper mill for its exclusive use. It also owns its own buildings, book store and bindery, and is the authority and law for a great many thousand people. It is wonderful to think that, where but a few years ago, existed only a barren, uninhabited plain—save by the red man—now is a veritable garden, miles on miles in extent, a beautiful city—a metropolis with half a score of printing offices, one of which makes its own type and paper, prints, electrotypes and binds its own books, gleaning the rags from the wayside, digging the lead from its hills, and making the leather from its flocks, and converting all into a finished volume! It cannot be denied tha the Salt Lake Valley, with its exhaustless variety of vegetable and mineral products—its great salt sea—is a wonderful place, and the Mormons, with their energy, thrift and peculiar ideas, a wonderful people.—*Printers Cabinet.*

FLASHES OF FUN.

Japs in Japan are to wear trowsers.

Alexis is flirting with slant-eyed Japanese girls.

What did Adam first plant in the garden of Eden? His foot.

Why is love like a Scotch plaid? It crosses it is all stuff and often crossed.

Fourteen babies, in the State of Wisconsin, are growing up to perpetuate the name of Charles Dickens.

Why is a washer-woman the most cruel person in the world? Because she daily wrings men's bosoms.

Cream may be frozen by simply putting it into a glass vessel, and then placing the whole in an old bachelor's bosom.

A young lady advises us, if we are very "hot for wife" to take brass ourselves. Perhaps, if she is pretty, we might be induced to take her's.

In the following notice there is something truly Homeric: "Have a care. A fat cow will be hewn to pieces in my yard, on Tuesday, at 11 A. M. sharp, and the flesh will be sold at 33 1. a lb."

Happy couples proclaim their approaching nuptials thus: "With the loving consent of their parents, W——H—— and S——T——, herewith announce their bethrothal."

The Tycoon of Japan has sent an official letter to Mr. Mori, at Washington, ordering the latter to forward him a hundred pair of American trowsers, with pockets in the rear and spring bottoms.

Westport, Connecticut, has abandoned the practice of ringing bells on the Sabbath, because there are so many nervous old maids in town who can not bear to hear any tongue or clapper sounding save their own.

"A servant girl in Newark, N. J., named Bridget Regan, was arrested on Tuesday for pilfering, and when searched, six pounds of butter with a piece of lace and seven pounds of sugar, were secreted in her bosom.

A New Orleans woman on the witness stand lately in a divorce suit remarked: "The estate of widowhood is inconvenient, for one must have all the modesty of a young girl without being able to feign her ignorance."

An enterprising daily in New York lately gave its readers the following gems of information, separated only by a line between them:

"Baron Lieber is now reading in Boston."

"Baron Lieber is perambulating Southern scenting the flowers of Florida."

An absent-minded man in Tennessee, used a roll of green-backs as a stopper to his molasses jug, and the next day near frolicked the inside of his house to pieces looking for the missing money. His wife set things right when she baked ginger bread that afternoon.

The following letter, verbatim et literatim, was received by an undertaker, recently, from an afflicted widower:

"Sur, my Waif is dead an Wants to be berried termorror At wonor klock. U move wair to dig the Hole—bi the side of my too Odler waits—Let it be deep!"

The maddest woman in the United States of America is the one who lives at Jackson, Maine, and recently lent her fifty dollar quilt to a female acquaintance, who sported it at a smallpox funeral, and sent it home with a neat little note, stating this fact, and that, as she "had sprinkled it with benzine, the owner need not fear catching the disease."

San Franciscans have been investigating the animal enemies which are attacking the wooden piles of their harbor, and find that among the most terrible of these is the limnoria, which belongs to the "sessile eyed crustaceans, order isopoda, division normalhal, tribe liberatica, family asellisæ, genus limnoria, which exists in such a mass as clay as mud.

"At times our attention is called to a swain who has forgotton the birthday of her without his soul loves, and who honestly confesses it by heading in capital letters, "Better late than never." After thus introducing his salutation, his effusion jingles on:

"Your birthday's past, as I do see;
Jimminy, krimminy, O dear me!
What can I say, but tell you plain,
I'll try not to forget again."

A Richmond paper, some time ago, gave notice that it would strike from its exchange list all papers which came to it containing the "Heathen Chinee," or "Mary had a Little Lamb." In less than a week it hadn't an exchange on its list, and the paper was compelled to come out, for once, with some original matter in it. That editor says he will not make any more such foolish threats.

A school-master in one of the neighboring towns, while on his morning walk, passed by the door of a neighbor, who was excavating a log for a pig-trough.

"Why" said the school-master, "Mr. —, have you not furniture enough yet?"

"Yes," said the man, "enough for my own family, but I expect to board the school-master this winter, and am making preparation."

THE Selma (Ala.) Times says that the decision of the supreme court of Alabama, recognizing the court-house mob of ignorant negroes and degraded white men as the legal legislature of the state, is an outrage upon decency, law, and the people. "The judiciary, which should be the bulwark of the people to-day, stands in this state with its ermine soiled; and its chief justice, and one of his associates are branded for all time to come, by friend and by foe, as the willing tools of party, as ready to do the dirty work that may devolve upon them as partisans, as they are degraded and despised by the intelligence and worth of the state."

Some of the Portuguese journals state that at no time in the history of that country have such efforts been made to organize a Republican party as at present.