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Times of Holding the Courts of the Territory for the Year 1876.

The Supreme Court at its late session fixed the time of holding the court for 1876, making some changes, as follows:
SUPREME COURT.
In Helena, first Monday in January and second Monday in August.
FIRST DISTRICT—H. N. Blake, Judge.
In Madison county, at Virginia City, third Monday in March; third Monday in September.
In Gallatin county, at Bozeman, first Monday in May, third Monday in October.
SECOND DISTRICT—H. Knowles, Judge.
In Deer Lodge county, at Deer Lodge city, second Monday in April.
First Monday in September, (for all cases that can be tried without a jury, except in cases where the parties consent that a special venire may issue to try the same.)
First Monday in December.
In Missoula county, at Missoula, fourth Monday in June; second Monday in November.
In Beaverhead county, at Bannack, first Monday in June; second Monday in October.
THIRD DISTRICT—D. S. Wade, Judge.
In Lewis and Clark county, at Helena, first Monday in March; first Monday in November.
In Jefferson county, at Radersburg, first Tuesday in April; first Tuesday in October.
In Meagher county, at Diamond City, fourth Monday in April; fourth Monday in October.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

T. R. Edwards,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office next door to A. Lammie & Co's., Bozeman, Montana. Will practice in all Courts of the Territory.
J. J. Davis,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office on Black street, Bozeman, M. T. Will practice in all Courts of the Territory.
John Potter,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hamilton, Montana. Will practice in all Courts of the Territory.
FRANCIS GEISDORFF, M. D.,
Upper Yellowstone, Opposite HAYDEN POST OFFICE.
G. W. Monroe, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office next door west of Strasburger & Sperry's, Main street, Bozeman, M. T. Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bozeman and Gallatin county.
Don L. Byam,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN—Office in Freiley's building, north side Main street. Having located in Bozeman, tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and county.
Dr. James Shaw,
U. S. Army, Fort Ellis, M. T.
For near twenty years a regular Physician and Surgeon of the city of Philadelphia, and for some time a resident Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Consulting Physician in other public medical institutions of that city, with a number of years experience as a Surgeon in the volunteer service and regular army of the United States. Can be consulted on long standing and chronic diseases at Fort The diseases of women and children especially.
December 10th, 1875.

What Make's a Man?

A truthful soul, a loving man;
Full of affection for his kind;
A spirit firm, erect and free,
That never basely bends a knee;
That will not bear a father's weight
Of slavery's chain for small or great,
That truly speaks for God within;
That never make's a league with sin;
That snaps the fetters de-pots make;
And loves the truth for its own sake;
That worships God, and Him alone,
And bows no more than at His throne,
And trembles at no tyrant's nod,
A soul that fears no one but God,
And thus can smile at curse or ban—
This is the soul that makes a man.

WHAT MAKES A WOMAN?

Not costly dress nor queenly air;
Not jeweled hand, complexion fair;
Not graceful form nor lofty tread;
Not point, nor curl, nor splendid head;
Not pearls, nor teeth, nor sparkling eyes;
Not voice that nightingale outvies;
Not breath as sweet as eglantine,
Not gaudy gems nor fabrics fine;
Not all the stores of fashion's mart,
Nor yet blaudishment of art;
Not one, nor all of these combined,
Can make one woman true, refined.
'Tis not the casket that we prize,
But that which in the casket lies.
These outward charms that please the sight
Are naught unless the heart be right.

Gen. Sheridan's Military Plan.

The Military Committee of the House of Representatives having requested Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan to submit his testimony on military affairs, recently given before the committee, that officer has made the following additional suggestions. It will be seen that he has shown the appropriation required by the bill introduced by Maginnis, for \$300,000 to \$200,000. In view of the immigration to the Black Hills and the present military expedition this communication of the Lieutenant-General has peculiar interest.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION

MISSOURI,
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26, 1876.
The necessity for military posts on the Yellowstone has been apparent to me for two years past, and I have recommended their establishment in all my reports. So strongly have I been convinced of this necessity that I have at little expense to the Government made an examination of the Yellowstone river and selected the points at which they should be built. The Indian question in the Black Hills must now be settled by the establishment of the Indians on the Missouri river, and in the accomplishment of this purpose the two posts mentioned above will have to be located, one at or near the mouth of the Big Horn river, and the other at or near the mouth of Tongue river. These posts can be supplied by steamboat up the Yellowstone and can be constructed of material found in the vicinity of the points selected. I think I can have them built for \$100,000 each; or, in other words, I will try to build both for \$200,000, instead of the \$300,000 mentioned in the bill. The Black Hills country will probably be covered with towns and villages during the next five or six years. Its value will cause an extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Black Hills. I am of the belief that the largest deposits of gold are further west than where the miners are now working. The headwaters of Wind river are gold bearing. The Big Horn valley is gold bearing. The Owl-creek mountains are gold bearing. Powder river is gold bearing, as also Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone. Besides this the Black Hills have abundance of good timber for the treeless country south of them and west of the Missouri river. The success of all these interests depends on the establishment of the two posts named. Military operations have now been commenced against the hostile bands of Sioux by request of the Interior Department, and I consider this appropriation so necessary that I especially request immediate action on it.
(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lt. General.

The Emperor Bell.

The third largest bell in use in the world was recently placed in the Southern tower of the cathedral in Cologne, Germany. Three castings were made, of metal of same quality by melting French cannon captured during the Franco-Prussian war. Two were unsuccessful, but the third was perfect. The twenty guns used weighed 50,000 German pounds, and to these was added 80,000 lbs. of tin. The time of melting was but ten hours, and twenty-nine minutes sufficed to fill the mold. The cooling continued for four weeks. The bell is 10 feet 8 inches high, and 11 feet 2 inches in diameter. Its total weight is over 25 tons. Of the larger bells in existence, two, those of Moscow, weighing respectively 193 and 63 tons, are broken. Pekin has one bell weighing 63 tons, and Novgorod, Russia, one of 31 tons—both of which are in use.
In the United States 82,000 men are employed in mining and 50,000,000 tons of coal are mined yearly. In Pennsylvania the death rate exceeds that of Great Britain. The death rate of Ohio was also greater last year than that of England, but this year it will be less. One man is killed in England for every 188,000 tons mined, one in Pennsylvania for 88,000 tons, and one in Ohio for every 183,000 tons.

The Convict's Story.

BY W. CHARLES.
Home sweet home! do I remember it? Aye, and not likely to forget.
It was a lovely day, the last I spent on the dearly loved place. The air was laden with the fragrance of the sweet May blossoms, and the sun was shining on hill and dale.

We walked to church together, through the orchard and sweet-scented fields. My dear old mother and I. How cool it was in the shade, how hot in the merry sun-shine; we listened to the brook as it went chattering over the smooth, round pebbles. Ah, m! I was young and happy then, and she, my mother, so good and kind, thy silver hair was dearer to me than all the wealth of the world.

My little sister Anna, how proud I was of her, not five summers had passed over her golden hair before God sent for her to come and dwell among the angels.

But a restless feeling came over me; I longed to roam in foreign lands, to gain a name and fame that would make my dear old mother's face brighten with love and pride for her son. But it was the same old story. I soon forgot the loved one's prayers, and fell at last a victim to the tempter. For years I wandered an outcast on the face of God's beautiful earth. Aye, they were long years of sin and shame. Then came at last news of my mother's death; this was the worst of all, and she went to find my little sister among the angels. Those were her last words: "All gone! All waiting for me up above. Shall I know them? they must be altered now. Come, sit by me, and give me thy hand."

Slowly fell the evening shadows through the iron bars, and the hum in the busy streets grew fainter and fainter as the stars came out in countless number, and gemmed the summer sky. 'Twas then the convict rehearsed the crime for which he was, on the morrow, to pay the penalty. It was in a moment of passion that he had struck and felled to the earth one who had been a beloved friend, but maddened with drink he had struck the fatal blow, and to-night was his last on earth. The prison chaplain was to lighten his heavy burden, and the poor unfortunate criminal had told him his sad story.

Then he grew silent and remained with his face buried in his hands. At length he looked up and with a smile he turned to the chaplain and said, "I will never forget when I left home. My mother threw her arms around my neck and said, 'My boy is filled with tears. Always do right, my son, come what will.' I tried to cheer her, and told her that if we never met again on this earth, we should all be joined in heaven above. So thou shalt if God wills it, she said. But ah, how can I meet them? Am I not guilty of an unpardonable crime, have I not sinned? Aye, but how bitterly I repent! The sun of my life is about to set in eternity. Ah, if but to rise and shine on the other side where the loved one are. See how the moon shines through the window. 'Twas such a night when little Anna died! so still and bright. I hear the merry birds singing. Didst thou hear the rippling of the merry brook? To-morrow, farewell! no more clouds, no more night. Thank God for all."

The morning sun rose and shone on the busy day that was to witness the ushering out of one more of God's creatures. The distant hum of the merry workers grew louder and filled the air with the labors' song. But in the murderer's cell—silence, quiet rest. The sunbeams played at will on the folded hands as dew-white brow. All nature seemed wakened up by the newborn day, but in that narrow cell the outward lay motionless and still.
He is sleeping, whispered the jailor. No, not sleeping, but God willing he has gone to join the loved ones on the other side.

The following strange account of a tragical occurrence at Toulouse, France, is published in a Paris paper: Two men, strangers to the place, applied for permission to ascend to the top of the tower of the old Cordeliers church, which was formerly used as a store-house for fodder, and was partly burned in 1871. Leave was granted; but shortly afterwards the two men were seen to leave over the parapet, locked in each other's arms, and they fell to the ground. One, who appeared to be the principal, wore a decoration in his button-hole, was taken up dead; the other was only stunned, and on being carried to the hospital made this extraordinary statement: The deceased, he said, was an engineer, and had formed with him a plan to rob the bank of Toulouse by means of a subterranean passage leading to the cellars of the establishment, and which had been in the course of construction for several months previously. The work was terminated, and the plan was to be carried out an hour later. His accomplice had then induced him to go to the top of the tower, on some pretext, and then suddenly seized him by the waist and endeavored to throw him from the top, in order, no doubt, to obtain the whole of the booty. A struggle took place in the course of which both fell over as described. The cellars of the bank were visited, and the passage was found almost terminated; another hour's work and it would have opened in the floor of the strong room.

It is wonderful how often it is necessary for a young man with a new silk handkerchief to blow his nose in church.

A BONANZA BANQUET.

A Feast of Millionaires—Solid Silver Bills of Fare.
From the San Francisco Call, February 9th.

A highly picturesque banquet was given in one of the corner saloons on the first floor of the Palace Hotel last evening. It was a feast in many respects which defied description. The dinner, as it was modestly designated on the bill of fare, was given to Wm. Sharon, a United States Senator from the State of Nevada. Of the select company, which sat down at the table more than one half the number were millionaires, and the other half counted their wealth in hundreds of thousands of trade dollars. In richness of viands, in exquisite beauty of the floral and other decorations, table adornments, glitter of silver-ware and essentials of a lavish display of opulence, it is safe to say that the dinner last night to Senator Sharon has never been surpassed. With such an accomplished and veteran caterer as Warren Leland, the Hotel King of America, it could not have been otherwise.

When the banquet was in progress the scene presented was one of rare splendor. The hand of the flier had transformed the apartment into a bewitching grotto in fairy land. Upon the snowy cloth were arranged bright flowers in reckless profusion, while, mingling with the fruit, flowers and wondrous dishes, the bright silverware glittered in the light of numerous gas jets and the soft rays of fifty-four candles arising from radiant chandeliers. The recesses formed by the bow windows were turned into beautiful conservatories, and a delicious effect was produced by placing large mirrors against the windows as a background for the plants. The reflection of the foliage caused the windows to appear to the eye as so many entrances to green houses of great depth, thus imparting the borrowed enchantment of distance to the view. In one window was a little grove of orange trees and banana plants; another was a miniature forest of tropical palms bending gracefully to the carpet, and a third recess was filled with ferns of every description, enrapturing to the vision. The walls were hung with paintings of figures and landscapes, while eighteen cages, filled with gold-winged feathered songsters, were suspended from the ceilings at appropriate intervals. Lustrous ornamental bronzes of costly make and vases filled with palms greeted the eye at every turn. It was in such an apartment that Mr. Sharon's "old friends" of the Comstock Lode broke bread with him last night.

Each gentleman seated around the festive board found, near his napkin, a bill of fare engraved upon a heavy plate of solid silver, dug from the Comstock lode and highly polished. These were gotten up in artistic style at a cost of over \$40 each measuring about six by twelve inches, of a quarter of a dollar's thickness. On the front of the plate the following words were inscribed in the ornamental text and script:

DINNER TO
HON. WILLIAM SHARON
By his old friends of the Comstock Lode.
PALACE HOTEL,
Feb. 8, 1876. San Francisco

On the reverse side was the bill of fare.
WHO WERE PRESENT.
The company sat down without any formality at 7:30 o'clock. Each gentleman was attired in full dress of the most convenient type. Gen. J. M. F. Miller, of the Alaska Commercial Company sat at the head of the table, and Senator Sharon occupied a seat at his right, while D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California, sat at the foot of the table. Among the other gentlemen present were observed Robert Morrow, Gen. George S. Dodge, E. J. Baldwin, Judge Levi Parsons, Judge Heydenfeldt, John Shaw, Thomas Bell, A. Genst, Thos. Sundland, Major A. A. Stovner, ex-United States Senator Stewart, Wm. M. Lent, ex-Mayor Alvord, and Messrs. Bliss, Wood, and Head, while the editors, and wine were disappearing a string band, under the direction of Prof. Schott, played a delightful selection of music in an adjoining apartment and within earshot of the opulent epicure. The company did not depart until a late hour, each one taking home with him his silver bill of fare as a souvenir of the dazzling event.

A vivid illustration of the vanity of human riches and the transitoriness of human greatness growing out of said riches, may be found in the fact that the palatial city residence of San Francisco, of the financial king of San Francisco, a building which cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, is now the abode of Bud Doble, the fast horse trainer. When Bud Doble, the fast horse trainer, who will be his successor in the palace business?

The Khedive of Egypt has legislated the Mohammedan calendar out of his dominion, and adopted Gregorian time, in common with the greater portion of Christendom. The Egyptians altered their dates on January 1st.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

MONTANA'S ABILITY TO PAY.

From the Chicago Times.
The New York Commercial Advertiser is curious to know, where Montana will get the \$3,500,000 which it has voted to aid the Northern Pacific railroad.

Chicago, Feb. 18.
Allow me to briefly answer the above query of the New York Journalist, published in yesterday's Times. In the first place, Montana will not, and has not proposed, to give the N. P. railroad a subsidy to the extent of anything; the telegram bringing the intelligence, the other day was erroneously worded. But since proposals to loan the company \$3,500,000 (\$2,000,000 for the road and \$1,500,000 for interest payable semi-annually, and bonds maturing in 25 years, and both interest and principal are to be secured by a lien upon the traffic of the road to and from Montana, the interest to be paid by the railroad company out of its gross receipts, and such further sum to be paid out of such receipts semi-annually, placed in trust, and with accruing interest, constitute a sinking fund sufficient to pay the bonds at maturity.

We will now consider the ability of the territory to make this advance—a simple loan by her to the company, with ample security, as it will be to her, by the parties taking up her bonds. Statistics can be produced showing that the citizens of Montana are expending a million of dollars yearly for teaming their freight to and from the U. P. and C. P. railroads; to this may be added a quarter of a million for freight on goods from Fort Benton, on the upper Missouri (but the opening of navigation of the Yellowstone next spring will change this); and not less than a quarter of a million are expended in stage fares,—in all an annual expenditure of a million and a half by the Territory of Montana for freight and travel rates. And this enormous amount they are paying for the privilege of coming in and out of the backdoors of their households, for their natural commercial facilities are with Chicago and New York—not Salt Lake and San Francisco. The Northern Pacific railroad will open their front doors, and Chicago, will soon become, I believe, as great a centre for controlling and giving direction to mining enterprises as San Francisco now is for Montana, and as rich in silver as Nevada, and in gold as California. The developments in the Yellowstone and Big Horn valleys the coming summer will justify this assertion, extraneous as it may seem. Immense quantities of rich ores are now in storage in the Territory for want of means of transportation, in which bankers have made advances of 24 per cent. per month. This embarrasses the development of the richest ores, and although prevents mining second-class ores—such as are the basis of the bulk of Nevada's mining operations.

I have not taken into consideration the immense increase of taxable property which will be realized to the Territory by the agricultural development of the Yellowstone valley and its tributaries—embracing a cultivatable and grazing area of not less than 40,000 square miles. That alone, mines out of the question, would justify the people of Montana in making the advance to the Northern Pacific company under consideration, and at the same time, be an ample guarantee to the parties taking up the territorial bonds issued for the purpose. The semi-annual interest payments on these bonds, refunded to the territorial treasury from the gross receipts of the company, would amount to but a small per cent. of the sums now expended by the people of Montana for freights and travel rates—so the arrangement, instead of depleting Montana's coffers, is an immense saving to her.

What Men Need Wives For.

It is not to sweep the house, make the bed, darn the socks and cook the meals, chiefly that a man wants a wife. If it is all, when a young man calls to see his lady, send him into the pantry to taste the bread and cake she has made, and bid him inspect the needlework and be making, or put a broom in her hand and send him to witness its use. Such things are important and the wise young men will quickly look after them; but what the true man wants with a wife is her companionship, sympathy and love. The way of life has many dreary places in it, and man needs a companion to go with him. A man is sometimes overthrown by misfortune; he meets with failure and defeat; trials and temptations beset him, and he needs one to stand by and sympathize. He has some hard battles to fight, with poverty, enemies and with sin; and he needs a woman that he can put his arm around her, he feels he has something to fight for, she will help him to fight; that she will put her lips to his ear and whisper words of counsel, and her hand to his heart and whisper words of inspiration. All through life, through storms and through sunshine, conflict and victory; through adversity and favoring winds, man needs a woman's love. The heart yearns for it. A sister's and a mother's love will hardly supply the need. Yet many seek for nothing further than success in housework. Justly enough half of these get nothing more; the other half, surprised beyond measure, have gotten more than they sought. Their wives surprise them by bringing out a noble idea in marriage and disclosing a treasury of courage, sympathy and love.

Dull Great Men.

Descartes, the famous mathematician and philosopher, La Fontaine, celebrated for his witty fables, and Buffon, the naturalist, were all singularly deficient in the powers of conversation. Marmontel, the novelist, was so dull in society that his friend said to him, after the interview, "You must go and read his tales, in recompense to myself the weariness of hearing him." As to Corneille, the great dramatist of France, he was completely lost in society—so absent and embarrassed that he wrote of himself a witty couplet, importing that he never was intelligible except through the mouth of another. Wit on paper seems to be something widely different from that play of words in conversation which while it sparkles dies; for Charles II, the witliest of monarchs, was so charmed with the humor of "Hudibras" that he caused himself to be introduced in the character of a private gentleman to Butler, its author. The witty king found the author a very dull companion, and was of the opinion, with many others, that so stupid a fellow could never have written so clever a book. Addison, whose style has long been considered the perfection of classic elegance, was shy and absent in society, preserving even before a single stranger formal and dignified silence. In conversation Dante was taciturn and satirical. Gray and Alfieri seldom talked or smiled. Rousseau was remarkably tame in conversation, without a fancy flourish in his speech. Milton was unsocial and sarcastic when much pressed by strangers.

Spending your Money at Home.

An exchange gives the following ten reasons why people should spend their money at home. We present them to our readers, hoping that they will give them the consideration which they deserve:
1. It is your home; you cannot improve it much better by taking money away to spend or invest.
2. There is no way of improving a place so much as by encouraging good merchants, good schools and good people to settle among you, and this cannot be done unless you spend your money at home.
3. Spend your money at home, because there is where you generally get it. It is your duty.
4. Spend your money at home, because when it is necessary for you to get credit, it is of your own merchants you have generally to get it, and they must wait for the money. Therefore when you have cash in hand spend it at home.
5. Spend your money at home. It will make better merchants of your merchants, they can and will keep better assortments and sell at lower rates than if the only business they can do is what is credited out while the money goes to other places.
6. Spend your money at home. You may have sons growing up who will be the best merchants in town. Help lay the foundation for them now. It is a duty. It may be your pride in after years to say, "By my trading at the store I got my son in as clerk, and now he is proprietor." Then you will think hard of your neighbors who spend their money out of town. Set the example now.
7. Spend your money at home. Set the example now. Buy your dry goods, groceries, meats, and anything at home, and you will see a wonderful change in a short time in the business outlook of the place! Therefore deal with your merchants.
8. Spend your money at home. What do you gain by going off? Count the cost; see what you could have done at home by letting your merchants have the cash. Strike a balance and see if you would not have been just as well off besides helping your merchants.
9. Spend your money at home. Your merchants are your neighbors, your friends; they stand by in sickness—are your associates; without your trade they cannot keep your business. No stores, then no banks, no one wanting to buy property to settle on and build up your place.
10. Merchants should do their advertising at home. They should get their bills in a envelope, and all their printing at home, of their own newspapers, who sell them in many ways without any pay whatever. Merchants should set an example to customers by patronizing liberally their home newspapers. Men and women are imitative animals, and are prone to follow examples set forth for them. How can merchants expect their neighbors to trade with them if they set the example of going away from home for their printing and advertising. Let merchants and all people patronize home enterprise, and industry and home trade. So shall they all be prosperous and happy.

Wonders of Chemistry.

The tomato vine, which furnishes food so palatable to almost every one, belongs to the same family of plants as the dead nightshade, which attains such a rank growth in the edge of swamps and by the shady roadside, and which all children are educated so cautiously to shun. Aquaforts and the air we breathe are made of the same materials. Lichen, sugar and spirits of wine are so much alike in their chemical composition that an old shirt can be converted into its own weight in sugar, and the sugar into spirits of wine. Wine is made of two substances, one of which is the cause of almost combustion, and the other will burn with more rapidity than anything else in nature. Peruvian bark and the poisonous principle of opium are found to be composed of the same materials.

The seeds of the mammoth trees in California are not more than half an inch long, a sixth of an inch wide, and as thin as writing-paper, and fifty thousand of them only weigh a pound; and yet from these little seeds those immense trees have grown not less than 3,000 years old, and some from 300 to 450 feet in height,—more than double the height of Benker Hill Monument or Trinity Church. One tree now standing contains 540,000 feet of sound lichen lumber, and another would make 1,000 cords of four-foot wood and 100 cords of bark.

The official statistics of Egypt show that 90,000 boys now receive what is called public instruction, against 60,000 in 1863; and a much smaller number were previous to that. Outside of the large towns, however, the Koran is all that is taught. An account of pupils prejudicial, only 3,000 girls are educated by the State, and few of these are Mohammedan girls. A public school for Mohammedan girls has been started at Cairo. The sum of \$25,000 is appropriated by the State for public instruction.
Wyoming Territory has a new county named Crook, not named after crooked whisky, but after General Crook, who commands the department of the Platte and who has done more effective and judicious work among the Indians during the past few years than all the brigadiers on the frontier combined.

French Executions.

Paris is soon to witness the execution of a woman named Sophie Gauthier. Her appeal for mercy has been made to Marshal MacMahon; but, although he has hitherto always consented to commute a capital sentence when the murderer was a woman, he has declined to do so on this occasion. Sophie Gauthier had been found guilty of a terrible crime, she had killed all her children by means of poison, which stuck into their brain. Since 1844 only nine women have been executed in France, and they all met their death with a great firmness. Ten years ago, a man and a woman were executed at Chartres, for having murdered their parents. In these days the guillotine was not the horribly neat and compact little instrument that it is now; there were steps to ascend before coming into contact with the executioner. When the criminal couple reached the foot of the scaffold, the woman said, "I should like to embrace my husband before dying. Pray notice my hands, you can tell them again immediately afterward." This supreme wish was reluctantly granted, for it was contrary to the regulations. Her hands were no longer free, they were guarded by a strong man and given her husband a ringing blow on the ear. According to custom, she was the first to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Before the man had recovered from the stunning blow she had dealt him, her head had fallen into the saw-dust.

Diverting Children.

When a child is hurt, never hush its cries. It is inexcusable barbarity; it is depressing its instincts; and for this reason, if physical punishment is inflicted upon a child it is perfect brutality. A thousand times better is it to soothe by kindly words and acts, divert the mind by telling stories, by explaining pictures, or by providing it with new toys. We have many a time, says a famous doctor in our professional experience as to sick children, found more benefit to be derived from a beautiful or interesting toy than from a dose of physic. The greatest humanity a mother can exhibit in respect to her sick child is to divert it, divert it in all pleasing ways possible. We are sometimes children ourselves, and feel sometimes really sick, when a cheerful face and much-loved friend has come in, and before we know it we have forgotten what was the matter with us.

Privileges of Leap Year.

"Young ladies have the privilege of saying anything they please during leap year," she said, eyeing him out of the corner of her eyes with a sweet look.
His heart gave a great bound, and while he wondered if she was going to ask the question which he had so long desired and feared to do, he answered, "Yes."
"And the young men must not refuse," she said.
"No, no! How could they?" sighed he.
"Well, then," said she, "will you—"
He fell on his knees and said: "Anything you ask, darling."
"Wait till I get through. Will you take a walk, and not hang around our house so much?"
And he walked.—[O] City Derrick.

Wonders of Chemistry.

The tomato vine, which furnishes food so palatable to almost every one, belongs to the same family of plants as the dead nightshade, which attains such a rank growth in the edge of swamps and by the shady roadside, and which all children are educated so cautiously to shun. Aquaforts and the air we breathe are made of the same materials. Lichen, sugar and spirits of wine are so much alike in their chemical composition that an old shirt can be converted into its own weight in sugar, and the sugar into spirits of wine. Wine is made of two substances, one of which is the cause of almost combustion, and the other will burn with more rapidity than anything else in nature. Peruvian bark and the poisonous principle of opium are found to be composed of the same materials.