

# BOZEMAN AVANT COURIER.

Devoted to the Development of Eastern Montana and the Encouragement of all Industrial Pursuits.

Vol. 9, No. 3.

BOZEMAN, MONTANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1879.

Whole No., 419.

## THE BEST PLACE

To Buy Your

### DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS,

Is at

## LESTER S. WILLSON'S.

My Stock of Dry Goods is Complete in Every Department and entirely New and Fresh. For Choice Selections, Durability and Cheapness, this Stock cannot be Surpassed.

Our stock of Clothing is complete, for Men, Boys and Youths, is perfectly new and fresh, made to order, and in our best lines, being fully up to

### CUSTOM MADE GOODS.

Our stock of Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods is immense, and must be seen to be appreciated. The best of

### FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS

Aways on hand. Boots, Shoes and Leather Findings at prices that will astonish Eastern Montana. Boots and Shoes for Gents, Boys, Youths, Ladies, Misses and Children, just manufactured by the best manufacturers in the United States, and purchased for cash and consequently at

### "BOTTOM PRICES."

No trouble to show goods. Prices will be one and the same to all. Goods will be plainly marked, and

### NO VARIATION IN PRICES.

Be sure outside that the CASH SYSTEM is the only true one, we shall adhere strictly to it, or to terms that make sense equivalent to cash, thereby asking no man to pay for another's goods.

LESTER S. WILLSON.

## The Largest Stock!

AND THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

### General Merchandise

IN EASTERN MONTANA IS TO BE FOUND AT

## A. LAMME & CO'S.

We carry in Stock Large and Full Assortments in Each of the Following Lines—

### Ladies' Goods, Fancy Goods, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

### Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods,

### HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

Dry Goods, Carpets, Queensware, Cutlery, and all kinds of Hardware,

### HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

—AND—

### Agricultural Implements!

We have, in fact, everything needed by the

## Farmer, Mechanic And Miner.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK, AND IF YOU DO NOT SEE EXPOSED TO VIEW, THE ARTICLE YOU WANT,

### ASK FOR IT!

HUNDREDS OF ARTICLES IN STOCK THAT WE CANNOT UMBRATE IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT, OR MAKE ROOM FOR ON OUR SHELVES.

Notice:—Largely business we are enabled to purchase goods and sell them at lower prices than it is possible for others to do.

All persons know the safe firm of Beck and Whittier, and settle immediately.

Bozeman, Montana.

#### NEW BUILDING.

New Power Press, Paper Cutter, Engine, Mailing Machine, etc.

Last week the office of the AVANT COURIER was removed into its new quarters, and is once more permanently located. Our new building, one-half of which was built expressly for the AVANT COURIER printing and publishing house, is 38x53 feet in size, is built of brick and stone and is one of the most substantial buildings in Montana. The walls at present are but one story in height, being but 14 feet in the clear. The owners contemplate putting on a second story next summer, and have accordingly covered the building with a temporary roof. When completed it will be the handsomest, as well as the most substantial business building in Bozeman. It is also contemplated to make the building as near fire-proof as it possibly can be. Its location is an excellent one, being in one of the best business portions of the town and on a prominent corner. It fronts 48 feet on Main street, which is 93 feet in width, and 83 feet on Tracy streets, which is 57 feet wide.

During the winter and until the second story can be erected, the east half of the building will be used as a warehouse. The

west half, or the half fronting on both streets, is the one occupied by the COURIER. It is lighted by ten windows, making it by far the best lighted printing office in Montana. Eighteen feet of the front end of the building have been partitioned off and will be used for the business office and editorial rooms. This leaves a room 62x22 for the composing room and for the printing presses, engine, paper cutter, mailing machine and other necessary machinery.

Early the past summer one of the proprietors of the COURIER personally devoted several weeks of his time in examining the various makes of presses in use in Eastern cities, and after deciding on which was the best for our purpose, purchased one of Cottrell & Babcock's celebrated Air Spring Drum Cylinder Presses. At the same time he also purchased a two-horse power steam engine, an addressing machine for printing the names and addresses of subscribers on the papers, and a large amount of new job type, etc. Since his return an order was telegraphed East for a Peerless Paper Cutter, which arrived just in time to be the first piece of machinery placed on the floor of the new building.

The press and engine were all ready to run before the office was moved in, after

which a fire was started, steam raised and the machinery set in motion. Our readers can judge by this week's paper, in comparison with last, how great an improvement our new machinery is over the old.

Thinking our readers would all be pleased to see what our new press looks like, we have taken the trouble to obtain a cut of it, and append also a brief description of how it works.

When ready to start the press and print the papers, the feeder mounts a stand at the side of the press and from a bundle of papers placed on the feed-board seen on the top of the press, he places one sheet at a time at the front edge of the feed-board, where it is caught by grippers attached to the large round cylinder seen in the cut. The grippers hold the sheet firmly to the cylinder, which travels around from the top toward the front of the press. When the portion of the cylinder on which the paper is held gets down near the bottom, the bed of the press on which the rollers has been placed runs under the ink rollers and travels with the cylinder until the paper is printed, when it reverses and comes to the front end again. In the meantime the paper travels on and is deposited, nicely printed, or the table seen standing on the floor at the back of the press.

The bed of the press is 32x50 inches, or large enough to print a paper considerably larger than the present size of the COURIER, thus enabling us to enlarge the paper when it becomes necessary.

The press has been greatly improved over that of other makes, by the incorporation, from time to time, of the following valuable patented improvements:

1. The Air-Spring, which natural movement, by a simple automatic device, is rendered non-compressible when passing over the centre by hand. This improvement facilitates the convenient handling of the machine while making ready a form, the bed being movable with as much ease as if no springs were used on the press.
2. The Hinged Roller-Frame, which enables the pressman to unover his form-rollers at a moment's notice. When closed, the rollers and distributors are securely "locked" in position, and the adjustable bearings of the rollers are entirely undisturbed.
3. Two substantial Steel Rollers are adjustably boxed on the girt to which the side-frames are bolted. These wheels operate in connection with prepared extra tracks beneath the bed, which, with the ordinary rips, sliders, steel rollers and tracks, constitute four distinct bearings under the impression, rendering "spring"

#### Cultivating Cheerfulness.

Some one tells a story concerning a household wherein few of the amenities which contribute to render social life agreeable were ever illustrated. The wife had reached middle life, and performed her part as wife and mother in the common spirit of necessity and subjection. The husband came home from his shop at night in that cool, indifferent, and half-sullen state which marks the man who no longer finds enjoyment in the home of his creation, and tolerates it as an obligation that he cannot well shirk. One day the tired wife read an admonitory sketch in the local newspaper on the theme, "Make Your Home Happy." The writer very sagely urged, as an important aid to the desired end, that the wife should always greet her husband with a smile and speak in gentle terms to him. The poor woman was impressed by the advice, and determined to see what she could do toward introducing a little sunshine into her marital relations. When her husband's step was heard upon the front step she hastened to open the door, and as he entered, she whispered, "Good evening, dear," and bestowed upon him a smile that should have melted his heart; but he only stared at the unusual phenomenon, and strode by her and threw himself into his customary chair at the supper table. The poor woman felt a little daunted by this disregard of her kindness, but followed her unperceptive partner into the room, and there essayed another smile and the question, "Are you tired, dear?" The fellow looked at her in further surprise, and replied, "Yes, and hungry, and want my supper just as soon as you can put it on the table."

"Yes, dear," the afflicted wife returned, at the same time looking upon the husband with all the tenderness she could command. She then brought the warm plates and dishes and set them one by one before him, accompanying each act with smiles. Finally, taking her own place at the tea-board, she glanced at her lord once more, with all the cheerfulness expressed in her countenance that probably remained in her composition. This proved too much for the husband, who broke out with:

"Look-a-here, woman, I'd like to know what on earth you're grinning at? Can't you let a man eat his supper in peace?" Poor woman! This outcome of her patient endeavor was disheartening enough, and she gave up the work of reform she had begun only a few minutes before.

The reason for her failure is apparent. She overdid the thing in the beginning; made herself ridiculous by the strained assumption of a part which contrasted too sharply with the demeanor her husband was accustomed to see. She was probably led to expect great results in the outset, by the writer whose advice she sought to follow, for the time forgetting that old habits do not yield easily, and that we must begin the work of their modification or removal in a spirit of moderation, and make our advances slowly. Those reforms which are effected so gradually that the subjects of them are scarcely conscious of a change are the most thorough, just as a slow recovery from a severe illness is usually the most salutary.

There is a great amount of romance indulged in by writers on social and domestic reform. Their sketches and suggestions are often written in haste, without due appreciation of the elements which make up character, and without a properly considered method for prosecuting a reformatory undertaking. In most cases, writers set before us certain very desirable aims, delineate a moral and intellectual character of poetic beauty and impracticability, and if they venture to suggest how harmony and propriety of thought and action are to be attained, can only deal in platitudes vague and commonplace. It is easy to say, "Be cheerful," "Be kind," "Be agreeable," but it is far from easy to point out the nature of special weaknesses and to indicate their correction. The aesthetic writer cannot do that. It is only within the power of the well-organized, well-cultivated, and much-experienced student of human character.—*Phenological Journal.*

#### A Little Speech by Mark Twain.

At the banquet of the Army of the Tennessee in Chicago, there were loud calls for Mark Twain. After hearing about as much of that kind of thing as he could, Gen. Sherman handed Mr. Clemens out from his hiding place, and the latter spoke as follows, in his inimitable style:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I just this moment heard Gen. Sherman say to a gentleman sitting in my neighborhood that if he would promise not to speak more than two minutes, he would let him get up. [Laughter.] He didn't say that to me—[Laughter.]—and I judge by his remarks to me he would not allow me quite so much. [Laughter, and a voice "Tender."] "But"—shouted Mr. Twain, and the audience responded with a laugh—"is that loud enough?" [Renewed laughter.] I have not listened to a bad speech to-night, and I do not propose to be the man to furnish you one. [Laughter.] I would, if I had time and permission, go on and make an excellent speech—[Laughter.]—but I never could make a good impromptu speech without several hours to prepare it. [Long and continued laughter and applause.]

#### Wanted.—A Husband's Things That Are Hard to Find.

A man who will refrain from calling his friend's speech a "happy effort."

A pencil that is always in the first pocket you put your hand into.

A man who has been a fool some time during his life and knows enough to keep the knowledge of it to himself.

A married man who does not think all the girls envy his wife the prize she has captured.

A married woman who never said, "No wonder the girls don't get married nowadays; they are altogether different from what they were when I was a girl."

A woman who remembers last Sunday's text, but is unable to speak understandingly of the trimmings on the bonnet of the lady in the next pew in front.

An unmarried woman who never had an offer.

A pocket knife that is never in "them other pants."

A mother who never said she "would rather do it myself" when she should have taught her child to do that thing.

A child who would not rather eat between meals than at meals.

A person, age or sex immaterial, who does not experience a flush of pride upon being thought what he is not and may never hope to be.

A singer who never complains of a cold when asked to sing.

A woman, who, when caught, in her second-best dress, will make no apology for her dreary appearance.—*Boston Herald.*

ly of the trimmings on the bonnet of the lady in the next pew in front.

An unmarried woman who never had an offer.

A pocket knife that is never in "them other pants."

A mother who never said she "would rather do it myself" when she should have taught her child to do that thing.

A child who would not rather eat between meals than at meals.

A person, age or sex immaterial, who does not experience a flush of pride upon being thought what he is not and may never hope to be.

A singer who never complains of a cold when asked to sing.

A woman, who, when caught, in her second-best dress, will make no apology for her dreary appearance.—*Boston Herald.*

#### Experience Meeting.

If the "experience meeting," or the prayer-meeting not so named were nevertheless "experiences" are customarily told could induce an inspiration of pure truth, how strangely the religious life of our country is being refreshed in many of our city churches, for that matter. It is not necessary to quote here the familiar anecdote of the good old soul who had "precious experience" which the rats stole away. Listen to the deacon, whose hard, unvarying tones recite the dry formulas of spiritual laws. "Brethren and sisters," he says, "I am glad that I am spared to testify once more to the good of my Savior. I hope I shall always have the grace to bear the cross as he bore it. The world will mock at us, and persecute us, but if we are faithful He will give to us a crown of life. I hope no convert will hold back from bearing his cross and giving his testimony for Jesus. I have had a blessed season of spiritual refreshment from the smitten rock, and I feel to thank Him for His mercies." And so on. But in the midst of these vain repetitions the spell of the "Palace of Truth" should seize upon the deacon, and he should say: "I sold a foundered horse this week for the price of a sound one to John Smith, who hasn't got money enough to make a fuss about it; I put off a load of spalty wood on Whitlow Brown, and it was about twenty feet short in the cord, too; and in acknowledgment of the kind providence that made me smarter than my neighbors I shall put half a dollar in the collection for missions in Michigan." What an "experience" that would be! Was a good deacon ever struck with the impulse to tell such a story. I wonder—and how could he resist it, remembering Anania and Sapphira? The sin against the Holy Ghost is not so rare as it seems to be thought.—*Springfield Republican.*

#### Judicious Advertising.

A man was denouncing newspaper advertising to a crowd of listeners. "I don't do it," said he. "I had an umbrella stolen from the vestibule of the church. It was a gift; and valuing it very highly, I spent double its worth in advertising, but have not recovered it." "How did you word your advertisement?" asked a merchant. "Here it is," said the man, producing a slip cut from a newspaper. The merchant took it and read: "Lost from the vestibule of the church, last Sunday evening, a black silk umbrella. The gentleman who took it will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at No. — San Fernando street."

"Now," said the merchant, "I am a liberal advertiser, and have always found that it paid me well. A great deal depends upon the manner in which an advertisement is put. Let us try for your umbrella again, and if you do not acknowledge them that advertising pays I will purchase you a new one. The merchant then took a slip of paper from his pocket and wrote: "If the man who was seen to take an umbrella from the vestibule of the church last Sunday evening does not wish to get into trouble and have a stain thrown upon the Christian character which he values so highly, he will return it to No. — San Fernando street. He is well known."

This only appeared once in the paper, and on the following morning the man was astonished when he opened the front door of his residence. On the porch lay at least a dozen umbrellas of all shades and sizes that had been thrown in from the sidewalk, while the front yard was literally paved with umbrellas. Many of them had notes attached to them, saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser to keep the little affair quiet.

#### Only One Cure.

Everywhere we meet men and women who are mere wrecks of themselves—victims of nervous debility—people who are over on the lookout for something they can "take" which will restore the tissue of wasted nerve, which will bring back brain power, which will give again the health that has been squandered by over-exertion, by going without sleep, by indulgence in stimulants, by excesses of various sorts, by continuous violations of hygienic laws. But there is no such thing. Wasted health is like wasted time, irrecoverable. We build on what is left, but what is gone is gone forever. It has been proved that our climate makes us, as a people, peculiarly nervous and sensitive; therefore we should certainly counteract this tendency by every means in our power; we should cultivate whatever will make us less sensitive, less nervous; we should avoid stimulants and excitements and conserve by every means within our reach our nervous power. There are various ways in which we may do this. Early, regular, sufficient sleep, abundance of plain, nutritious and well-cooked food, avoidance of all stimulating beverages, proper adjustment of the clothing to changes in temperature and moisture, habitual indulgence in simple but satisfying pleasures, avoidance of close, hot rooms at all seasons of the year—these are some of the requisites that make health sure to the well, and restore it to all but a few in those who are sick. These conditions lie within the reach of many, if not all.

in the bed impossible.

4. The Bearings are adjustable.

5. The press is supplied with Cut Gearing throughout, which insure a smooth, easy run of all its parts, and combined with a register rack and segment on bed and cylinder, secure perfect register to the machine.

6. The Fly-Cam has a continuous surface, which produces a gentle, even motion in the fly, depositing the printed sheet on the pile-table without violence, and also allows the press to be backed when necessary, without danger of sustaining injury to any of its parts.

7. Noiseless Gripper motion—facilitating perfect register and abating the noise and jar heretofore so objectionable.

8. Geared Sliders—insuring perfect travel between bed and slider, and proving a decided saving on tracks and steel rollers.

9. Sheet delivery without tapes, transferring with certainty the printed sheet to the fly, with any width of margin, thus saving time in making ready for various sized jobs, and doing away with the danger of broken tapes injuring form-rollers "battering" the face of the form.

10. The distribution of the ink is effected by the Cam and Vibrator system, an improvement over the screw.

11. The press is also supplied with the Well-Fontain—so constructed as to be easily cleaned, and yielding the ink to the last particle. Their economy is proverbial where frequent changes of ink are necessary.

12. The Fly is so made that any finger, when broken, can be replaced without disturbing the others.

A counting machine is attached to the press, which counts every paper as it is printed, thus precluding the possibility of less than the desired number of papers being printed.

We shall be pleased, at any time, to have our friends and patrons call in, when convenient, and we will take pleasure in showing them our new machinery, if possible, in operation; and the times they will be most likely to see the press running, will be Saturday afternoons and Wednesday evenings of each week. Whether you are an acquaintance or stranger, a subscriber or not, take time to favor us with a call.

young fellow with the double chin, and he pocketed his fifth bottle and waited for further oratory. His remarkable faith staggered the dealer, who finally said: "I guess you have enough for this time. Take according to directions, and you will soon feel the beneficial effects."

"Yes, I will—thank you ever so much—yes," stammered the young man. "This 'ere remedy isn't good for fits, is it?"

"Well, well," slowly answered the vendor—"that is, it is not a regular cure for fits."

"Then I think I'll take what I've got and get cured of all those things you mentioned, and then go for the fit alone and give 'em thunder and blazes! Wouldn't you?"

"I guess so."

"Yes, that's the way. If you bring out anything for fits, I want you to save me a gallon. I've been under the weather just as long as I can stand it. Good-by."

#### Columbus' Lost Anchor Recovered.

A curious relic of one of the expeditions which sailed to the West Indies under the command of Columbus, has been recently discovered. On the 4th of August, 1498, a small squadron of three vessels under the orders of Christopher Columbus was anchored off the southwestern extremity of the island of Trinidad. Late at night Columbus, it is related by Washington Irving, suddenly saw a wall of water approaching toward the fleet from the south. His own vessel was lifted up so high by the incoming wave that he feared it would be either submerged or dashed on shore, while the cable of one of the other ships parted under the strain to which it was subjected. The crews of the vessels gave themselves up for lost, but after a time the wave, which it is surmised must have been caused by an exceptional large body of water coming suddenly down one of the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Paria, ebbed back again. This sudden rise of the waters of the Gulf is mentioned by Columbus's son, Ferdinand, who adds that the fleet suffered no damage save the loss of one anchor. It is this anchor which has now been found, and, strangely enough, it was dug up from a depth of six feet below the surface of the ground, at a spot 373 feet from the nearest point of the coast line. The land, it is well known, is gaining upon the sea along the shores of Venezuela, so that where once ships rode at anchor gardens are now planted. The anchor itself is of simple form and comparatively rude manufacture, the stock being eight feet long and round, with a ring at one end and one in diameter to which was fastened the cable, and with flukes five feet long, the whole weighing 1,100 pounds.

#### To Unmarried Ladies.

The following items of advice to ladies remaining in a state of single blessedness, are extracted from the manuscript of an old dowager:

If you have blue eyes, languish.

If black eyes affect spirit.

If you have pretty feet, wear short petticoats.

If you are the least doubtful as to that point wear them long.

If you have good teeth, don't forget to laugh now and then.

If you have had one, you must only smiler.

While you are young, sit with your face to the light.

When you are a little advanced, sit with your face to the window.

If you have a bad voice, always speak in a low tone.

If it is acknowledged that you have a fine voice, never speak in a high tone.

If you dance ill, dance seldom.

If you sing well, make no puerile excuses.

If you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked, for few persons are competent judges of singing, but every one is sensible of a desire to please.

If in conversation you think a person wrong, rather hint a difference of opinion, than offer a contradiction.

It is always in your power to make a friend by smiles; what folly to make enemies by frowns.

When you have an opportunity to praise, do it with all your heart.

When you are forced to blame, do it with reluctance.

If you are envious of another woman never show it, but by allowing her every good quality and perfection except those which she really possesses.

If you wish to let the world know you are love with a particular man, treat him with formality, and every one else with ease and freedom.

If you are disposed to be pettish or insolent, it is better to exercise your ill-humor on your dog, on your cat, on your servant, than on your friend.

If you would preserve beauty, rise early.

If you would preserve honesty, be gentle.

If you would obtain power, be condescending.

If you would be happy, endeavor to procure the happiness of others.

#### Innovations in Teaching.

The New York Times has recently published several articles from the pen of Richard Grant White, one of the best living English students, advocating the abolition of the study of English Grammar, He takes the broad ground that the Eng-

lish language being a composite of all the European tongues, does not admit of the literal use of grammatical rules, as is both possible and necessary in the dead languages. Of what is known as the Quincy experiment an exchange says:

Recently an experiment was made in Quincy, Mass., by Charles Frances Adams, and some friends of his, who controlled the School Board. They found as has been found elsewhere, no doubt, that under the old system the pupils did not learn anything, and that the whole thing was a sham. Pupils who had graduated could not spell, write or read correctly, and it was plain that the most of their school years had been literally wasted. Thereupon the committee resolved to try a change. They got hold of a gentleman who had been educated in Germany and who had ideas about teaching, and they let him have his way. He at once abolished most of the text books, and began to teach the children how to do things by practice in doing them. Instead of unloading their brains with complicated rules of grammar which are never of the least use to anybody, the Quincy children were taught composition by familiarizing them with the best models. They were made to read; not merely reader, but general literature, even magazines and newspapers; and then they were made to write about what they had been reading. The result was that they learned to read and write and speak correctly, notwithstanding the fact that very many of them were ignorant of the parts of speech.

—Efforts are being made to cause laws to be passed in regard to mineral land, in which preference will be given to square locations, instead of bounding claims, by vertical lines. A writer on the subject puts the case so forcibly that we copy as follows: This system ought not to be decided upon until the question has been thoroughly examined, however. We are not prepared to say that it may not be the best adapted to gold mining, the conditions of which are altogether or mainly different from those of silver mining, but it certainly is not at all adapted to the latter. Square locations with vertical boundaries would make silver mining so hazardous and uncertain a business that few would engage in it; for the chances would almost be against the discoverer, and the work of prospecting and opening the veins would be for the most part a sort of Jackal speculation, performed for the benefit of sharp speculators, whose knowledge as to the location of the patent lode would be obtained at the expense of the prospectors. The "slips, spurs, angles and sinuosities" of alluvial veins would play havoc with the vertical boundary principle, and manifestly would defeat the true end of all legislation, which, of course, must be the securing of justice to all men.