

THE AVANT COURIER.

BOZEMAN, MONTANA TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1871.

NUMBER 2.

VOLUME 1.

The Avant Courier
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

AT BOZEMAN, GALLATIN COUNTY, M. T.

JOSEPH WRIGHT,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:
One year, in advance, \$10.00
One year, payable after the first quarter, \$12.00
Six months, in advance, \$6.00
Three months, in advance, \$3.00

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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 May.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.
First District—At Helena, first Monday in April, first Monday in July, and first Monday in October.
Second District—At Deer Lodge, first Monday in May, first Monday in September, and first Monday in December.
Third District—At Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in July, and first Monday in October.

TERRITORIAL COURTS.
First District—At Bozeman, first Monday in July, and first Monday in November.
Second District—At Deer Lodge, first Monday in May, and first Monday in September.
Third District—At Helena, first Monday in March, and first Monday in July.

County Courts.
In Cascade County, at Bozeman, first Monday in May, and first Monday in September.
In Hill County, at Glasgow, first Monday in May, and first Monday in September.
In Judith County, at Miles, first Monday in May, and first Monday in September.
In Park County, at Park City, first Monday in May, and first Monday in September.
In Yellowstone County, at Livingston, first Monday in May, and first Monday in September.

M. C. PAGE.
Attorney at Law.
Office in the City House, Bozeman, M. T.

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

STREET & TURNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office in the City House, Bozeman, M. T.

A. J. HATCH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONTANA.
Office at the County Hospital.

BLUM & ENCESSER, Prop'rs
Corner Main and Bozeman Sts.,
BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Corner Main and Bozeman Sts.,
BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

Best Hotel in the Country.
Tables are supplied, in the great abundance, which are prepared under the immediate supervision of the proprietors.

Best Cook in the Territory.
The proprietors and their employees make it not only their duty, but their pleasure, to have their guests fed as long as they are in their house.

"SONGS OF THE SIERRAS."

As a Miller's tolling beats the simple dulciana, "To Man!" This is the poet's daughter; and, says Harriet Prescott Spofford (we quote from the conclusion of her review of Miller's poems in the Sept. number of the *Old and New*), "out of the calmness of the heart, we feel sure that there can be but one triumphant answer to the question asked in the exquisite and touching poem addressed to Man!"

Because the skies were blue, because
The sun in fringes of the sea,
Was tangled, and delightfully
Kept floating on as in a waltz,
And rapturous trees now'd to the sea,
And bloom'd not more, years through and
through.

With garments full of sea winds blown
From beyond beyond of spite and balm,
Beside the sea, beneath her palms,
She waits as true as crystal's stone,
My childhood's child! My June in May?
No wiser than her father is,
These lines, these leaves, and all of this
Are mine—these, these, these, these, these,
So wait and watch for sail and sign,
A ship shall sail at the hollow seas;
Blown to the place of blossom'd trees,
And birds and song and summer-shine.

I throw a kiss across the sea,
I drink the winds as drinking wine,
And dream they are all blown from thee,
I catch the whi-per of thy line,
Shall I return with lifted face,
Or least hold down as in disgrace,
To hold thy two brown hands in mine?
England, 1871.

THE DEVIL AND THE LAWYER.

The devil came to the earth one day,
And into the Court-house he went his way,
Just as the attorney, with very grave face,
Was proceeding to argue that "point in the case."
Now, a lawyer his Majesty never had seen,
For to his dominions he had never been,
And he felt very anxious the reason to know,
Why none had been sent to the region below.

"'Twas the fault of his agents, his Majesty thought,
And for his own pleasure he felt a desire
To come to the earth and the region inquired."
Well, the lawyer arose with visage grave,
Made out his opponent a consummate knave,
And the devil was really greatly amused,
To hear the attorney so comely abused.

But soon the speaker had come to a close,
The counsel opposing him arose,
And pressed such abuse on the head of the first,
That such a man a villain of all men was first.
Thus they quarreled, contended and argued so long,
'Twas hard to determine which of them was wrong,
And concluded 'd he'd heard quite enough of the two,
Old Nick turned away and soliloquized so:

"If all they have said of each other be true,
The devil has surely been robbed of his due,
But I'm satisfied how it's all very well—
For the lawyers would turn the morals of hell!"
They have puzzled the courts with their villainous
tricks,
And I'm free to confess they have puzzled the devil,
My agents are right, to let lawyers alone,
I had them, they'd swallow me out of my nose,
I'm satisfied how it's all very well—
For the lawyers would turn the morals of hell!"

GEM OF THOUGHT.

The best way to humble a proud man is to
take no notice of him.
Remember that recreation must not be your
business, but a preparation for it.
Fly in all haste from the friend who will
offer you to teach him nothing.
They who "spine" in their youth can never
look "spruce" in old age.
Never answer a calumniator. If you will
only give a rattling fine enough, he will
sting himself and die of his own venom.
Politeness is like an air cushion; there
may be nothing solid in it, but it eases the
falls wonderfully.
Sir Peter Lely made it a rule never to look
at a bird petted, having found by experience
that whenever he did so his pencil took a
tint from it. Apply the same rule to bad
company.

Resignation is an exalted christian virtue.
It is a plant that grows not from nature's soil,
It is a grace that must be cultivated like the
rose-tree, that it may flourish and shed forth
its sweet fragrance amid the passing scenes
of life.
Good actions, though they diminish our
time here as well as bad actions, yet they
lay up for us a happiness in eternity, and
will recompense what they take away by a
plentiful return at last.
The secret of one's success or failure in
nearly every enterprise is usually contained
in the answer to the question—How earnest
is he?

Natural wants are few and easily gratified;
only those which are artificial perplex us by
their multiplicity.
A man is healthiest and happiest when
he thinks least of his health or happiness.
To forget an ill is half the battle; it leaves
easy work for the doctors.
He who resolves frequently is apt to spend
all his energies in his resolutions. It is
better to advance upon the journey which
you have proposed, even though the baggage
be left behind.
Women govern us; let us render them perfect.
The more they are complimented, so much
the more shall we be. On the cultivation
of the mind of women depends the wisdom
of men. It is by women that Nature
writes on the hearts of men.
Value the friend who stands by you in the
storm; swarms of insects will surround you
in the sunshine.
There are many doubtings in the human
heart; don't think that you can find out the
whole of a man's real character at once.

At Heidelberg, in Germany, there is not a
language, ancient or modern without its
competent professor to teach all comers.
A Japanese student, unable to speak a word
of German, found, on his arrival, a teacher
able to converse with and give him lessons
through the medium of his own language.
At Bristol, England, the other day, a re-
spectably dressed woman, who was in great
mental distress, was arrested as "disorderly."
Before the magistrate she stated that she had
been sold by her husband who admitted receiv-
ing the money and seemed annoyed that the
woman did not acquiesce in the bargain. All
the parties were discharged.

The Tib-borin claimant has joined a
shooting club and is constantly at the match-
es, in which he excels all his competitors.
He bets heavily on his success on the pendu-
lous and takes life with matchless unconcern.

BREVITIES.

J. Small is the largest postmaster in Con-
necticut.
An African giant eight feet high is on his
way to America.
Stealing intriguos is a small crime, but may
lead to a greater.

Beauty is worse than wine—it intoxicates
both holder and beholder.
Cleanliness is next to godliness, and it is
soap that is next to charity.
A landlord complains that an ejection, will
not move his tenant. Why not try an injec-
tion.

Mr. Friend, of Norfolk, proposes to have a
friendly duel with another man.
A Georgia girl gently hit her swains arm,
and was shot in the knee by his revolver.
Watched, the German tenor, was once a
hack driver; now he is on the stage.

The question is now asked whether a man
feels grish when he makes his maiden
speech.
When a Kansas City saloonist taps a fresh
barrel of whisky, he calls it enacting a new
elevator.

Red silk parasols are to be the novelty next
season, to be made very large, and edged
with fango, feathers, or black lace.
An Irish magistrate concerning some boys
for loitering in the street—"If everybody
were to stand in the streets how could any-
body get by?"
The National Educational Association of
St. Louis were of the opinion that an indis-
pensable qualification for a good primary
teacher was the ability to subsist upon a very
small salary.

Roche-ster is full of guilty people. One day
last week one of the city papers made some
charges against an individual without giving
his name or residence. The office of the pa-
per has been full of men since then, asking
if anything was initiated against them.

A Nassau gentleman said to an old lady,
who had brought up a large family of chil-
dren near the river, "I should think you
would have lived in constant fear that some
of them would have got drowned." "Oh
no," responded the old lady, "we only lost
three or four that way."

A Wyoming his-and advertises himself as
a nurse, his wife having retired from the
business to enter politics. "It is to be pre-
sented to the gentleman proposes to enter into
the dry branch of the business."

The Norwich advertiser selects the follow-
ing important advice to farmers from "What
I know about Farming." Catch your but-
terflies late in August. Select the deep yellow
ones if you would get good, sweet sale-
able butter.

It is related that when Beecher was in the
country last summer, he lost his hat, and
found it about a week after in a barn where
he had left it, but with four eggs in it. This
was as it should be. Beecher had just writ-
ten an eulogy on the hen; why shouldn't the
hen reward Beecher.

New Hampshire is the first of the States to
adopt a system of compulsory education.
The act recently passed, and now in force,
provides that parents and guardians shall
send children between the ages of eight and
fourteen to some public school not less than
two weeks each year, or six weeks of this
time consecutively, unless it is shown that
the children receive education privately.

The fine for the first violation of the law
is ten dollars, and for every subsequent of-
fense twenty dollars.
On the subject of paying taxes all the
world are grumbling; but it is a curious fact
that the money spent for liquor in this
country, and which is worse than wasted, will
pay the national debt and interest in less
than four years. Besides the tax for supporting
the papers resulting therefrom, the mal-
adults in the United States pay an average
of seventy-five dollars each for the privilege
of killing themselves by inches by imbibing
slow poison.

"People laugh at me," Artemus Ward
once said, "more because of my eccentric
sentences than on account of the subject
matter in them. There is no wit in the form
of a well rounded sentence. If I say Alex-
ander the Great conquered the world, and
then sigh because he could not do some
more, there is a funny mixture."

The New York Standard considers the tele-
grams indicating an alliance of France and
Russia against Austria and Prussia, not at
all probable, and presents many excellent
reasons for so saying. France is certainly
not in a condition to fight now.

Sale of the North Missouri R. R.

Telegrams from St. Louis state that the
North Missouri Railroad was sold at public
auction at the court house, on Saturday after-
noon, for \$2,000,000 cash, Norris K. Jessup,
of New York, being the successful bidder.
Thirty-five hundred shares in the St. Charles
bridge across the Missouri river, belonging to
the North Missouri Railroad Company, sold
at twenty-five dollars per share. Jessup being
the buyer. Previous to the sale of the road,
bidders were read by various parties that the
sale would be contested, and the county
court and county collector, warned the pur-
chasers that they had claims against the
road to which the purchaser is a large owner
in the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago,
Alton & St. Louis road, a heavy stock holder
in the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and largely
interested in the St. Charles bridge, over
which the North Missouri road crosses the
Missouri river at St. Charles. The amount
of the first mortgage bonds, assumed by
him, is six millions. There is also a floating
debt of about two and a half millions, making
of which it is believed, will be paid, making
of amount actually bid for the road, about
ten millions, which is said not to be more
than half its real value. It is said that the
road will continue to run in the interests of
St. Louis, and by its present managers, but
it is likely that a gap between Moberly and
the Louisiana and Alton Company, which will
give Chicago another direct connection with
the Kansas Pacific road, and a through route
to St. Louis. A petition has been filed in the
St. Louis circuit court, to set aside this sale
as fraudulent. The suit is against the board
of directors of the road. The petition is
very lengthy, and gives a full history of the
road and its management since the organiza-
tion of the company.

THE EXILED EMPEROR.

Prospective Restoration of the Bonapartes—
Stambetta, Thiers, the Bourbons
and the Revivings of Europe—What
Imperialists Think.
Among the recent arrivals from Europe in
this city is Colonel Duncan of Kentucky,
who, during his recent sojourn abroad, has
many opportunities of becoming acquainted
with the drift of public opinion, as well as
with some of the prominent actors in recent
European events. Some of the results of his
observations are told in the subjoined report
of a conversation which he had with one of
our reporters:

"Well, Colonel, it is understood that you
have visited the Emperor Napoleon at Chisle-
hurst, and the World is anxious to obtain
from you any recollection of your relations
with him which may be repeated."
"I cannot tell you much without violating
the courtesies of private life. Your cour-
tesy that it would be highly improper to repeat
any matters I heard in conversation when it
was understood, I presume, was entirely pri-
vate."

"Of course, still there are many impres-
sions which you have doubtless formed
which there is no impropriety in relating to
a public person. Is the Emperor's health sat-
isfactory at present?"
"Yes, he appeared to be in excellent
health and quite cheerful. He was on a
yachting excursion with me, and while on
board the yacht he moved about, observing
everything, enjoyed himself quite as much as
anything, perhaps more so."

"Is he in good spirits? Do you think him
dejected at the reverse of fortune?"
"He is in fair spirits and quite hopeful. I
do not think he is much disturbed at the loss
of his position, and doubtless neither he nor
the Empress would care to regain it were it
not for their son. The ingratitude of many
of those who ought to have been their friends
has indelibly impressed themselves more and
more to private life."

"What hopes is entertained of their restora-
tion? Is it not believed that the Napoleonic
era is gone up?"
"Not at all. Shortly before I left London
I dined with a member of the Imperial family,
who explained to me some of the views which
are now held by the Imperialists. It is looked
upon as certain that the Imperial government
will be restored. Everything looks favor-
able for a restoration of the Imperial power.
The governments of Europe are in favor of
it, for they see that the disturbed condition
of France is a perpetual menace to European
order; and they know that Napoleon was
able when at the head of affairs to keep the
elements of disorder under. I have gathered
the impression from many of the foreign
diplomats whom I have met abroad. It is
the opinion of our own legation that the
Emperor is likely to be restored, and that it
would be popular with the European poten-
tates."

"But do not the Imperialists recognize how
unpopular the Imperial government has be-
come?"
"Of course, but this unpopularity will dis-
appear in the light of the revelations which
M. Duvornois and others are making of what
France lost by overthrowing the empire after
September 4th. The result of the Russian
revelations must be favorable to the Emperor,
for it is clear that Russia was ready to inter-
fere in his favor but for the *dechéance*. For a
hundred other reasons it is but natural to ex-
pect a strong revulsion of feeling in favor of
the empire. The army too is strongly in his
favor."

"What is thought of the Thiers govern-
ment?"
"Everyone knows that it is only a make-
shift government and that it cannot last any
time. The chief executive is an old man
and may die at any time. That moment, if
not sooner, France will be plunged into an-
other civil war."

"You think so? Will this be a red war
again? Has Gambetta still retained his influ-
ence?"
"He is still active, and he sides with the
Republicans—that is he will advocate a re-
public of which the chief will be Leon Cam-
betta. We all know what founding a repub-
lic in France means. It is of course, the
next thing to founding a dynasty. His de-
catorial conduct just before the surrender of
Paris will be remembered by everyone. He
certainly intended a *coup d'état* then, and I
presume he has not forgotten his project."

"What backing has he?"
"On know there is a schism in the French
army at present. When the old officers were
in prison, Gambetta supplied their places
with new men. Now the old men coming
back are disgusted to find these in their
places. The veterans are attached to the em-
pire—the new men to Gambetta. That is
one source of his strength. Of course, he
will always be supported by the republicans."

"You suppose, however, that at the final
settling down the Bonapartes will return to
France and to power?"
"I have no doubt of it. Of course the em-
peror could not return now and attempt an-
other Boulogne expedition. I saw Bazaine
at Geneva last winter, and he made this very
point. He said that it was impossible for the
Emperor to return now to put himself at the
head of his army and call for the allegiance
of the French. That is not exactly the way
he will return."

"How do the Imperialists like Bazaine and
his conduct at Metz?"
"Well, they think he did all he could. As to
his fighting at Metz, Gambetta has done much
to discredit him, but he believes that history
will set him right, and a man of over sixty,
with great wealth, cares little for anything
else except the verdict of history. He fought
the battle of Gravelotte so as to win the ad-
miration of the entire Prussian staff; they
admit that nothing but their superior force
could have beaten him. As to his getting out
of Metz, the feeling now is that he could not
have done so. Changarnier has sustained
his reputation on that respect."

"What about Leobrun?"
"Well he is looked upon as a wretched
creature."

"To return to the imperial family—what
are your impressions of the Empress?"
"It is hardly necessary to observe what all
the world has recognized—that she is a
woman of great force of character. She
doubtless feels now that she has made a mis-
take in not allowing Palikao to put down the
riot which developed into the revolution. He
could have done that by shooting down five

or six hundred men. Her health is good, ex-
cept, perhaps, occasionally a slight neuralgic
affection. She is, of course, older looking
now, and, indeed so is the Emperor, but they
are both in good health and cheerful."

"Have they many visitors?"
"Yes. The royal family of England visit
them constantly. The crown Prince of
Sweden and the Russian Grand Duke in
England also visited them. The nobility to
a certain extent visit them also, but the Em-
peror does not like to receive too many, and
restricts his receptions to those who have
been intimate with him. When I was at
Chislehurst, Lady Burgrave, in whose yacht
the Emperor came over to England, was on
a visit to his Majesty."

"Arg the Napoleons popular with the
people? Is there any crushing of gaping
crowds of which it is said the Emperor com-
plains so strongly that he proposes to leave
England?"
"I saw none of it. In fact, on that occa-
sion that I have alluded, when the Em-
peror accepted an invitation for a yachting
excursion, I had an opportunity of judging
how the people felt disposed towards him.
I saw they were quite respectful. I said to
him that the English had evidently not for-
gotten his friendship for them. He said that
he had perceived that and was grateful for it."

"This feeling is pretty widespread?"
"Yes; and I may remark that in many
quarters it is looked on as a favorable omen.
The England upper classes care little for a
sinking ship or a setting sun, and if they
seek to cultivate Napoleon now it is in the
hope that he will again rise."

"How is the Prince Imperial liked?"
"Very much. He is growing up to be a
fine young fellow. He is well received at
reviews and other public gatherings. He is
studying hard. The Empress told me she
was anxious that when he was a little older
and able fully to appreciate its advantages,
he should make a tour of the United States."

"The conversation of four reports with Col.
Duncan then returned to the revolution in
Europe, and which threatened the English
Government. Colonel Duncan said that
nothing could exceed in importance the
English revolutionary movement. It was
quite clear that the Government could not
cope with the masses, who were daily be-
coming more desperate and more daring.
He said that there was no doubt that a serious
revolution was at hand. The Government,
he understood, did propose to take some
measures to conciliate the people, but no one
was satisfied that they would be successful."
N. Y. World.

Who Are Entitled to Bounty Lands.

The Commissioners of Pensions will soon
issue instructions and new regulations for
procuring bounty land warrants through that
office. The following instructions will be of
interest to many.

The acts of congress, now in force grant-
ing bounty land, entitle each of the sur-
viving persons in the following classes to a
certificate or warrant for such quantity of
land as shall make, in the whole, with what
he may have, acreage received 160 acres,
provided he shall have served a period of not
less than fourteen days to-wit:

I. Commissioned and non-commissioned
officers, musicians, and privates, whether of
the regulars, volunteers, rangers or militia,
who were regularly mustered into the service
of the United States in any of the wars in
which this country has been engaged since
1790 and prior to March 3, 1865, to-wit:

II. Commissioned and non-commissioned
officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, fiftlemen,
marines, clerks, and landmen in the
navy in any of the said wars.

III. Militia, volunteers, and State troops
of any State or Territory called into military
service, and regularly mustered therein, and
whose services have been paid by the United
States.

IV. Wagonmasters and teamsters who
have been employed under the direction of
competent authority in time of war, in the
transportation of military stores and sup-
plies.

V. Officers and soldiers of the Revolu-
tionary war, and marines, seamen, and other
persons in the naval service of the United
States during the war.

VI. Chaplains who served with the army
in the several wars of this country.

VII. Volunteers who served with the
army forces of the United States in any of
the wars mentioned, subject to military
orders, whether regularly mustered into the
service of the United States or not.

Each of the surviving persons in the fol-
lowing classes are entitled to a like certificate
for a like quantity of land, without regard to
the length of service (provided he is regular-
ly mustered into the service) to-wit:

1. Officers and soldiers who have been ac-
tually engaged in any battle in any of the
wars in which this country has been engaged
prior to the war of the rebellion.

2. Those volunteers who served at the
battle of Plattburg, in September, 1841.

3. The volunteers who served at the bat-
tle of King's Mountain, in the revolutionary
war.

4. The volunteers who served at the bat-
tle of Nickajack against the coalesced savages
of the South.

5. The volunteers who served at the at-
tack on Lexington, Delaware, by the British
fleet in the war of 1812.

In addition to these classes these acts also
extend to all Indians who served the United
States in any of their wars prior to the war
of the rebellion, and provisions of this
and all the bounty land laws heretofore pass-
ed, in the same manner and to the same ex-
tent as if the Indians had been white men.

LATEST FASHION NOTES.

Polonaises will be worn this winter.
The richest and costliest lace is the Point
d'Alencon.
Silk dresses will be trimmed with satin
this year.

Swiss muslin aprons are worn with very
dark dresses.
Pink and blue as match colors have be-
come fashionable.

The calicoes are the most satisfactory of
all English goods.
Gauze lace will be in vogue this, even
more than last year.

Our great grandmother's style of hair-
dressing is coming into fashion.
Cashmere will continue to be a favorite
wool fabric for costumes.

The new Polonaise is neat and attractive—
in a word, elegant, expensive.
The wearing of jewelry in the street, even
bracelets, is said to be coming unfashionable.

For afternoon wear in the house are the
sleeveless Zouave jackets of rich dark colors.
It is essayed to bring crimson gloves into
fashion, worn with black toilettes; doubtful
taste.

Shawls of domestic manufactures are at-
tractive this year. Cost half as much as im-
ported. ed.
Handsome shawls are the Ottoman repped
shawls, in reversible stripes of bright Roman
silver.

Silver heels, hallow and filled with shot are
affected by some Eastern belles.
A new style of earring is in the shape of
a padlock, having the nails represented by
large diamonds.

Radimir silk (or widow's silk), to be worn
when bonnet and cape are being left off,
is a lustreless silk of the deepest black.
Lady's walking suit—The skirt of a black
silk dress, with low waist and short sleeves,
is trimmed with gathered flounces, which are
set on with a heading. The overskirt and
high haque waist, with flowing sleeves, are
made of striped grenadine, trimmed with silk
fringe.

Square shawls folded double and worn in
scarf fashion will prevail during the first
cool months.
Give me of the robe of pride
Clothe me with modesty."
Were the words sung by a Louisville choir as
a lady, whose dress was white satin and point
lace, with a long train carried by a page,
passed up the aisle.

An entirely new style of arranging the
hair is to be adopted soon. The old French
twist in the back is to be revived, but rendered
more graceful by a plait or cable of hair sur-
rounding it, dropping low on the nape of the
neck. A coronet of hair is to take the place
of the Pompadour roll, and from beneath the
coronet light curls and frizzettes are to fall on
the forehead. Four long curls, two on
each side, are to fall on the neck and
shoulders from beneath the braid or cable.
The temple hair is to be brushed high and
smooth.