AVANT COURIER.

BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

WEDNESDAY, : SEPTEMBER 27, 1871.

WHAT MAKES A MAN.

Not numerous years, nor lengthened life,
Not pretty children and a wife,
Not pins and chains and fancy rings,
Nor any such like trumpery things;
Not pipe, cigar nor bottled wine,
Nor liberty with Kings to dine;
For gout, nor boots, nor yet a hat,
A dandy vest, or trim cravat;
Nor all the world's wealth laid in store;
Nor Misters, Rev'rend, Sir, nor Squire,
With titles that the memory tire;
Nor ancestry tracked back to Will,
Who went from Normandy to kill;
Not Latin, Greek nor Hebrew lore,
Not thousand volumes rambled o'er,
Nor Biddle's folio nor May der's page,
Nor crowns that deck the royal race;
These all united never can
Avail to make a single man.

A truthful soul, a loving mind,
Full of affection for its kind;
A helper of the human race,
A seeker of beauty and of grace;
A spirit firm, erect and free,
That never basely bends the knee;
That will not bear a feather's weight
Of slavery's chains for small or great;
That truly speaks of God within,
And never makes a league with sin;
That snaps the fetters despots make,
And loves the truth for its own sake;
That worships God, and him alone;
That trembles not at tyrant's nod—
A soul that fears no one but God,
And thus can smile at curses and ban;
This is the soul that makes the man.

The Coming Crisis in England.

It must be evident to those who have carefully studied the history of the country and the character of the people that England is now passing through what may be termed a transition state which is likely to end in a total or partial revolution of her political and social system. We do not believe this revolution will come speedily, for in that ancient empire where all institutions of church and state are hedged about by the growth of centuries, where musty precedents, immemorial privileges, and hard-headed prejudices have moulded themselves into an unwritten law, stout enough to resist almost any assault; and where the temperament of a somewhat phlegmatic race naturally prefers a deal of patient endurance rather than take the chances of an organic change, it is not to be anticipated that events will culminate as rapidly as in new communities or among a more excitable population. But that the crisis, beneficient or disastrous in its results, is approaching, and at no rapid pace, seems to us as certain as anything in the future of such a nature can be. The Angto-Saxon blood is slow, but when once thoroughly roused it burns steadily, and never yet has failed to triumph over all opposition. The student who has examined intelligently and impartially the earlier annals of England, finds that while the people wore with indifferent grace for generations the yoke of the Plantagenets, the Tudors and the Stuarts, there could be heard from time to time significant mutterings beneath the surface, which betokened the gradual awakening of the masses, and the crystallization of those hidden forces which when once combined and set in motion are omnipotent. Small attention was paid to these by Elizabeth or James I, but when the illfated Charles attempted to assert the same kingly prerogative which had been conceeded to his predecessors, he was confronted and conquered by a united people, of whose wisdom and determination he knew nothing until they had crushed him. The excesses, and more particularly the religious fanaticism of the Commonwealth, induced the nation to accept Charles II, his follies and vices, and bear with him and them to the end; but when James II sought to play the tyrant, himself and his dynasty were driven into perpetual exile. The impetus given by the revolutions of 1648 and 1688 has not been lost. The changes and reforms effected have been so small comparatively, and scattered through so many years, that when viewed singly they attract little attention; but when we look at them in the aggregate the advance has been enormous. From the beginning of the reign of the first George until now, is but a little more than a century and a half; yet what a difference there is between the England of 1714 and the England of 1871! The machinery of government has undergone nearly complete re-organization, and the principles which now control the action of the Crown and ministry, are as wide apart from the principles which prevailed then as can be well imagined. But as we approach the present era, it will be observed that the progress has been vastly accelerated, and the phases of political development have succeeded each other far more rapidly than ever before. The horrors of the French Revolution of 1789 retarded the growth of liberal ideas, but since then they have marched forward at a rate which has more than compensated for that delay. The number and variety of abuse swept away since 1825, is an evidence that England has kept as nearly abreast of the instincts of the age as her system of government will allow her to do; but it is also an evidence that she has about reached a point where further progress is impossible unless this system is remodeled. And herein lies the plainest proof of the impending crisis. In spite of the improvements in their social condition—in spite of the increasing liberality of the aristocratic classes—in spite of the promptness with which the Queen seconds every project tending to benefit her subjects, and in spite of the difference paid to the rights and privileges of the commonalty by every parliament, it is apparent to the most careless eye, that the people of England, taken as a whole, are far from satisfied, and bent upon demanding more than any monarchial government can give. That the rulers feel and fear this dissatisfaction of the populace, is plain. Twenty years ago the workingmen's meetings which lately met in Hyde Park to indorse the Parisian Commune, would have been dispersed by the police, and if necessary, charged upon by her majesty's guards. But to-day they are allowed to assemble their thousands in the heart of London, and pass resolutions of the most incendiary character, without molestation. Neither Queen nor Ministers dare interfere with these representatives of an element which is no longer a faction, but a great and growing party. The exact creed of this party cannot perhaps be accurately ascertained, but here are one or two pregnant facts which underlie it.

The population of England at the time of the Norman conquest is estimated at about 1,500,000, and of these there were 45,706 land owners. Now there is a population of 20,000,000, and only 30,000 landowners. The landed proprietors are fewer by some 10,000 than they were eight hundred years ago when the population was one-fifteenth of what it now is, and fewer by some 135,000 than they were two hundred years ago, when the population was at most a fourth of what it now is.

When simple, undeniable statistics like these are presented to the people, the effect is profound and permanent. The working classes of England comprising, of course, the bulk of the inhabitants, feel that they are in a position but little removed from absolute serfdom; that they are merely permitted to live on the soil which their industry has made valuable, with scarcely the remotest chance of ever acquiring ownership, unless it be the narrow domain of six feet by two. The aristocracy are absorbing more and more of the land; capital is becoming more and more powerful; plebeians and labor are becoming weaker and weaker every day. Is it strange that the masses are restless and uneasy, and clamor for a redress of that they consider great grievance? Would it not be exceeding strange if it were otherwise? The government is disposed to concede all it can to this outside pressure; the Irish church has been disestablished, the English church will follow the same path shortly, and a few weeks since it was debated in Parliament whether it would not be well to condemn Buckingham Palace and its grounds for the use of the public. These are signs of the times, full of deep meaning; showing that the monarchy is falling back, and the people advancing. One concession paves the way for another, and when and where is the final stand to be made? England, perhaps, has not much to fear from the calamity which the author of the "Battle of Dorking" has pictured so graphically, but she is threatened with convulsions at home compared with which foreign invasion is the merest child's play. Nor do we see how the supremest wisdom or the most dauntless courage can avert the danger. It must be met, let the result be what it may.—*Mo. Republican.*

CHEAP HAPPINESS.—A wealthy epicure applied to an Arabian doctor for a perscription that would restore his body to health, and give happiness to his mind. The physician advised him to exchange shirts with a man who was perfectly contented with his lot; whereupon the patient set out on a journey in pursuit of such a person. After many months spent without accomplishing his object, he was told of a certain cobbler of whom every one spoke as a model of contentment and happiness. Pursuing the direction given, the traveler was at length rewarded with the sight of the cobbler enjoying a comfortable nap on a board. Without ceremony he was aroused from his slumbers and the important interrogatory, whether he was contented with his lot, was answered in the affirmative.

"Then," said the seeker after happiness, "I have one small boon to ask at your hands. It is that you exchange shirts with me, that by this means I also may become contented and happy."

"Most gladly would I accede to your request," replied the cobbler, "but—"

"Nay, refuse me not," interrupted the man of wealth; "any sum that thou mayst name shall be thine."

"I seek not wealth," said the cobbler, "but—but—"

"But what?"

"The truth is—*I have no shirt!*"

THE DEACON'S RETORT.—The deacon was not very much behind if the following story be true: In a small town on the Schuykill river there is a church in which the singing had run down. It had been led many years by one of the deacons, whose voice and musical powers had been gradually failing. One evening the clergyman gave out the hymn, which was in an odd measure, rather harder than usual, and the deacon led off. Upon its conclusion the minister rose and said: "Brother B—— will please repeat the hymn, as I cannot pray after such singing." The deacon very composedly pitched into another tune, and the clergyman proceeded with his prayer. Having finished, he took up the book to give the second hymn, when he was interrupted by the deacon gravely getting up and saying, in a voice audible to the whole congregation: "Will Mr.—— make another prayer? It would be impossible for me to sing after such a prayer as that!"

A PERPETUAL CANDLE.—The perpetual candle is the name of a useful contrivance which has lately been introduced in this country from Russia. It consists of a small tube, within which is placed a close fitting wick, soaked with kerosene. This tube is screwed into a candlestick, and fits inside another tube made of white china, and resembling closely a candle in external appearance, the whole having the look of an ordinary candle and candlestick. By heating the top of the brass tube the kerosene-soaked wick generates a gas and gives a fine blaze through a number of small apertures in the end of the tube. By this simple and ingenious arrangement, it is said, a good light is furnished at a cost of one cent for five hours. Besides the point of economy, it is thought that the use of kerosene in this manner will be entirely free from danger of explosion.

Dr. GUY, an Englishman, is calculating the average duration of life of the wealthy classes, arrived at the very surprising result, with regard to adults, that the higher their position in the social scale, the more unlimited their means, the less also the probability of a long life. We have been so long accustomed to consider the possession of riches the best guarantee of physical welfare, that many will be surprised to hear from Guy, that "the probability of the duration of life lessens, with regard to the adults in each class of the population, in the same degree as the beneficial impulse for occupation is lacking. If a person who for a long time has lived an active life retires from business, it may be taken for granted, with a probility of ten to one, that he has seized the most effective means to shorten his life."

CRACKED WHEAT.—For a pint of the cracked grain, have two quarts of water boiling in a smooth iron pot, over a quick fire; stir the wheat slowly; boil fast, and stir constantly for the first half hour of cooking, or until it begins to thicken and "pop up;" then lift from the quick fire, and place the pot where the wheat will cook slowly for an hour longer. Keep it covered closly, stir now and then, and be careful not to let it burn at the bottom.

Wheat cooked thus, is much sweeter and richer than when left to soak and simmer for hours, as many think neccessary. White wheat cooks the easiest. When ready to dish out, have your molds moistened with cold water, cover lightly, and set in a cool place. A handful of raisins added with the wheat is nice. Eat warm or cold, with milk and sugar.—*Herald of Health.*

A Singular Georgian Custom.

But perhaps one of the most singular customs of this beautiful and brave race is the blessing of the waters, which takes place in January. Alexander Dumas witnessed this once in the journey through the country. Snow having fallen on the mountains, whose distant peaks gleamed white against the sky, the air was chilly; yet all who descended to the Koura River were dressed in summer clothing. To make the contrast more striking, the river bore through its green banks cakes of ice which it had brought from the cold heights of the central region.

About 200 fanatics had assembled to throw themselves into the stream, and take a bath which they believed would wash away their sins. Several battalions of Russian troops, in bright uniform, lined the gravelly shore, while two batteries of artillery crowned the bank, ready to fire a salve the moment of the benediction. A grand tent of blue cloth was erected on the shore, and a plank run out over and just above the stream. The entire clergy, with the archbishop at their head, all clothed in dazzling costumes, were grouped on either side of the bank. A multitude of spectators covered the balconies and terraces, the gay and variegated colors giving the human mass the appearance of a vast mosaic, while the town, from its amphitheatre of hills in the background, looked quietly down on the strange yet magnificent spectacle. The archbishop and clergy at length slowly advanced to the central tent. Immediately the poor sinners took off their clothing—the bell struck twelve, when the cannon thundered forth their salute—the battalion fired a rolling volley, the trumpets blared, and the military band struck up a stirring air. The archbishop then advanced to the brink and dipped the double cross in the water. This was the signal for the stripped sinners to plunge in, and one after another they sank in the icy flood. Some could not stand the cold, and with chattering teeth paddled back speedily as possible to the shore; but the greater part, considering this sinful, took a regular bath. This was all. The shivering wretches at length crawled out one after another, the crowd slowly dispersed, and the ceremony was over. There seems no reason why midwinter should be chosen for it, except that the colder the weather the greater the expiation.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD IN RUSSIA.—Robert Fairlie, an English engineer, identified from the first with the narrow gauge in Europe, writes that the experiments made in Russia are successful; and as an evidence gives the fact that trains of 345 tons are hauled by light engines over light rails up an incline of one in eighty-five miles—154 tons of the whole amount carried being paying freight. This is 278 paying tons for every one of dead weight. The proportion of paying to dead weight is one to one—so that, as Mr. Fairlie puts it, while Russian narrow gauge roads carry 254 tons in 93 tons of cars, we require 254 tons of cars at least to give the same results. Mr. Fairlie gives it as his deliberate opinion that the engine bearing his name, with light rolling stock on a two-foot gauge, will perform a greater service than the broad gauge road in the United States, and be a great saving besides.

The most ancient books are the Pentateuch of Moses, and the poems of Homer and Hesiod. The first printed books were printed on one side only, the leaves being pasted back to back. During the reign of Edward VI, 1552, books of astronomy and geometry were ordered to be burned, as being infected with magic.—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

J. ELLIS, New York. S. E. DAVIS, L. SPERLING, Bozeman.

ELLIS, DAVIS & SPERLING,

MERCHANTS.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIzens of Bozeman and Gallatin Valley generally to the fact that we have as

Large Stock of Merchandise

AS EVER BROUGHT TO GALLATIN VALLEY,

Which we will sell

For Cash at Helena Prices,

Consisting of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

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Hats and Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CHILDREN'S SHOES,

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY WARE,

GLASS WARE.

LIQUORS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS,

STATIONERY.

All of which we will sell

At the Lowest Cash Price.

We can afford to sell cheaper than other houses, as a member of the firm stays in New York, and we have an agent in California.

Call and examine our goods and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as we have the

Best Assortment in Bozeman.

Two doors below the BRICK HOTEL.

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We are prepared to execute

In a Superior Manner

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

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Having the very

Latest Improved Facilities,

We are enabled to do work at almost

EASTERN PRICES.

We have on hand a good stock of

PRINTERS' STATIONERY,

Of Every Description,

And we respectfully ask the business men of Bozeman to give us a trial in this department.

SECOND ANNUAL

FAIR!

—OF THE—

MONTANA AGRICULTURAL

MINERAL AND

MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION,

TO COMMENCE AT HELENA

Monday, September 25th, 1871,

AND CONTINUE ONE WEEK.

Assurances received from all parts of the Territory justify the Directors in announcing that this will be the

Finest Exhibition

EVER HELD IN MONTANA!

Races Every Day!

In which the very best stock in the Territory will participate.

THE DISPLAY OF

Agricultural Products

Promises to be particularly fine.

PROGRAMME.

MONDAY—Entry of stock and articles for exhibition; at two p. m., opening address by

REV. L. B. WOOLFOLK.

At 3 p. m., running race, one mile dash, for a purse of $300; at 4 p. m., trotting race, mile dash for a citizens' purse of $400.

TUESDAY—Continuation of entries; at 3 p. m., trotting race, mile heats, best three in five for a purse of $350.

WEDNESDAY—Continuation of entries until noon; at 1 p. m., examination of sheep, hogs and poultry; at 3 p. m., running race, two miles and repeat, for a purse of $400.

THURSDAY—At 10 a. m. grand trial for testing strength of draft horses and oxen; at 2 p. m., grand parade of all the stock on exhibition; at 3 p. m. running race, 4 mile dash, for a purse of $400.

FRIDAY—At 10 a. m., examination of roadsters, saddle horses, cattle, and all other stock and articles not previously examined, and awarding of premiums; at 2 p. m. grand exhibition of ladies' equestrianism for two splendid prizes—to the best lady rider will be given an elegant tea set, valued at $75; to the second best lady rider will be given a pair of vases, valued at $25; at 3 p. m., running race, mile heats, best two in three, for a purse of $400.

SATURDAY—Reports of committees and awarding of premiums continue; at 3 p. m., trotting race, **ten mile dash, for a purse of $700**—$200 of said purse having been contributed by the citizens of Helena.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Subsequent to the publication of the pamphlets containing premium list and programme, it was decided by the Board of Directors that horses participating in the running race on Monday, should be weighted as follows, viz: Midnight Belle, 108 lbs.; Backskin, 100 lbs.; Humming Bird, 95 lbs.; all other horses 85 lbs. In all other races the Board of Directors will equalize the weights at their discretion.

A BAND OF MUSIC

Will be in attendance during every day of the Fair.

☞ Stage lines throughout the Territory will carry visitors to the Fair at greatly reduced rates.

Pamphlets containing premium list, rules, regulations, and other information, may be obtained by application to either of the subscribers.

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HELENA, M. T.,

Extending from Main to Jackson Streets,

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Accommodations Unsurpassed and Charges Reasonable.

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Dry Goods,

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QUEENSWARE,

TINWARE,

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

Furnishing Goods

Choice Liquors,

CARPETINGS,

HATS AND CAPS,

DRUGS,

VARNISH AND PAINTS.

L. M. BLACK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

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BOZEMAN, M. T.

Just Received!

—THE—

LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

GOODS

Ever Brought to the Mountains

AND MORE TO ARRIVE!

Every Department

COMPLETE!

EVERYTHING

NEEDED IN A

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At Lower Prices than Ever Before Offered in this Market.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, TINWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Furnishing Goods

CARPETINGS,

Outfitting Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE RANCHMAN

Will always find a full supply of

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Will at all times find every description of

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Are invited to call and examine our full line of

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Will find a complete assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

And the very latest styles of

Ready-Made Clothing.

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TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

At the Highest Market Price.

I offer to the trade goods at a small advance on Eastern prices, and parties by inquiring will find them

BELOW HELENA PRICES.

RE-ENDORSED AND PRESCRIBED BY more leading Physicians than any other tonic or stimulant now in use. They are A SURE PREVENTIVE of Fever and Ague, Intermittent, Bilious, and all disorder arising from Miasmatic causes. They are highly recommended as an anti dyspeptic, and in cases of indigestion are invaluable as an Aperient and Restorative, and in cases of General Debility they have never in a single instance failed in producing the most happy results. They are particularly BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES, strengthening the body, invigorating the mind, and giving tone and elasticity to the whole system. The HOME BITTERS are compounded with the greatest care, and no Tonic Stimulant has ever been offered to the public SO PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, and at the same time combining so many remedial agents, endorsed by the medical fraternity as the best known to Pharmacopoeia. It costs little to give them a fair trial, and

Every Family Should Have A Bottle.

In Chicago the HOME BITTERS are on hand for as superior to any now in use by G A Mariner, Analytical Chemist; James V Z Blaney, M D; Prof Chemistry, Rush Medical College; H S Hahn, M D; B McVicar, M D; J B Walker, M D; Norman S Burns, M D; T S Hoyne, M D; and R Lapham M D.

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In St. Louis, Eno Sander, P H D., Analytical Chemist, pronounces the Home Bitters as superior to the celebrated Hostetter's and they have also the following endorsement of the medical profession in St. Louis:

St. Louis, July, 1870.

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KEEPS constantly on hand and manufactures to order

Custom-Made Boots,

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Of every description done. If you want your soles reconstructed, bring them along. 1-1

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CHEAP PRICES AND GOOD FARE.

The tables are supplied with everything to be had in the market and country. The culinary department is presided over by

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Comfortable Rooms and Good Beds.

TERMS:

Board, per week	$8 00
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