THE AVANT COURIER.

VOLUME 1. BOZEMAN, MONTANA TERRITORY, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1872. NUMBER 33

THE AVANT COURIER,

IS ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY,

AT BOZEMAN, GALLATIN COUNTY, M. T.

JOSEPH WRIGHT,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

One year, in advance or during the first q'r	$6 00
One year, payable after the first quarter	8 00
Six months, in advance	3 00
" " during term of subscription	4 00
Three months, invariably in advance	2 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

TIME.	1 Card	1 Square	2 Squares	¼ Column	½ Column	¾ Column	1 Column
1 Time	$2	$3	$5	$7	$10	$20	$
2 Time	3	5	6	10	15	25	40
3 Time	4	6	8	12	17	30	47
1 Month	5	8	10	14	18	35	55
2 Months	6	10	12	18	30	45	75
3 Months	7	12	18	25	40	60	90
6 Months	9	18	30	40	60	80	140
1 Year	15	25	40	55	75	120	225

A Card is Five Lines; a Square Ten Lines, of this type.

Local Notices 25 cents per line for the first insertion and 15 cents for each additional insertion.

☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, and all Job Printing when the work delivered.

Printing! Printing,

IN EVERY STYLE OF THE ART,

Neatly Executed at this Office.

DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL OFFICERS OF MONTANA.

OFFICE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Governor	M. F. POTTS	Virginia City
Secretary	J. E. CALLAWAY	" "
Chief Justice	D. S. WADE	Helena.
Associate Justices	JOHN T. MURPHY	Virginia City
	HIRAM KNOWLES	Deer Lodge.
U. S. Dist. Att'y	C. HEDGES	Helena.
Surveyor General	JOHN E. BLAINE	Helena.
Register of Lands	ADD. H. SANDERS	Helena.
Receiver "	R. F. MAY	Helena.
Sup't Indian Affrs	JASPER A. VIALL	Helena.
U. S. Marshal	WM. F. WHEELER	Helena.
Assessor Int. Rev.	L. B. CHURCH	Helena.
Collector " "	S. L. WATSON	Helena.
Collector Customs	W. W. JOHNSON	Helena.
U. S. Commissior	E. W. CARPENTER	Helena.

Times and Places for Holding Courts in the Territory of Montana.

SUPREME COURT.

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

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

First District—At Virginia City first Monday in April, second Monday in July, and second Monday in November.

Second District—At Deer Lodge, third Monday in April, first Monday in September, and first Monday in December.

Third District—At Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in July, and fourth Monday in October.

TERRITORIAL COURTS.

First District—In Madison County, at Virginia City, first Monday in April, second Monday in July, and second Monday in November.

In Gallatin County, at Bozeman, first Monday in March and fifth Monday in October.

In Jefferson County, at Radersburg, second Monday in May, and first Monday in October.

Second District—Deer Lodge County, at Deer Lodge City, third Monday in April, first Monday in September, and first Monday in December.

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

In Beaver Head County, Bannack, first Monday in June, and third Monday in October.

Third District—In Lewis and Clark County, at Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in July, and fourth Monday in October.

In Meagher County, fourth Monday in May and fourth Monday in November.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

EDWARDS & VIVION,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

BOZEMAN, M. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.

☞ Collections promptly attended to. ☜

A. G. P. GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RADERSBURG, M. T.

SAMUEL WORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T.

Will practice in all courts of Montana Territory.

J. J. DAVIS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

Will practice in all courts of Montana Territory.

H. F. WILLIAMS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

BOZEMAN, MONTANA,

Will practice in all Courts of the Territory. 1-1

M. C. PAGE, *Radersburg.* G. S. COLEMAN, *Bozeman.*

PAGE & COLEMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

BOZEMAN AND RADERSBURG, M. T.

Will practice in all Courts of Montana.

J. H. D. STREET. CHAS. W. TURNER.

STREET & TURNER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office Court House building, BOZEMAN, M. T.

Special attention paid to collecting claims, and to entries of land in Gallatin County under the Homestead and Pre-emption Acts. Plats, records and weekly reports can be seen at our office. 1-1

DON L. RYAN,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

At his residence on Middle Creek. 4

REFITTED AND REFURNISHED!

GUY HOUSE,

A. D. HAWKS, Prop'r,

Corner of Main and Black Sts.,

BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

HAVING taken charge of this popular hotel, and refitted, refurnished and thoroughly overhauled the same, I am prepared to offer superior accommodations to the public.

WM. WARD,

BUTCHER,

Main Street, next door to Kiyus Saloon,

BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

Keeps constantly on hand

Meat, Game, Fish,

—AND—

All Kinds of Choice Vegetables.

Everything usually found in a good market always on hand, and

I CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

1-1 WM. WARD.

Family Market

AT THE OLD STAND

Main Street, Bozeman, Montana

PERKINS & STONE, Proprietors.

Fish, Game, Domestic Meats and Vegetables

Constantly on hand, at reasonable prices.

E. F. JOHNSON,

In Brunett's Brick Building,

Opposite Guy House,

BOZEMAN, M. T.

Dealer in

HARDWARE,

TOOLS, STOVES, TINWARE

AND

Wagon Timber.

In fact everything kept in a well assorted

Hardware Store.

I offer to the people of Gallatin Valley goods in my line at much lower figures than the same were ever before offered in this market. Prices as low as the same goods can be bought at Helena or Virginia City. Call and examine goods and prices.

JAMES H. GALLOP. M. L. SPEAR.

GALLOP & SPEAR,

Gallatin City, M. T.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

Farmers' Supplies, Etc.

The highest price paid for

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE

The above firm have lately erected a fine store building at Gallatin City, and have it well filled with goods, and intend keeping a full stock always on hand.

Will give the Produce Market their special attention.

and the farmers of Gallatin and Willow creek will have no cause to go further than the Three Forks to supply themselves with

Groceries and Merchandise.

☞ M. L. Spear, Justice of the Peace for Gallatin City Precinct, has his office in the building, and is prepared to attend to all legal business in that line. 1-10 1y

HENRY MILLER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Boots and Shoes,

MAIN STREET, BOZEMAN, M. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand and manufactures to order

Custom-Made Boots,

Warranted to fit, and made of the best material

JOB WORK

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

JUST RECEIVED.

A complete assortment of Trimmings, Ribbons, Etc., at

ELLIS, DAVIS & SPERLING'S.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

The population of Salt Lake City is 19,029.

There are still 1,000 tons of wheat and 980 tons of barley in the Napa warehouses.

Grass Valley has been favored with sixty-three inches of rain during the season.

Trains now go over the bridge across the Sacramento river at Tehama.

Monster sea turtles are abundant in San Diego bay.

There are 1,122,480 acres sown in wheat in the San Joaquin Valley, which ought to give 15,000,000 bushels of grain.

A new town, called Forrestville, has been laid out eight miles from Sebastopol, Sonoma county.

The mining situation is represented as being most promising. Water, water everywhere!

Healdsburg is one of the live towns of California. Buildings are going up by the score.

The reports from the various agricultural districts continue to be of the most cheering tone.

W. F. Byrne, of Lewis county, Washington Territory, is inaugurating a scheme for colored emigration from California and the Eastern States.

Rev. T. S. Dunn, of the Methodist Church, Oakland, preached a sermon on Sunday evening on the recent earthquake in Inyo county, and the congregation contributed $24 for the suffering at Lone Pine.

The people of Jacksonville, Lassen county, did a very nice thing, a few days since. They turned out and sowed some fifty acres of land for Mrs. Dobyns, a neighbor of theirs. They performed the labor and supplied the seed entirely at their own expense.

The Marysville Appeal says that during the recent heavy shock of earthquake in that city a party were playing pool in Schwab's billiard rooms. One of the party had the sixteen ball, and just as he played the first shock occurred, throwing down all the pins. He immediately claimed pool, and the other players were too much frightened to dispute the claim or to notice that he did not really make a pin.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Good workmen throughout Germany do not average as wages over three dollars a week.

There are said to be 1,500,000 of people in Germany who speak the English language.

Twenty thousand women gain a living in Switzerland by working in the watch factories.

A telegraph cable between Cuba and Mexico will probably be laid this month.

St. Louis claims an increase of 40,000 in population since the last census.

The snow is thirty feet deep in some parts of Canada.

Twenty-three inches is considered the proper size for a young lady's waist at the present day, when small, wasp-like waists are no longer admired.

An old proverb says that it takes three kingdoms to make a glove—Spain to provide the kid, France to cut, and England to sew it.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress wiping out all duty upon tea and coffee. This law will take effect on July 1st.

City street improvements are being inaugurated in London, the consumation of which will aggregate a cost of $10,000,000.

The outlaw Hildebrand, who was lynched lately in Missouri, writes to inform the dissatisfied public that he still lives.

The Odd Fellows' lodges of New York State contributed over $13,000 for the relief of the Western sufferers.

A St. Louis gambler recently suffered to the amount of $27,000 at the hands of a Chicago expert.

Wheat culture has languished in Texas since the war. No wheat is now exported from the State.

The French National Assembly proposes to cure the people of drunkenness by a fine for the first offense, and imprisonment for the second, and deprivation of electoral rights for the third.

New Hampshire has a female preacher, who, after laboring all the week, brings forth one of Henry Ward Beecher's sermons on Sunday, and delivers it to her suffering congregation.

A New York chemist has lately shown that fifty per cent. of the vinegar sold in large cities, is made from chemicals so poisonous as to gradually undermine the consumer's health.

There are over seventy well organized Republican clubs in England; the aggregate number of members has already reached nearly forty thousand, and is still increasing.

The largest rope in the world has been completed in Birbingham. It is about six miles long, five and a quarter inches in circumference and weighs over sixty tons.

So fatal has mining become in the coal districts in England that one person in every three engaged in it is said to die annually. This is a fearful percentage.

A new style opera cloak is of white cloth completely covered with embroidery in gold or silver braid or both combined. The effect by gaslight is dazzling.

The establishment of free libraries in many of the large manufacturing centres of England, as a means of counteracting the effects of the omnipresent gin and beer shops, has produced a gratifying result in that direction.

Freedom and education go hand and hand together. There are now in Rome twenty-two public schools and an aggregate attendance of six thousand. It was but a year since no public school was to be found in the Eternal City.

A Washington woman publishes a letter of Henry Clay, dated 1832, on the proposal to devote the surplus revenue of the country to building a Pacific railroad. Under the tariff then proposed, he thought the revenues would never raise a sufficient surplus to build it.

Middletown, Conn., is erecting a soldiers' monument to cost $2,000. It will be in the form of a pedestal, surmounted by a soldier, eight feet high, and the granite pedestal will contain all the names of the soldiers and seamen from the town who fell in the late war.

PECULIARITIES OF POLITICIANS.

What Sumner, Schurz, and the President do to Support Health—The Man Who Smokes, and Those Who Drink—Temperance and Billiards.

[From the Herald of Health.]

Everybody knows that the President is a smoker, and a tremendous one, too. He told me that while he was in the field he smoked literally all the time; but that in civil life, confined to the house as he is many hours in the day, he has been obliged to reduce the number of cigars that he allows himself. Especially in walking does he smoke. He takes his solitary walk regularly every day, and graduates the length of his walk to the length of his cigar. When John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State and President, he set an example of care for health, with reference to bathing. Every morning, early, during the summer months, he took his plunge into the Potomac. In that form of hydrophatic zeal, the present occupant of the White House certainly does not imitate Mr. Adams. The Executive Mansion enables him to take his ablutions in a more private and a more agreeable manner than by a swim in the great river. But President Grant has another habit, which is very wholesome, both for mind and body—he believes in the sanitary value of an occasional journey, a trip to the seaside, a run across the continent.

It is hard to find fault, even in the mildest fashion, with a man like Mr. Colfax. His sudden and alarming illness last year led to a pretty wide discussion of his health and habits. Some very ridiculous and false things were published on the subject. Mr. Colfax has always been a very healthy man. He believes in health. He has tried to take care of his health. He is a jolly and an eloquent advocate of the sanitary value of constant cheerfulness, of resistance to bother and worry, of the avoidance of personal quarrels, of moderation in ambition, of living at peace with God and man. Moreover, he takes all the exercise he can get in rapid walking about Washington; he is very temperate in eating; and all his life he has wholly abstained from intoxicating drinks.

Charles Sumner is a prodigy of physical endurance. I have it from his own lips that for many years, indeed for nearly his whole life, he has worked fourteen hours a day. He has never been a smoker. He lives "generously," and in a very temperate fashion, is a wine drinker. In his younger days he was a famous pedestrian, striking off for his dozen miles without the least difficulty. He has given all that up. He literally takes no exercise. Living so heartily, working so laboriously, shut up to his pen and his books for so many hours, it is astonishing how he keeps so well. But he is a man who will go suddenly when he does go.

Senator Schurz is another interesting figure in the Senate. What are his health habits? A glance shows you a noble physical endowment. He has a muscular, active, vital frame. All his movements are quick and vigorous; and with proper care he ought to have length of days and great honor. As to drinking and smoking, he is a thorough German—if we may still say that Germany has any monopoly of these graces. I mean especially that he has a German's faith in beer, and a German's ability to flash intellectual light from the midst of dense clouds of tobacco smoke. His greatest peril lies in excess of work. Such a brain as his cannot lie idle; nay, it is a despotic member, dominating the whole man and trampling on the gospel of rest and sleep. Senator Schurz works very late at night, even till 1 and 2 o'clock. For exercise he has a fine plan. He has taken a house about two miles from the Capitol, and resolutely walks the whole distance both going and coming.

Mr. Boutwell is a man of medium size, of wiry frame, self-possessed and temperate in all things. He takes good care of himself, especially depending on billiards for exercise. For that game he has a passion, and amid the click balls he eases his mind of the cares of state.

THE POTATO.

Yes, my dear, you are entirely right in your conjecture—the potato has had a hard time of it. Like every other famous personage, it was at first ignored, then persecuted, then tolerated, till at last it was in everybody's mouth. "How did the Europeans get along without potatoes?" Julius Caesar, wrapped in his toga, fell at the base of Pompey's pillar before potatoes were invented; the holy Crusades were undertaken without a potatoe in the commissary department; and even the much-suffered Mary of England saw the executioner's axe before she ever saw this famous esculent. How did the famishing millions defend themselves from the guant wolf, before the reign of Elizabeth? The potatoe is a native of the American continent, but was naturalized in England about the year 1285, under the patronage of sir Walter Raleigh—the godfather, also, of tobacco, Harlot, the keen-eyed scholar and historian of Raleigh's expedition, gathered in that part of Virginia which is now North Carolina, large quantities of potatoes, maize and tobacco; and Bancroft says the records of the voyage show that "the tuberous roots of the potato were found, when boiled, to be very good food." Specimens were sent back to the Queen. The first crop was grown on Sir Walter's estate in Youghill, Ireland—whence the name, Irish potato—The new tuber crept slowly into Europe, meeting everywhere with the greatest opposition. As tea had been lampooned and prohibited by law twenty years earlier, and as the introduction of coffee had been denounced as a conspiracy to poison the people, so the abhorrence of the potato plant was generally in England and universal in France. Scientific men set forth its deadly qualities, and the most malicious of its opponents asked, "Why form plants coarse and delectable either from the land of the lean upon us?" It was in vain that the royal thinker, Louis XVI., tremulously wore a blossom in his buttonhole. That week monarch had not strength enough in even plant a potato in the confidence of his people. But Drake and Parmentier and Raleigh pressed the introduction gently, and at last, during the course of the revolution, potatoes for food were accepted by the peasantry from the Tuileries.

When you plant fresh dig the holes scarce days before hand that the fresh earth may be acted upon by the sun and air as long as possible.

BEWARE OF THE WIDOWS.

Beware of the widows! the sages have said;
They toy with the heart and they feel with the head;
But of all the widows a youngster may know,
Let him shun most of all, sparkling Widow Cliquot!

That head-dress of silver—neck slender and fine!
That throat whence out-gushes a spirit divine!
How she tosses her dress! It is queenly! but O!
You had better beware of the Widow Cliquot!

She will dance like a bubble in amber and beads!
In gushing she's ready—at popping she leads!
With mirth and gay laughing, she'll ever overflow;
Then beware! O, beware, of the Widow Cliquot!

When she's mirrored in crystal, 'tis brighter for her
And her kisses are sweet as the coy virgin's were!
While she toys with your heart, to your head she will go!
Then beware of the widow!—the Widow Cliquot!

AN Illinois postmaster holds a letter for postage with the following inspription:

"Charles Augustus, the web-footed scrub,
To whom this letter must go,
Is chopping wordwood for his grub,
In Silver City, Idaho.

"How blest the man who nothing has,
He careth naught for robbers;
But he who keeps his stock too long,
Gets 'euchred' by the 'jobbers'!"

AN UNHAPPY THOUGHT.

"A friend in need's a friend indeed!"
This really is great trash,
For I've a friend, and he's in need,
And always wanting cash.

LIGHT AND LIVELY.

One of our music dealers announces in his window a sentimental song: "Thou hast Loved Me and Left Me for twenty-five cents."

A detective received a letter through the post-office a few days ago containing crusts from the pustules of a small-pox patient, with the message that "if these did not fix him, something else would.

It has just been ascertained that the words "no cards" accompanying a marriage notice signify that the wedded pair don't play poker; but that won't probably keep them from amusing themselves with other articles of household furniture, such as plates, cups and saucers, and three-legged stools.

A young man in a fashionable boarding house up town incurred the serious displeasure of his landlady, one day last week, because when she asked him if he would have a little more milk, he replied—"that's too thin." It was the same young man who said of boarding house bread,

"Tis but a little faded flour."

An old bachelor who sent a lock of his hair and his name (as Miss Bettie Brown) to a Boston clairvoyant received the following: "You will marry a railroad conductor in less than a year, having five children, and die in child-bed of the sixth!" And this bachelor is not happy at the prospect of becoming the mother of numerous young Americans. There is no satisfying some men.

Two women in Salt Lake quarreled, whereupon one of them got a parrot and trained it to say "You thief," whenever her enemy passed by. The other retaliated by training her parrot to scream "You dye your hair," whenever her enemy appeared in sight. The hostilities resulting became so energetic that the judiciary was appealed to, and both parrott guns were silenced.

An Oregon paper speaks of the women in its vicinity as follows: So far as we know there is not a woman in Coos County who cares a straw about the female suffrage business, which seems to concern so many people elsewhere. The fact that the increase of children in the county in the last year was over four hundred and fifty may explain the reason why they don't care to vote—being otherwise employed.

An inferior paper—we forget its title and location—says that the other day a young man was walking out with some young ladies, when he found a small frog, and holding it in the palm of his hand, brought it near his mouth, which he opened wide. The juvenile croaker, seeing what appeared to be a place of refuge, gave a jump into the cave. The young man looked very red in the face, and the young ladies looked down in the mouth, but the frog has never been seen from that day to this.

A correspondent relates a touching instance of insect instinct as follows: "I found a cock-roach struggling in a bowl of water I took a half peanut shell for a boat. I put him into it and gave him two wooden toothpicks for oars, and left him. The next morning I visited him and he had put a piece of white cotton thread on one of the toothpicks, and set the toothpick up on one end as a signal of distress. He had a hair on the other tooth pick, and there that cockroach sat a-fishing. The cockroach, exhausted, had gone to sleep. The sight melted me to tears. I never had to chew leather to get a soul. I was born with one. I took that cockroach out, gave him a spoonful of gruel, and he left. That animal never forgot that act of kindness, and now my home is chuck full of cockroaches.

A person having been mentioned who had been notoriously unfortunate in his first marriage relation, and yet had soon after married again, was asked if it was not rash to embark anew in an adventure which he had already found to be so disastrous. "No," said the philosopher, elevating his hand and his countenance glowing with enthusiasm, "it was the triumph of hope over experience."

The Local Press.

[From the City and National Intelligencer.]

It is doubtful if the country press is conscious of the power it possesses, and of supremacy, were it exercised. Local journalism is one of the features of our time. In the last twenty years there has been a rapid decentralization of the thought of the country press. Not one or two great newspapers of universal circulation now dictate the opinion of the people and the policy of political parties. The influence they once exerted is split into a thousand fragments, and wielded by as many hands. United and comprehensive action on the part of those who control the rural journals would, revolutionize the country, and give every program, social and political, that way, display. On land. We are also to see the point, and to use those editorial organizations which reflect to wield the minds of the people. These organized influences will carry every thing before it. Democracy is a blind, but matrimony is a blinder.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

Survey of the Field—Five Distinct Parties—Principles Enunciated by Each—In the Assembly.

An American correspondent writing from Paris under a recent date says:

The existing political agitation has as yet shown itself only in talks, manifestoes and party meetings—something vague and unperceived by the eyes of strangers, like the first change of color in the forests. But it is plain to every one who takes a general view of the situation, and who does not look merely at the secondary events of the day, that it will not be long before something happens. What, no one can tell, because in the divided and uncertain condition of parties in France, it is difficult to decide what the result of the contest will be; but there will certainly be some result. But it will amount to nothing.

I see no party which is competent to rule others, and no great current of public opinion forming. To have something decisive happen in France, there must be a public sentiment, which like a sudden torrent, springs from some unknown source, carrying with its tumbulent waves the great mass of the nation, and deposits it either in Caesarian or revolutionary depotism—things which are about identical—or in a constitutional moderatism, which is much milder, often too mild.

While awaiting this moment, the following is the present state of general politics:—Five very distinct parties are now in the field, with equal, or nearly equal, strength in the country and in the National Assembly. A very exact mirror of the country.

THE LEGITIMISTS.

The oldest, noblest, most faithful, respectable, and least capable of all, is the Legitimist party. With the exception of it leader, the Count de Chambord, who seems to be showing himself very prominently, it counts no real man, but servants who are generally loyal often disinterested, nearly all honest, but having done little else during their lives except hunting in summer, wearing gloves in winter; who have forgotten none of their claims to antiquated privileges, and who have learned nothing of the rights of men, nor modern ways of doing business. Generally this party has for it the high and genuine nobility, the clergy, and the old *bourgeoisie*. It trusts mainly in God; its pretended right to possess France, as if it were a farm or a flock; the weariness of the country following so great a revolution, and the future, that perpetual dream of all, but especially of those who have outlived their day.

THE ORLEANISTS.

Not so old, much less noble, less trustworthy, half-adroit, half-resolved, half-apparent and half-hidden, neither fish nor flesh, aiming at royalty or the Presidency of the Republic, according to the set of the current of the moment, is the Orleans party. It, is, and was some months ago, the party which had the most chances in the future, but it is losing ground. The uncertain course of its leaders, the Orleans princes; the endless and empty turbulence of most of its politicians, their narrow-bounded personal ideas, interested more in their little private affairs than public matters, and their lack of real or supposed firmness, hurt them greatly, and to this day prevent the great popular current from turning in their favor.

THE REPUBLICANS.

Purely national, and therefore, accepted by all, but unhappily, weak, and regaining recruits by reason only, in a country where feeling chiefly rules, the Republican party, which was much the strongest at first, is shading, segregating, and, if it gains among the masses, losing among the upper classes. Its first misfortune is that its leader, M. Thiers, is too old. Moreover, its other leaders, generally honest people, but undecided irresolute in their plans, hampered at every step by legal fears, having no confidence in the people, who, would follow them, however if they could lead, are breaking up their party, notwithstanding the essential reasons for its existence, its possession of the State and the manifest future of humanity, which God has endowed with none of the backwardgoing qualities of the crab.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

Without faith, without law, with no other convictions than belief in success, made up exclusively of greedy adventurers, of speculators or office holders, who dream only of their salary and profits during the pleasant days of the empire, but bold, shrewd, coarse and impudent, promising noisily an order and material prosperity which it cannot give but which it aims to possess only under the imperial mantle, the Bonapartist or Caesarian party is gaining ground especially among the lower classes. Infinite promises are made, money is distributed, and there are calumnies of all kinds, and lies which are so impudent that one is both astonished and disheartened. All ways are used to seize power, and its success is feared, though its old prestige, its chief strength, has pretty nearly departed.

THE REDS.

Violent, passionate, brutal, of bad faith, hardly able to hide its reckless plans and its unbounded appetite, ready for anything, led by chiefs who are ignorant and unscrupulous charlatans, but patriotic, especially in appearance, the Red party remains pretty nearly stationary. Its violent acts, its open or secret taking part with the murderers and burners of the Commune, its threats for a future division of property, its promises of ill-treatment and even death to all who own anything, gradually alienate good people from it. But the spirit of routine, the slowness, the lack of decision of the moderate Republicans gain it numerous followers, who say, with some sense, that it is no use to have made so many resolutions if they cannot walk boldly in the new road and shake off the old bureaucratic spirit which is withering France.

THE PACTIONIST PARTY.

This is a faithful photograph of our five great political parties at the beginning of 1872. Each one of these [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]