

THE AVANT COURIER.

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NUMBER 45

THE AVANT COURIER.

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TIME	1 Square	2 Squares	3 Squares	4 Squares	5 Squares	6 Squares	7 Squares	8 Squares	9 Squares	10 Squares
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1 Month	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
3 Months	80	160	240	320	400	480	560	640	720	800
6 Months	150	300	450	600	750	900	1050	1200	1350	1500
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Neatly Executed at this Office

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Secretary	J. S. Callaway	Helena
Chief Justice	D. S. Wadsworth	Helena
Associate Justice	J. S. Wadsworth	Helena
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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 August.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
First District—At Virginia City, first Monday in April, second Monday in July, and second Monday in October.
Second District—At Deer Lodge, first 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 first Monday in October.
TERRITORIAL COURTS.
First District—in Madison County, in Virginia City, first Monday in April, second Monday in July, and second Monday in October.
In Gallatin County, in Bozeman, first Monday in March and first Monday in October.
In Jefferson County, in Badger, second Monday in May, and first Monday in October.
Second District—Deer Lodge County, in Deer Lodge, first Monday in April, first Monday in September, and first Monday in December.
In Missoula County, in Missoula, first Monday in June and second Monday in November.
In Beaverhead County, in Hannock, first Monday in June, and first Monday in October.
Third District—in Lewis and Clark County, in Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in July, and first Monday in October.
In Meagher County, in Montana, first Monday in May and fourth Monday in November.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

- E. B. EDWARDS, R. F. 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.
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.
- M. C. FARR, S. A. COLEMAN,**
RADERSBURG.
Will practice in all Courts of Montana.
- PAGE & COLEMAN,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BOZEMAN AND RADERSBURG, M. T.
Will practice in all Courts of Montana.
- J. M. D. STREET, CHAS. W. FURBER,**
STREET & TURNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office Court House building, BOZEMAN, M. T.
Special attention paid to collecting claims, and to estates and land in Gallatin County under the Home-Steak and Pre-emption Acts. Plans, records and weekly reports can be seen at our office.
- Dr. R. M. WHITEFOOT**
TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of the Gallatin Valley.
Office at Willson & Rich's,
BOZEMAN, M. T.
- Dr. C. MUSSICBROD,**
Office at Metropolitan Hotel,
BOZEMAN, M. T.
TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the people of Bozeman and the Gallatin valley.
- Dr. C. W. MONROE**
Office at Osborn's Drug Store, Massiac Building,
BOZEMAN, M. T.
TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Bozeman and Gallatin county.
- DR. L. E. RYAN,**
SOLEGETIC PHYSICIAN,
At his residence on Middle Street.

OUR WESTERN SUMMARY.

Washington.

Walla Walla is to have a city hospital.
Female temperance lecturers in Washington take the Declaration of Independence as the ground work of their discourses.
Burglaries are quite common in Walla and unless the operators cease there will be a "huckle sockle" soon.
An extensive fire has been burning for several days in the mountains at the head of Coppel and Dry Creek. A large quantity of timber is destroyed and the fire is still spreading.

The Walla Walla people claim to be the heaviest taxed people in the country in the matter of freight charges. Water transportation by the Columbia river is several hundred percent more than by rail.
Dr. A. J. Frisbode is now testing the question as to the practicality of raising the Australian gum tree in this locality. Seeds of the tree planted in the spring have come up nicely, and already measure six and eight inches from the ground. These trees are of rapid growth, and it is found to stand the climate will prove a great acquisition to our list of ornamental trees. Writers say that this tree will grow as much as twenty-five feet in a single season, and we hear of trees from California that at the end of three years from the planting of the seed measured between eight and ten feet in height, connected with the rapid growth of these trees, is the fact that the wood is hard and adapted to very many mechanical purposes.—Walla Walla Statesman.

California.
The over two hundred licensed liquor dealers in Sacramento.
A new and strong shell covered insect is killing the maple trees near Petumna.
The grain fields in the Pajaro and Santa Clara valleys have been fired by sparks from the locomotives.
Small-pox is committing terrible ravages throughout the State.
The demand for California leather is increasing so fast that the local tanneries cannot keep up with it.
John Gould, of San Diego county, has gathered twelve hundred pounds of tomatoes this season from a single vine.
Nicholas Lara & Co., importers, of San Francisco have failed for \$700,000.
Grain shippers in San Francisco are offering \$20 per ton for freight to Liverpool. Last year there was a surplus of vessels.
Two hundred and forty bales of cotton from Tahiti passed through San Francisco en route for England.
Shannon, Chief of customs in San Francisco, will turn out all the employees who are favorable to Greeley.
Dr. E. Hobbell Koon committed suicide by poisoning himself at the Occidental Hotel on the 9th inst.

Dakota.
Mr. Welsh, President of the Peace Commission, has returned from his mission to the Indians of the Upper Missouri.
John Brennan, Esq., of the Sioux City Journal, is writing a pamphlet on "The Condition and Resources of Southern Dakota."
The steamer Western made the trip from Fort Benton to Yankton in five days and 21 hours. Pretty quick time.
Company K, 2nd U. S. Infantry, is to be transferred to the Yellowstone country.
The Elk River Point Courier has again changed hands, and now flies the name of C. F. Mallahan as editor and proprietor.
Jacob Leckner tried the thickness of his skull on the edge of a buzz saw the other day. He will probably need a new soap.

Idaho.
Sloux Indians are on the rampage in Dakota and a number of outrages have been attempted.
Lieut. Adair, with twenty men, has been cleaning out the stores of whiskey on the reservation above Fort Hall.
The incorporators of the Dakota Grand Trunk Railroad are: Gov. Smith, President of the Northern Pacific; Thomas A. Scott, President of the Southern Pacific; Governor Burbank, Judge Bowditch, Wm. Pennell, Hon. M. K. Armstrong, Judge French, E. S. McCook, and J. R. Hanson. The subscription books of this company will be opened on July 30th.
On the atop of the steamer Sioux City three soldiers were drowned. One walked overboard, thirty miles above this city, while intoxicated; the second also walked overboard in the night, between Buford and Spread Eagle Bar; and third fell overboard still further up the river, while drawing a bucket of water.—Dakota Herald.

A band of Sioux came near capturing the teacher and all the school children on the Fonce reservation a few days since. They were charging down on the school house, with the intent, no doubt, of uprising the inmates and bagging them all, but the teacher happened to spy them, and commenced ringing the bell furiously, which brought the soldiers to the rescue and turned the marauders back.—Springfield Times.

Oregon.
An Oregon woman has named her baby Horace Greeley, "subject to the decision of the Ball room Convention."
One Sullivan, a section boss, was recently run over by a train of cars, near Eugene City, and killed.
Upward of 6,000,000 feet of lumber is loading at Port Gamble, Puget Sound, for South America and China.
The States Rights Democrat claims that sheep in Idaho weigh 150 pounds of wool per head. That's too woolly to swallow.
The "spirituous" treasure discoverer has got into Benton county. A half-breed sprit made the revelation; and the find was \$14,000 in gold dust.
A Newfoundland dog rescued a Portland lady from drowning in the Willamette river. Mopsy Graham was drowned while bathing in a reservoir, on the 9th inst., at Eldorado, Baker county.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, July 9.

The Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who proceeded to address the Delegates. He felicitated himself upon the privileges of again welcoming them in Convention. He referred to the prediction uttered by him at the last National Convention, that the election of Grant would result in the gradual uprooting of all the functions of the government by the Executive, endorsed by bayonets, and said the people of the United States had witnessed with alarm the attempt to fasten the policy of the Administration for four years more upon the country. Alluding to the efforts of the Liberal Republicans to avert it, he said: "Whatever individual opinion we may entertain as to choice of the candidates they have selected in opposition to Grant, there cannot be any doubt of the patriotic impulses which dictate their action, nor can any fault be found with the platform upon which they have placed their candidates. The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention are what the country requires, and they must command the hearty support of every patriot throughout the land. In the struggle which is before us we must look to principles and not men, and I trust that no personal predilections or prejudices will deter us from doing our duty to the American people. He said Grant had been a good and faithful soldier during the civil war; his stubborn and indomitable courage had helped to crown the Union arms with success, and he was also willing to concede that his intentions on taking the Presidential chair were good and patriotic, but he had most signally failed in the discharge of his duties, and was now the personification of the misrule which is pressing the people. Greeley, he said, had been a bitter opponent of the Democratic party, and his frequent violent attacks upon him (Belmont) individually, did not entitle him to any sympathy or preference at his hands, but Greeley represented the national, constitutional principles of the Cincinnati platform, and by his admirable, manly manner of acceptance and showing that he was fully alive to their spirit; that if he was elected he will carry them out honestly and faithfully, and if he was nominated by this convention he (Belmont) would support him with the same zeal and energy that he has always supported the candidates of the Democratic party.

Belmont then presented the name of Thos. Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, for temporary Chairman of the Convention, remarking that he was the grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and that it was an auspicious omen that a son of the author of the Declaration of Independence is to inaugurate the struggle of the Democracy for freedom and equality.

Belmont, on taking the chair, said he was aware that the honor conferred was not due to any personal merit of his, but was taken out of respect to his State. He was, perhaps, the oldest member of the convention. He remembered freshly every Presidential contest from the first election of Jefferson down, and could truthfully say that he remembered none which involved in a higher degree personal liberty, local self-government, honest administration and constitutional freedom, than the present, or one which was demanded of the purity, and when the people were more earnest and persistent to place the government in honest hands.

Mr. Randolph's remarks were delivered with much energy and effective ness, considering that he is nearly an octogenarian.

E. O. Ferrin, of New York, was chosen temporary Secretary.

Committees on credentials and temporary organs (which were appointed, and the rules of the last Democratic Convention were adopted).

A resolution of thanks to the National Executive Committee was adopted, when a recess was taken until 10 o'clock p. m.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock p. m., and the Committee on Permanent Organization reported James H. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, for permanent President, with a Vice President and Secretary from each State and Territory. The report of the committee was adopted, and the permanent President was declared to be the chair by Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and Governor Hoffman, of New York.

Doolittle was greeted with cheers and proceeded to address the convention in a speech of considerable length, after briefly thanking the convention for the honor conferred, he proceeded to review the history of the Liberal movement, beginning with the movement inaugurated in Missouri two years ago, which resulted in the election of B. Gratz Brown, Governor, the enfranchisement of 70,000 persecuted citizens, and the real end of the civil war in that State. He drew a glowing picture of the good effects of the Liberal victory in Missouri, and declared that the union of men who had always before differed in politics which effected it, was based upon higher grounds than originally controlled political action. He then traced the history of its "movement and action which culminated in the Cincinnati Convention, and which he showed was the engorgement of the Missouri Liberalism. He enlarged the characters of the men comprising the Cincinnati Convention, and adverted to the platform and candidates presented by them and their invitation to all patriotic citizens to unite in their support. He then spoke of the Philadelphia Convention and its results, and said the platform and candidates of these conventions were before the State Conventions of Democrats and Republicans, which were not to select a delegation to the convention. The question before all these conventions was, whether they should accept the invitation to cooperate with the Liberal Republicans and adopt their platform and accept their candidates, or whether they should refuse the invitation and nominate their own candidates to elect them over both of those already in the field? These questions, he said, were now before this convention, and he could not doubt but that they would decide upon them wisely. He then proceeded to state the issues involved in the coming contest, the meaning of the union on a common platform, and the proposed union upon the same candidates, declaring that it meant no union of dead issues upon issues, but living issues with living issues; that it was not to settle questions long

Trot Between Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, and Henry.

The Maid Wins in Three straight Heats.

Trotting at Prospect Park Fair Grounds, purse \$5,000, mile heats, best three in five, divided as follows: \$2,250 to the first, \$1,250 to second, \$1,000 to third, \$500 to fourth. Entries: Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Henry, and American Girl. American Girl was withdrawn, being lame.

FIRST HEAT.
After five or six false starts, the horses got off on even terms. At the quarter, which was made in 24 1/4 seconds Goldsmith Maid led Lucy a length, the latter being a length ahead of Henry. At the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:08 1/2, the horses preserved the same relative distance. Shortly afterward Henry was on even terms with Lucy, and for some distance the second and third horses were lapped, the Maid easily preserving the lead. Before the three-quarter pole was reached (in 1:41), Henry had passed Lucy, and kept his position until within a short distance of the stand, when Lucy by a sudden burst of speed, won the second position by a short head, the Maid taking the heat easily, and under a hard pull, three lengths ahead of Lucy. Time 2:17 1/2.

SECOND HEAT.
There was again five or six false starts, but at last the horses got off on even terms. The Maid soon went to the front, and at the quarter pole, which was reached in 24 seconds, was two lengths ahead of Lucy, Henry bringing up the rear. Half way to the half-mile pole Lucy broke badly, and was passed by Henry, who in turn broke, but lost little ground thereby. The half-mile pole was passed by Goldsmith Maid in 1:06, four lengths ahead of Lucy, with Henry third. The Maid increased her lead to five lengths at the three-quarter pole, in 1:42 1/2, where Henry, who had improved his position, led Lucy by three lengths. The latter again put on steam, and at the completion of the mile was two lengths ahead of Henry the Maid again winning the heats three lengths in advance of Lucy. Time 2:18.

THIRD HEAT.
The third heat was a square trot by all the horses from end to end. The Maid led Lucy one length at the quarter, in 34 seconds, the latter being two lengths ahead of Henry. At the half mile, accomplished in 1:08, the Maid preserved her distance from Lucy, while the latter led Henry three lengths. At the three-quarter pole, in 1:43, the Maid was still two lengths in advance, while Henry was four lengths behind Lucy. The Maid finally won easily by four lengths, Lucy taking the second place and money by five lengths. Time, 2:17 3/4.

Scene at the Trial of a Communist.

An exciting scene occurred the other day in Paris during the trial by court-martial of a woman named Augustine Chiffon. During the fighting in Paris this woman was seen in the street, her hands steeped in blood, and boasting she had killed two soldiers. On the entry of the troops she was taken prisoner and placed against the wall to be shot, but on her saying that she had tended the wounded, her life was spared. On the trial an officer who was charged with her defense pleaded that her mind was deranged. "I am not mad," she exclaimed, and protest against the words. I have suffered too much in prison, and demand to be put to death! But your turn will come also; the men of Versailles were too cowardly to kill me, but you will all be shot like dogs!

"Vive la Commune!" At these words the public rushed on her, and the guards had to interfere for her protection, and dragged her away, still crying out, "Vive la Commune! Vive la Commune!" and without her blouse or shawl which had been torn from her in the struggle. The court eventually condemned her to twenty years' hard labor. The woman was then brought back, and on hearing her sentence read, she again burst out in a tone of mockery, "The covards, they do not dare! Bah! I am only thirty-five, and in twenty years I shall be only fifty-five, and still good for something. But it is only a matter to laugh at: a change of government, and I shall be out at once, and that will not be long. Vive la Commune!"

DR. CHAMBERS beautifully said, "The little that I have seen of the world and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through—the brief pulsation of joy; the tears of regret; the bewilderment of remorse; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the depletion of the soul's sanctuary, and the threatening voice within health gone, and happiness— I would fain leave the suffering wretch in a reservoir, on the 9th inst., at Eldorado, Baker county.

John Van Buren and Chief Justice Taney.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago the Legislature of New York enacted a law imposing a capitation tax upon immigrants arriving from Europe and landing at quarantine. A question was raised in regard to the constitutionality of this law, and the case was ultimately taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Seward made the argument on one side, and John Van Buren on the other. The trial attracted considerable interest, not so much from the importance of the question involved as from the reputation and political position of the opposing counsel. Mr. Seward was a Senator in Congress and the great Whig leader of the State; while Van Buren was the most brilliant orator and most popular man on the Democratic side. They were rivals at the bar, having then been recently engaged in the trial of the negro murderer Freeman, at Auburn, during which there had been much sharp altercation between them. The Whigs in Congress warmly sympathized with Seward, while the Democrats were equally active and zealous in encouraging Van Buren. The arguments were elaborate and able, the resulting impression being that the Senator was more of a statesman than a lawyer, but that Van Buren was one of the most entertaining, impressive, and effective advocates that had ever been heard in the court.

Judge Taney presided—one of the purest, most learned, and able Judges that ever sat on the bench. He was the impersonation of one's idea of the genius of jurisprudence. He was shy, reserved in manner, ascetic in his habits, a gloomy, forbidding-looking man, resembling a Monk of the Middle Ages; but under this cold and repulsive exterior there beat a warm and sympathetic heart. He was a liberal man, with no idea of a joke; was never satirical or ironical, and detected a pun or a quip as much as Dr. Johnson.

The day the argument was closed Van Buren continued to fall in company with the Chief Justice coming down the Avenue from the capitol. John had a degree of coolness and self-possession under all circumstances that nothing ever disturbed. With an airy, jaunty manner, that would have been offensive in anybody else, but which he made winning and attractive, he addressed the able jurist:

"I was much flattered, Mr. Chief Justice, at the gracious attention with which you listened to my poor effort in behalf of the suffering immigrants at quarantine." Mr. Taney made a fitting response, and Van Buren coolly proceeded: "Far be it from me to say anything respecting the decision of the court." The Judge started with a gesture of depression, as if he apprehended an indelicacy on the part of the lawyer, and quite aware of the apparent delicacy of saying anything that should look like an attempt to influence the action of the court. Here the Chief Justice gave a shrug of the shoulders, intended as a rebuke of what he regarded as an impertinence. But John was wholly unmoved, and went on with his remarks as though he was saying the most natural and appropriate things imaginable. "Nor would I presume to intimate that an arduous decision in this case is desirable." The Judge opened his eyes in amazement, but remained silent. "But the truth is, your Honor," continued John, "the poor devil at quarantine are perishing daily, and it is of the utmost importance that they should learn whether they are dying constitutionally."

Appreciating John's waggery at last, the Chief Justice relented, gave way to a hearty laugh, and the conversation came to an end. John Van Buren had in him the making of a great lawyer and a statesman of commanding power. He lacked nothing but industry and steadiness of purpose. Quick of perception, with fine faculties, uncommon logical powers, and abundant imagination, he never failed to command the admiring attention of his auditors.—Anecdotes of Public Men, in July Galaxy.

THE NEWS.

The strikers in the Eastern cities are resuming work on the old terms.
Colored Congressmen have determined to select nominees for the Naval Academy from persons of their own race.
The sentence of Henri Rochefort, the French revolutionist, has been commuted to simple banishment from France.
Two young men were taken from the jail at Celina, Ohio, on the 8th inst., and hanged.
Gen. St. John Skinner, first assistant Postmaster General, was stricken with paralysis on the 6th inst., and now lies in a critical condition.
The Internationalists are perfecting a new plan for the prevention of Chinese immigration. In their appeal to the working men they say: "If this immigration is not stopped, blood will flow in the streets of San Francisco."

George T. Cottrell, a clerk in the War Department, committed suicide at the Ebbett House on the 7th inst., by eating a gash in his wrist with a razor and bleeding to death.
England, Italy and Switzerland have declined to accept the modification to the treaty of commerce proposed by France.
An investigation by the health officers of New York discloses the startling fact that the "filthiest places in the world are in New York city."
There are now 3,000 money-order offices in the United States. The business of the offices in operation last year amounted to \$42,000,000.
The Philadelphia Northern American is advising the 840,000 Northern negroes of the advisability of seeking a home in the Gulf States.
A thousand European tourists recently left the port of New York on one day.
A telegram from Minister Siskies, at Madrid, announces that the Spanish Minister had informed Siskies that orders had been given to discharge Dr. Howard and restore his property.
Gov. Orr Smith, of Georgia, has issued an order to the Lincoln (colored) guards that they hold an election for commissioned officers. This is the first instance of the kind in the State.
Bosworth has unearthed a Chinese Man, written some 300 years before the Christian era, which is said to show that the celestial ruler had at least 1,300 years ahead of Christopher Columbus in discovering America.

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