The Beaver Radical

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VOLUME V. BEAVER, PENN'A, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1873. NUMBER 17

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after March 23, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	7.22	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	10.25	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	12.19PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.35	2.15	5.09	9.11
Crestline Ar	9.20	4.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline De	9.40	5.55AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.40	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.15AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	6.00
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	8.05PM
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	9.27
Crestline Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	11.10
Crestline De	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	11.30AM
Mansfield	6.40	7.19	4.43	11.05PM
Orrville	9.20	9.20	6.37	2.13
Alliance	11.45	11.00	8.25	4.20
Rochester	2.50PM	1.12AM	10.42	6.55
Pittsburgh	4.00	2.20	11.45AM	8.00

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Belmar	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Belmar		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6.40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4.00 pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line.	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Wilk's No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Wilk's No 2,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wilk's No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Wilk's No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
		Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Wilk's No 5,	6:15 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
Wilk's Ac No.6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arrives at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Mail train leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:15 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 3:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 1:00 p m.

Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh at 3 p m, arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Central Company have opened a city ticket office at No. 110 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street. Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Sleeping Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the office, and baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Transfer Company on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jn., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave Union Depot at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive
Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
Kittanning Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
Soda Works Ac	9.20 a m	8.05 a m
Leechburg Ac	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Apollo Bend Ac	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
Kittanning Ac	5.00 p m	8.55 a m
Soda Works Ac	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
Kittanning Ac	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8.35 p m.

Mail train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) leaves Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 5 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
J. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

New Advertisements.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.

A NEW WAY OF RUNNING A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.

CAN SELL THOUSANDS!!

PLAIN HOME TALK.

Is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs Dr E. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington Ave., N.Y., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "a book for private and considerate reading." Price $3.25, and sent, postage prepaid, everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "Throw Physic to the Dogs," worth $10.00, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th street, New York. mar7-8w

NOTICE.

My wife, Isabella Garvin, having left my bed and board without just cause, the public are hereby notified not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM GARVIN,
South Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa.
apr11-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ROWE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Rowe, deceased, late of South Beaver township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Adm'r.,
apr11-6t Ohio township.

FOR SALE.

One BLACK MARE (Ohio Toga), five years old, sound, in good condition, fifteen hands high, untrained, and will pace a mile in about three minutes. Enquire of L. RICHARDSON, Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa. mar28-4t

$50,000 REWARD!

Will be distributed to subscribers to the AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE in 1873. It is the only Workingman's Tariff Monthly; has 16 large quarto pages, with illustrations.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER GETS A PREMIUM,

Varying from 25 cents in value to $500 in greenbacks. Among the premiums are two of $500 in greenbacks; two of $200; ten of $100; one hundred of $10; five hundred of $2; five Parlor Organs, $250 each; ten Sewing Machines, $60 each; fifty American Watches, $40 each—besides many thousands of smaller premiums. Only $1.50 per year; sent on trial three months for 25 cents.

Send for specimen to

CAPRON & CO.,
mar28-3m Box 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY B. ELLIOTT, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary B. Elliott, late of the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to JOHN GODDARD,
mar28 6t New Brighton, Pa

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

C. G. HAMMER & SONS,

Manufacturers of

FINE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE,

Of Every Description and Price,

Handsome and Superior in style and quality than found in most or any other Furniture House this side of the mountains.

Photographs and Price Lists sent on application, or when in the city don't forget the place—sign of the Large Golden Chair,

46, 48 and 50, Seventh Avenue,

mar28-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us, in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. nov8-1y

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, BEAVER, March 27, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office by the Board of County Commissioners of Beaver county until SATURDAY, APRIL, 26th, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the masonry of two stone arch bridges of about 20 feet arch each, and 20 feet roadway, one over Wallace's run, in Big Beaver township, where the public road crosses said run; and one over Dutchman's run, in Pulaski township, where the Brighton and Pittsburgh grade road crosses said run. Also for repairing the pier of the bridge over Connoquenessing creek, known as the "Cunningham bridge." Proposals will be made by the perch, actual measurement. Specifications can be seen at this office from and after this date. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Commissioners.
apr4 3t JOHN McGOWN, Clerk.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer and J. V. McDonald, under the name and style of SPEYERER & McDONALD, Bankers, doing business in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., was dissolved on the 14th day of March, 1873, by mutual consent, John V. McDonald retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer, John Græbing, L. H. Oatman and Louis Schneider, under the name and style of SPEYERER & CO., who are authorized to close up the business of the late firm of Speyerer & McDonald.

G. C. SPEYERER,
H. J. SPEYERER,
W. J. SPEYERER,
J. V. McDONALD.

March 15, 1873.—mar21-4t

NOTICE.

The co-partnership existing between Seely Osburn, Rochester, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will settle the business of the firm.

H. W. SEELY,
apr4-2t JAS. OSBURN,

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a two horse wagon, a good double set of harness, one iron cultivator, one cutting box, all in good order.

J. C. MOLTER,
feb14-3m Market street, Bridgewater.

The Beaver Radical.

The RADICAL is published every Friday morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (payable in advance,)	$2,00
SIX MONTHS, " " "	1,00
THREE " " " "	50
SINGLE COPIES	05

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription at the option of the publisher, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines of this type, $8,00 per annum.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, $1,00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements, whether of displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion.

Special Notices inserted among local items at 10 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon by the month, quarter or year.

Advertisements of 5 lines or less, 50 cents for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance.

Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real name disclosed to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county.

Publication Office: In THE RADICAL BUILDING Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

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FROM COLORADO.

Unbiased Statement—Delightful Summers—Weather Conducive to Sleep—Mild Winters—The Soil and its Productiveness—Grasshoppers—Irrigation—Prices of Lands.

Correspondence of the Radical.

VALMONT, BOULDER COUNTY, COL., March 25, 1873.

I shall endeavor, in the following columns, to give your readers a truthful sketch of the farming interests of Colorado. My statement is entirely unbiased—I have no lands to sell, nor have I any friends that have; my information is drawn from personal observation and the statements of reliable persons. There is a dark side to every picture, and the dark side is too often hidden by western correspondents. There are some drawbacks even in Colorado, and I intend to speak of them, although I consider they are not so many, nor as great, as a Pennyslvania farmer has to contend with. I do not know whether Colorado possesses the advantages she claims over the other States and Territories, but for myself I should be satisfied to settle in Colorado, lest I should go further and fare worse. I have traveled some, but Colorado certainly possesses advantages of climate and soil far ahead of any locality I have ever visited.

The summers are delightfully pleasant; from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. the sun shines brilliant and the thermometer ranges about 100 degs. Mornings, evenings and nights are just cool enough for pleasant sleeping under a pair of good heavy blankets, from the fact that the air is so rare it is a bad conductor of heat, and even in the heat of the day the shady side of the house, or even the smallest shelter from the sun's rays is always cool. Sleep was always my best friend, and if for nothing else than the delicious night's rest, after a day of toil, that can be enjoyed here, contrasted with the repose sought in vain, tossing and turning on a hot night in the Eastern States, is a powerful argument in favor of Colorado. Rain seldom falls except during the months of March and April, coming just in time to bring up the newly sown wheat. In the Fall the sun's rays become weaker, the nights a little cooler, and summer glides into winter so gradually that we scarcely miss her genial smiles; winter only in name, as two-thirds of the days can be spent without fires and the doors open. Occasionally a cold blast comes from the East bringing snow and freezing weather from that land of frost. But in a day or two the Eolus of the west, located on the snow-clad range of the Rocky mountains, recovers his supremacy, and sweeps away the ice and snow like magic back to its home in the East. It is from the west that our warm winds come, and when the caps of the mountains are obscured by a feathery white cloud, and out of the obscurity comes a roaring like rushing of many waters, be prepared, for the storm king is coming. Shortly down he sweeps, and clouds of dust and gravel at his heels, at first in sharp gusts, and finally in a sharp blow, without intermission for hours. Imagine one of our Pennsylvania hurricanes that precede a thunder storm prolonged for twelve hours, and you will have an idea of a Colorado blow. Still it is not often any damage is done—the absence of timber, and the buildings are put up with a view to withstand its force. As it speeds along over the rolling prairie, it sometimes sweeps off a newly plowed field, wheat and soil, and deposits it where it listeth. These fearful blows are great drawbacks to the climate of Colorado, and, I believe, the only one. The air, indoors and out, is filled with fine dust. This winter the winds have been more frequent than in previous years; but, according to the old adage, "that is an ill wind that blows nobody good," it drove back the snow and frost and gave us a mild winter, and it may account for the severity of the Eastern winter. Only three times this winter did the Eastern blast bring us a cold snap, which lasted a day or two each time. Since last August there has not been more than three days that men did not work out, and from September 20 to March 18 there was no rain fell.

Let an Eastern farmer ride over our naked prairie in the latter part of summer and he would not be very favorably impressed with the soil—a short, curly, brown grass, scarcely a weed, dry, sandy and barren. Yet this weed is the famous buffalo grass, which has fed millions of buffalo, and which, during the winter season, cured by nature, is more nutritious than timothy hay, and will keep fat countless numbers of beef cattle. The soil broken up and watered will produce abundantly with far less labor than an Eastern farmer will spend on his acres; a sandy loam, in some places more gravelly, in others more clay, it will average three feet in depth on the uplands, and I don't know how deep in the bottom; it rests on a hardpan subsoil, which holds water. The uplands, where they can be watered, are best for wheat, the bottoms for grass. The water all contains some alkali, chiefly potash, and as it seeps down from the uplands it fills the bottom of the soil so thoroughly with alkali that it accumulates on the surface like snow; it unfits the land and destroys the grass; thus in a few years some fine bottom farms have become almost worthless. Large tracts of bottom lands, white with alkali, are frequently met with. They are not yet taken up nor will they be soon.

Wheat being the staple, demands our attention first. Last year being a better yield than usual, they claim an average of 30 bushels to the acre. In favored localities I believe it will go fully up to that. I know of fields which yielded 50 bushels per acre. Spring wheat is the only variety raised with any success. Coloradians claim their wheat to be the best in the world. I know it to be a fact that I have never eaten a loaf of bad bread, nor heard any complaints of bad flour. The grain is plump and white, weighing about 65 pounds to the bushel. It becomes so hard and brittle in this dry climate that the millers are compelled to soak it in water before it can be ground. The grain takes up about 15 pounds of water to the 100 pounds; it is then packed in one-half and one fourth barrel muslin sacks. Wheat sold last year for 2½ cts per pound; about one half the crops is held even for higher prices. Oats will average 35 bushels per acre, which sell from 1½ ct to 2 cts per pound. Corn does not do so well. The nights are too cold; it may average from 10 to 20 bushels per acre; in southern Colorado the yield is better. Potatoes are an uncertain crop; some years they will not be worth digging, and others will yield 300 bushels per acre. In the mountains they are a sure crop, with little labor producing on an average 500 bushels per acre; they sell from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound. Barley has been raised 50 bushels per acre, selling for 2 cents per pound. The bottom lands yield about three tons of hay per acre, of natural grass, said to be more nutritious than timothy. Generally it is worth $10 per ton on the farm, but in some seasons will run up to $50 or $60. Garden vegetables produce enormously. I have seen 20 pound turnips, 200 pound squashes, 60 pound cabbages, and other things in proportion. Tomatoes ripen slowly, but melons grow well, but not of large size. Apples and peaches are an experiment yet. Perhaps some of the hardier varieties may succeed. Grapes will do well, and small fruits are a decided success. The Colorado farmer has some difficulties to contend with—a dry season may bring his crop below the average; rust is not very prevalent; the weevil is unknown; but his great and remoreless enemy is the grasshopper. In early spring, just as the young wheat is showing its green spire through the ground, the eggs laid the fall before are hatched out, and the ground is covered with a small black insect, about as large as a shrivelled grain of wheat; in a few days every spire of grass is eaten off, never to grow again. This does not happen only when the parent grasshoppers have been unusually numerous the fall before, or whenever the hatching of the eggs and the shooting of the wheat occurs simultaneously. The only remedy is to get the wheat in as early as possible. They also come again later in the season as "pilgrims," in countless hosts, darkening the air. The field of standing grain or corn that comes in their track is utterly destroyed in a few hours. In the fall they pay another visit when the grass of the prairie becomes dry; then they clean up the gardens of cabbage and late vegetables. Pinched by the cool weather, they may be gathered by the bushel on the sunny side of the house, getting in the house at every opening, too weak to fly they crawl, preparing for the coming generation. The first fall storm finishes their troublesome existence. As far as I know these are about all the difficulties in the way of raising a crop, and they are enough.

An Eastern farmer would imagine the want of rain and the consequent artificial watering to be one of the greatest difficulties in the way of western farming; but in many respects it is a decided advantage. He has the water at his command all the time; just when the growing grain shows a want of moisture, he lets it on. In a few days the loose soil is saturated and held by the subsoil, when he shuts it off, letting it on to another field, or passing it along to a neighbor. No weeds grow till after the first irrigation, so he is not annoyed by weeks of wet weather, while the weeds are getting the start of him; neither does he have any sprouted grain or musty hay to mourn over at harvest. This Territory contains about 67,000,000 acres, of which only about 4,000,000 can be irrigated; the balance may perhaps be watered in the future by some system of artesian wells, which have proved a success in Kansas. But in the meantime they are invaluable on the little range. The snows of winter accumulate to a great depth on the snowy range on the Rocky mountains. During the winter the streams, which break out every few miles along the range, are low; but when the warm suns begin to melt the immense deposits, it comes down more copiously, cold and clear, rushing along over pebbly beds on its eastward course to the sea. These streams have a rapid fall of 12 feet to the mile, or more. It being desired to water a tract of land lying on the border of a stream, imagine a point ten miles up the stream; here we take out a ditch, following the undulations of the ground, with a fall of five feet to the mile. When we arrive at a point ten miles below the inlet we have risen 70 feet above the stream. A ditch of this length, five feet wide, and two feet deep, will water many thousand acres. Generally a company is formed of the farmers whose farms it waters, each person being assessed, work or money, according to the amount of water he requires. As the fields slope away from the ditch, sluices are opened with the plow, running to the lowest part of the field; cross sluices are plowed about 20 feet apart across the field. When the water is required it is let out of the ditch in the main sluices; the lower part of the field is watered first, and as it becomes fully saturated the water is shut off the iowest cross sluices and allowed to run into the next above, and so on till the field is all watered. A man who understands it can irrigate about five acres a day. The land is thus watered twice or three times a season.

In the fencing of his 160 acres, after he has taken it up, lies the great difficulty with a new settler if he is short of money. The fences are built with pitch pine posts, two to the rod; three or four pine poles are spiked on it. It makes a substantial fence, and will last many years. Boards are used sometimes, but are too expensive. Wire is used a little; it makes the cheapest fence, but is always wanting repairs, and will scarcely turn our wild Texas stock. Hogs and sheep the farmer does not calculate to guard against. A board fence will cost about $2 per rod, a pole fence about $1.50, and a wire fence $1.15 per rod. 160 acres of land is 160 rods long by 80 wide. To build 480 rods of fence at $1.50 per rod is $720; when to that is added the cost of buildings, farm implements and stock, it would be seen that at least $1000 cash capital would be required. It would be possible to commence with scarcely any capital, by fencing and building as the settler became able; but his progress to a competence would be necessarily slower.

American (that is from the east) stock of horses and cows are the most valuable. Horses from $150 upwards; cows from $35 to $50. Bronco horses are used principally in farming. They are the California wild horse, and differ from mustangs in that the mustang ranges the plains of Texas and Mexico. Broncos are brought in large droves from their native plains, and corralled for sale, wild and unbroken. When a sale is made they are lasoed, harnessed and hitched to a strong wagon by the aid of four or five men and let go. The driver keeps them to their utmost speed until they are scarcely able to move. But tough and wiry they suit the Coloradian, who is not satisfied unless he is going at full speed. I have known a team with a moderate load to come from Denver here, 27 miles, in 5 hours. They cost about $75 unbroken; but unless a man is first rate horseman he had better let them alone. Texas cows sometimes prove good milkers, but not often. They are generally kept to raise calves; a heifer calf that has run with the cow generally calves before she is two years old. If the new settler will invest all his spare capital, after taking up a ranche (or farm) and building, in yearling heifers at $10 or $12 per head, if he can stand with ten head, in ten years he will be able to buy any farm in the county and have money left. The dairy has not received the attention it ought. With a few well bred cows the advantage of extensive pasture range of the best quality, plenty of bran and shorts. Butter good sale at 50 cents and cheese 20 cents a pound, there is more money and surer returns with less labor than in wheat growing. Sheep are being raised extensively in Southern Colorado, with great profit, and I see no reason why they cannot be kept in the Northern part with care during the winter. Hogs are a luxury; it costs too much to keep them penned up. Chickens are very profitable. I know a rancheman who has sold 100 dozens from 25 hens, from November to March, at 30 cents a dozen.

There is plenty of land yet at Government prices, $1.25 per acre, that can be reached with water. Unimproved lands can be taken with water privileges $7, $10, and $15 per acre. Improved farms, under irrigation, ditches from $20 to $50 per acre.

Timber is all in the mountains, where grow plenty of spruce and pine, from which an inferior quality of lumber is manufactured, which sells from $28 to $35 per thousand. It behooves every new settler to plant out a grove of walnuts, chestnuts or cottonwoods on the west side of farm as a wind-break and for future use. When they have been planted in a few years they present quite a respectable appearance. From the absence of hard wood timber, wagons, and farm implements are imported from the Middle States ready made. A good two horse wagon sells for $115. Pitch pine cord wood is worth in Denver $10 a cord.

But my description has grown longer than I intended to make it, and I have yet many subjects untouched, which I will reserve for a future letter. Of one thing your readers may be assured, I have told all the dark side. I consider it greatly overbalanced by the advantages, and I can say to a brother Pennsylvanian most heartily, come, turn your attention especially to stock raising, use the same energy and judgment that you would on your stony, barren side hills in Pennsylvania, and you will be rich and independent in a few years. The greatest misfortune that befalls the farmer here is attributable to himself alone. He came out here in early times, when it required men of energy to face the dangers incidental to western frontier life. He grew up with the country, his lands produced bounteously, his heads of stock increased wonderfully; he lived well and fast, and now he only works from seed time to harvest, the balance of the year is spent in idleness. I am sorry to see many, even Pennsylvanians, thus become infatuated. I very much fear that the rising generation will not have the energy and push that their fathers manifested in the early days. I would like to say much more of the people of Colorado; their noble heartedness, hospitality and intelligence. The Eastern man has probably heard of western roughs, revolvers and bowie knives, but he will not find them here. For peace, good order, general intelligence, education and christianity, Boulder county, Colorado, will compare favorably with Beaver county, Pennsylvania. I shall be happy to answer any and all questions should any one wish to write to me, to the address at the head of this article. If I progress in health, as I have been doing, I shall probably go the mountains soon, into the mining districts, when I shall see another phaze of Colorado life, and your readers may hear from me again.

C. W. TAYLER.