LEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette. BRAVER VALLEY, August, 1873. [Paper No. 24.]

Reference was made in my last, to the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN BRAVES

YALLEY. The obvious difficulty in the way, was the want of means on the part of those who are conversant with manufacture There is sufficient wealth in the valley. but it is not in the right hands for the development of our resources and advantages.

Nearly all the floating capital of our business men is being put into the various kinds of business suitable to the valley. It was suggested that the "ATTRACTION OF BRAINS AND CAPITAL TO

THE VALLEY" was our only hope to get all the indus tries we needed. The benefit of such a course is well illustrated in the case of Beaver Falls. The

HISTORY OF THE RISE OF THAT TOWN is already known all over Western Pennsylvania, and the secret is, that the agents of the Economite Society have urged, in the strongest terms, all capitalists that they could reach, to come with them and build up this town. Liberal inducements were offered, and several large factories set in operation, doing an immense amount of good for the place. The truth is, that they advertised, that is all, simply advertised. No waiting for something to turn up on the part of the Economites. Their agents were instructed, and instructed well, and a stranger hardly dare set his foot in Beaver valley without being literally crammed with intelligence of the wonderful

CAPABILITIES OF THE VALLEY.

and urged to share its fortunes. Rochester is imbibing the same spirit, but poor. dear old New Brighton couldn't think of such a thing. Got enough people now. you see, and don't care a picayune wheththe way they act. Several years ago Mr. M. T. C. Gould undertook to set forth, by letter and pamphlet, the inducements of the valley, and gave to the world several well written and able letters, but since then very little has been done to draw the attention of the outside world to us. Not as much has been said by our home papers as the case would seem to warrant, but yet fully as much as the people seem to desire. What are

RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES

worth if no one knows that they exist? It does not meet the case to say that they are plain enough to any who will take the trouble to look at the valley. Such ressuring would do well if Beaver Val ley had no rivals in all this broad country. but when every town and every neighborhood becomes anxious to win th the trade and business that we ought to have, it becomes us to stir ourselves and do all we can to

ADVANCE OUR INTERESTS.

Nobody will take the trouble at this day to search over the country until they find man to man in interests, and makes one Beaver Valley, when hundreds of other dependent upon another. points are urging and beseeching capital. ists to come to them and build them up. The fact is that a majority of our people have become listless in this regard, and don't seem to have any particular interest in the valley's progress. What care they about other people's interest so fong as their own are all right? But, on the other hand, there is a large number of our Litizens who would be glad to see

FOREIGN CAPITAL occupying and developing our territory. The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak. They are willing to receive aid, but how few are they who are willing to give some thing for that aid? This brings me to a point where an earnest talk with our people is greatly needed. There is one serious and seemingly, at present, unsurmountable difficulty in the way of such an attainment. It is fully embodied in the word liberality. Amplified, it means that we ought to be more liberal to those who desire to come among us. It is too much the spirit among us, if not to actual. ly discourage, at least to "throw a wet cloth" on any new enterprise proposed. This is undeniable, and everybody who has observed the actions of the people in such cases, will agree that it is true.

THE RATIONAL COURSE

would seem to be to at least show some interest in anything that may be proposed for the common good of the neighin favor of an enterprise, and a few I wouldn't talk on that subject face to factures to us; erection of gas works, wawords may decide the fate of the em- face with an average Beaver vallian for ter works, street railways, and the quietployment in our midst of a hundred peo- the worth of an interest in the ore mines. ing of local jealousies and prejudices.

pie. will read these lines but can recall some do, just go to Rochester, down there in property holders, "consolidation means instance in which an enterprise, dragging the east part, and tell that people that you taxation," and, if we consolidate, there its slow length along, has been literally hold a petition for the consolidation of will be increased taxation. Not a whit talked into a great success. On the other Rochester, Bridgewater and Beaver, and more than there ought to be now, if we hand, hundreds of instances can be shown, where as worthy enterprises have been talked into ignominious fail-

GOOD WORDS

and fair predictions alone never worked a success, but they are potential helps in time of need. Now, what impulse can compel a man to use his influence against project, that will benefit his own immediate neighborhood, is a mystery unray. eled. But many such are there in Beaver learn that there was a latent power of rc. . The people of Beaver Valley have a Valley. And to-day it is one of the great sistance, a slumbering volcano, beneath fair bistory for the past, and it is in their Because his head prevents him going too

its citizens find only words of censure for all enterprises proposed. In addition to this, it is humbly suggested that it might be a stroke of policy, if nothing more, on the part of some of our people to give away some of their lands. That's the tenderest spot of all.

HISTORY FURNISHES EXAMPLES of towns where men who desired manufacturing sites, were given all the land they needed, and no grumbling in the premises, and the history of such towns be large and wealthy cities. It is only a bit of policy after all. The man who had ten acres worth five hundred dollars per acre, gave away; five acres, upon which paying factories were built, and the other five acres gave him a return of three thousand dollars per acre, on the sale of lots at five hundred dollars each; a clear gain here of ten thousand dollars without any outlay. How many landholders are there in Beaver Valley who would be willing to do such a thing? Yes, there are some. You musn't suppose that we are quite that mercenary yet. There are some men, but not enough of them. Now suppose that the men who own each from five to twenty or more acres in the valley, were to make a standing offer of onefourth of their land as a free gift to any one who would construct the proper buildings and put in operation paying factories, how long would it be until every foot of available soil was in use? And would the donors be the losers? Not a bit of it.

THE REMAINING THREE FOURTHS would at least double in value, and appreciate in all the essential elements of real desirability by the time the factories were in working order, and besides a great and lasting good done for others. But I am met with the old objection, that the land holders cannot afford to do this. It seems to me very clearly that they can, but suppose they cannot, there is one other course yet open. If you cannot

GIVE YOUR LANDS, SELL THEM CHEAP. It is more or less discouraging, when you need five acres of land to set on foot an people, to be met by that people and demanded the highest market price for the land. It certainly seems logical that is you can sell that five acres for half market price and add a quarter of a million dollars to the wealth of the town thereby, that it is much better than to hold the five acres for the next ten years and probably not sell it at all. There is no gain in this grasping and holding on to what we have with so much pertinacity, when a little letting go would benefit us the more. But again. There are scores of men among us who are the happy (?) pos-

A GREAT DEAL OF WEATH.

That wealth is lying dormant and doing no one any good, except a small dividend to the owner. Would it not be of more benefit to the possessors and their neighbors to loosen their grasp a little, and aid some enterprises that might come among usif encouraged? Man does not live to himself alone, and when he attempts it, there is such a thing a thing as a retribution, brought about by the violation of the laws of society; the laws that bind

But why discuss this topic longer? Isn't it as plain as the nose on a man's that the first were the best, if practicable. face? And if it were discussed, would it open the eyes of the people to a long neglected duty? The

WHOLE VALLEY OF BRAVER is suffering and dying for the lack of this liberality, and men can't help but see it. But beyond these considerations, there are many other needs that are patent to the most obtuse mind. Of course, these cannot be dwelt upon here. But among

INDIRECT NEEDS OF THE VALLEY, needs not belonging alone to the valley, there are two that will eventually, if not immediately, call for action. These are, the improvement of the Ohio river and the completion of a ship canal to the lakes; these water courses we need and must have them in the near future. What we had of a canal has been closed to us, and we are left to the mercy of a single railroad to the lakes.

AN IMMENSE TRADE is for us along the valleys on the line of the casal, and the short-sightedness/and want of interest that allowed it to be closed are proofs enough of the lack of interest that we have in our own advancement and prosperity.

Last, but not least—

FINALLY, AND IN CONCLUSIONand, I might say twenty-fourthly, I lay down my "gray goose-quill" with the borhood. It costs nothing to speak well consideration of consolidation. Dear me, ments; attraction of capital and manu Consolidation! Would you like to see | Well, isn't that just what we need? But, There is probably not a person who Bedlam Babel-a general muss? If you then, remarks some of our most respected want them to sign it.

If you didn't go home a wiser and a the stand-point of progress, it would seem sadder man, then I have failed to study that the reason for consolidation largely deeply the subject of consolidation. Bea. preponderate over those against. But it owner! See that he does the job un ver Falls had some pretty high notions of is not the object here to enter into a disher greatness, thought she had arrived at cussion of all the points pertaining to majority and maturity, and proposed a this question. That can be better done union with New Brighton. Not exactly on another occasion, but it certainly does officially, but sort of informally—and then seem that a move of this kind is impera--and just then-and not till then, did tively needed. But enough has been said that sadly benighted and misguided town on this question.

Many were the hearts that were troubled and wonderfully out of humor, but a keen sense of propriety and dignity kept down the turbulence of the storm and made calm the ruffled surface. Consequent upon this agitation, a meeting was held in New Brighton in July, 1872, composed of representatives of the three contiguous boroughs, and many speeches were made pro and con on the subject. A strong feeling was developed in favor of consolidation, but no definite action is, that from villages they have grown to taken, except the appointment of a good solid committee whose business it was to keep a vigilant eye on the agitated question. From present appearances, it will take inother committee to find the one appointed. But this subject is an old one, having been agitated here 37 years ago, and the new city named. Mr. M. T. C. Gould wrote a very interesting letter Sept. 12, 1886, in which, after giving few reasons for the consolidation of the little towns then here, dubs the new made city Beaver City, and says, "I shall, therefore, from this time forward, consider myself a resident of Beaver City." Several articles have since appeared in the Beaver County Press. warmly advocating the movement. As shown in former letters. we have here six towns, each joined to the other, except where separated by the Beaver river, or Brady's run. Neither of these towns alone exerts any very great influence or commands very great respect from home. There are too many towns in this broad land of 4,500 people, for one of our valley towns of that number to expect to gain any great prominence. But it is a very different thing when a town gains a population of 20,000 people. Then its influence is felt, and it towers head and shoulders above thousands of towns like we have here. It is certainly true, that a city or town of 20,000 people would have more influence than six towns lying together, the whole containing that number. There is something in a name after all, and it is realized when we test it in a practical way. New Brighton or Beaver or the other towns, are scarcely known outside of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. But give these towns a name representing the whole of them as one city, and it at once gains character abroad. There are several theories broached relative to consolidation here, as to what it should include. As a faithful chronicler I give them to you. One is that the six towns of Beaver valley and the territory immediately contiguous to them, should be united in a city, making fully 20,000 people. This the prevailing sentiment would seem to warrant, should be called Beave City. Another is that Beaver, Bridgewater and Rochester ought to be consolidated, mak ing a beautiful river city of about 8,000 people, fully as large as the city of New Castle. This, with the splendid facilities for shipping on the Ohio river and to a! most every point in the land by railway. would certainly make a prosperous city Exclusive of the water power, this is the most advantageous part of the valley The next is that Beaver Falls, New Brigh-

> Each of these plans has its champions, and each has its defects. It would seem If the people could be brought to see the immense advantages to be derived from a union of this kind it would certainly be better if all the towns were in one corporation and working in the same interests. In a territorial point of view, the scheme is entirely practicable. There are the very best of facilities for immediate intercourse between the different towns, and better would be added if one interest fill ed the mind of each. But it is too soon probably to make a practical movement in this direction. Not too soon to talk it up-not too soon to say it ought to be done, and not too soon for every friend of such a movement to win converts to his taith and make it a certainty in the near future. But if this be not practicable now for want of friends, the other two ought to be. And if the other two schemes were carried out, it ought to be done with the end in view of making the other possible. Either of the two would give us a city larger than any of our neighbors. We could have two cities each as large as the city of New Castle, and each of which would eventually control a greater influence than that live little city. Some of the arguments in favor of the move as given by some of our leading citizens, are in the fact that by it we would have increased railroad and postal with him, and bring all the dirty clothes facilities; an impetus to local improved you have." had all the needed improvements. From

ton, Fallston and some contiguous terri

tory should be constituted a city, and

would embrace a population of about 12,-

est banes of the valley, that so many of the surface of good old New Brighton. own power to make their future whatso far.

ever they will. These letters were intended to show what we have been, what our advantages, &c., are, and what we yet need for a successful future. While this has been done in a plain, practical and necessarially brief manner, it has been done none the less honestly. In closing the series, it is done with the earnest hope, that as the years of time shall increase upon us. that they may find the whole of this beautiful valley enjoying the greatest prosperity, peace and plenty, and reaping for honest labor the "kindly fruits of the earth."

THANKS. I desire here to return my thanks to those who so willingly aided me in the gathering of material for these articles. Whatever there is of merit in them is due to those who furnished the facts and incidents of which they are composed. complete history of Beaver Valley, but cleaner. Give it a trial. was abandoned for want of some necessary material, which it did not amm possible to get. This may yet be done, at some time, if our people will correct any errors in the articles published and gather the material yet wanting.

On my own part, and of those who have been interested in reading the articles. I return most sincerely my thanks to the proprietors of the Pittsburgh Gazette, who so kindly and willingly opened the columns of their daily and weekly papers for the publication of the articles. BEAVER.

A Deep River. Says the Stockton Gazette: Where the road between Merced and Snelling crosses the Merced River, that stream is about two hundred yards in width, and even at this season of the year, when the water is quite low, it looks like a dangerous and deep stream to cross Last Thursday, a patent-medicine agent, traveling on horseback through that section, came to the fiver and hesitated about attempting to ford it as he saw the wide expanse of rushing waters. There is no bridge anywhere along there, so after some indecis ion he concluded to swim his horse across, Spying a boy fishing in a small punt tied to the bank, he said:

"Hello, bub!" "Hello, yourself."

"Can I get you to take my clothes across he river in your boat?"

"I rekin you kin, if you've got any 802D."

"All right, I'll give you a quarter to ake over my clothes and this carpetsack the opposite shore "

To this the boy nodded ascent the stranger disrobed, turned over the carpetsack and habiliments to the juvenile, who paddled out into the stream, and mounted his horse, prepared to swim the river and enjoy the luxury of a bath. With a splash at every movement, the horse stepped into the stream, and walked acrossthe water was nowhere more than eighteen inches deep! To say that that medicine man, perched on the back of his horse, was a man of iniquity for the space of half an hour would hardly do justice to the occasion. There were enough "dams" along the Merced that afternoon to supply a hundred mill-sites.

Carrying out the Joke.

While we were lying in camp at Rossville, Georgia, writes a correspondent, the Sixth Illinois returned from their furlough with a number of recruits. One of these having exhausted his supply of clean shirts and not having learned to be his own laundress, asked a veteran where he could get some washing done.

"Do you see those tents there by the church? Well, go there and ask Mr. Morgan, he does washing. He's a crusty old cuss, but if you talk pretty nice to him he'll do it-for you."

The recruit went as directed, and found Gen. Morgan walking in front of his tent dressed as was his custom in the uniform of a high private.

'Where will I find Mr. Morgan?" asks

"My name is Morgan. What will you

"I came here to get some clothes wash-"Ahem? Who sent you here to get

your clothes washed?' "John Smith, of the Sixth."

"Sorporal of the guard!" The corporal approached and saluted

Morgan. "Young man, go with the corporal and show him John Smith, so that he can bring him here. And you come back

the guilty veteran and a huge armful of dirty shirts, socks, etc. "Did you send this young man here to

They departed, and soon returned with

have his clothes washed?" said the General to Smith. "Yes, sir, for a joke."

"For a joke! Well, we'll have the joke carried out. We do have clothes washed here sometimes. Corporal, take this man Smith and that bundle of clothes down to the creek, and have him wash them, fold them neatly, and return them to the handsomely!"

-An Irish paper says that "In the absence of both editors, the publishers have succeeded in securing the services of a 'gentleman' to edit the paper this week."

-Why is a prudent man like a pin?

AMERI CAN PIANO."

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A pleasantly located farm, situate in North Se-wickly township, Beaver County, for sale. Con-tains 119 acres, lies on Barmony, New Castle and Baighton roads, 90 acres improved, balance in timber. consisting of Oak, Locust, Chestnut, &c.; car all be worked by machinery, soil is very produc-tive, excellent for grain or pasture; land lies undulating, good springs all over the faim; underlaid with coal, limestone and ore; good sand and build-ing stone; fences are rail and board, in good condition; good orchard of apple, peach and other varieties of choice fruit; grapes, shrubbery, &c. Improvements consist of a two-etory frame house of six rooms, good cellar and kitchen, smoke house, six rooms, good cellar and kitchen, smoke house, corn crib, new barn 50x40 feet, stone spring house, close to schools, churches, saw mill, stores, 5 miles rom Brighton, 3½ from Beaver Falls. 1½ miles from the line of the proposed Baltimore and Chicago Railroad. Price \$11,900.

NO. 70. A GOOD DAIRY, STOCK OR GRAIN FARM In Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., containing about 140 acres—of which 120 acres are cleared, 85 acres first bottom land: 20 acres in oak timber; balance of cleared land, gently rolling all under fence, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad building on a good township road one-half mile from Homewood station; soil is first class and all can be worked by machinery. Improvements, one newly weather-boarded log house of 5 rooms, two stories high, veranda and frame kitchen, with pleasant surroundings, one new two-story frame house of 4 rooms, portice in front; a good cellar; spring of water and well close to house; one new bank barn, with stone foundation, 40x60, with plenty of stabling for horses and cows; corn cribs smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a first smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a firstrate orchard of various kinds of fruit trees in good
bearing condition, and a young orchard. This place
is in a very pleasant part of the county, with every surrounding object to make it agreeable and attractive, and is a first-class farm in a good neighborhood, close to schools, churches, post-office and
station—will subdivide this tract if desired by the
purchaser, for sale. Price, \$80 per acre, in payments. George E. McCready, owner.

NO. 73. A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM, containing about 107 acres of which 82 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order; ten springs on the place, two orchards containing 225 apple and 100 peach-trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber; a good frame barn 50x38 feet, with stabling underneath; a new frame stable 16x20; a new corn stable acceptance of the second corners and the stable of the second corners and the second corners are second corners and the second corners are second corners. underneath: a new frame stable 16x30; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent exclosed garden patch; plenty of small freit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, &c. Near to a new school house, 1½ miles from Industry on the U. & P. Railroad, good roads to station The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price 80 per acre, in payments. Benjamin Todd, Owner. may16-1y

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Beaver Caty, P DMINISTRATOR'S NOTE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH JORDAL DEC Letters of administration on the ests of the beth Jordan, dec'd., late of Big Beaveront in Beaver county, Pa., having been grand in undersigned, all persons indebted to idear requested to make immediate payers all persons having claims against said notified to present them properly author for settlement. J. S. HUDSON for settlement.