

News From All Nations.

— Eugene is said to be growing quite gray.
— London is tired of the postal card system.
— Cincinnati calls Louisville a "peasant town".
— Liverpool has a female vigilance committee.
— A self-winding clock is a New York invention.
— Milwaukee's account of the war is nearly finished.
— A Michigan girl made 80 flour barrels in six weeks.
— Seneca, Kansas, has been out of coal for two weeks.
— Florida is enjoying strawberries and cream.
— Sac county, Iowa, has ten thousand acres of timber.
— Topeka, Kansas, was seventeen years old Tuesday.
— Chicago calls the great fire "the recent leaded term".
— Eastern Iowa pays from \$8 to \$10 a bushel for chestnuts.
— Milwaukee harbor has been largely improved this year.
— Baltimore averages one hundred and thirty deaths a week.
— The only fire-engine of St. Jo, Mo., is in service.
— Buffalo has a gas well five hundred feet deep, but no gas.
— Prairie City, Iowa, has 50,000 bushels of potatoes to sell.
— The fish trade of New England amounts to \$10,000,000 a year.
— Street lamps are lighted again in the North Side in Chicago.
— San Francisco has her streets swept by hand twice a month.
— Of the seventy-four United States cities, Philadelphia is the most Republican National Convention.
— Coal shipments from Australia to the West Indies almost ceased.
— During this season there were 2,177 mariners lost on the lakes.
— The Arkansas State University has been opened in Fayetteville.
— A man in New Jersey killed his wife by the killing her by a band.
— Brass is a preventive of cholera.
— It is an infectious disease.
— The taxable valuation of property at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is \$1,281,000.
— Montreal has 35,000 less population than she bragged about before the census.
— A young man after fourteen years spent a disastrous party at Red Bank, N. J.
— The loss by the explosion of the Westock, Conn., gun works, Friday, was \$4,000.
— Tennessee is full of coal, iron and marble.
— A Taunton, Mass., man was fined \$5 dollars for spitting on a church carpet.
— The pumps in Washington City, D. C., are being cleaned and repaired generally.
— The New England harbors are becoming more crowded than ever in their history.
— Washington territory proposes a large lottery to pay for the territorial debt.
— A team of horses was sold at Red Bank, N. J., for twenty-five dollars.
— The cathedral clock at Louisville, Ky., stopped raising the tower.
— There were fifty alarms of fire in Boston, Monday evening, with forty-five alarms.
— Copper, silver, nickel and zinc mines have been discovered in Cedar county, Mo.
— A Scotch minister refused baptism to a child of a Jew.
— Extensive fields of slate have been found in Michigan county, Minn., near the town of Cannonville.
— Work on the Florida, Atlanta and Western Railroad has ceased to stand through want of funds.
— A clear-making of Canton, Ill., has just finished the house that has been in flames for three weeks.
— Coal has been discovered at Spring Hill, Stevens county, Minn., but in what quantity is not known.
— The crops of the unweeded fields in Michigan are a failure.
— Dr. Clapton's private lunatic asylum, near Lexington, Ky., was burned on Saturday night last.
— There are living in Woodbury, N. J., six survivors of the 1812 war, all said to be over eighty years of age.
— It is proposed to organize a shoe manufactory at Williamsport, Conn., with a capital of \$25,000.
— London fines conductors of horse-cars for overhauling the cars to the inconvenience of passengers.
— It is noted that the name of every man in the Pennsylvania penitentiary is the same as his crime.
— Cornish, Mississippi, finished an iron rail last week, and in the same night three prisoners escaped from it.
— The recent cold weather has given the duck quail to yellow fever in Victoria, Newburg, and Baton Rouge.
— The Eagle Hotel, at Northampton, Mass., was partly destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Loss \$100,000.
— It is estimated that 400,000 tons and between 1,500 and 2,000 men will be sent to the penitentiary by Sullivan, Minn., this year.
— The receipts at the Illinois State treasury for the month of November were \$712,137.95, and the disbursements \$5,000.
— The United States Land-office at St. Louis, Mo., November, disposed of 23,250 acres of land, and the amount of cash received was \$10,170.
— Dr. Kalm, Illinois, recently held a doctor's license, when a case of cholera should be seen, and the question was carried by a majority of forty-one.
— Thirty applications have been made by veterans of 1812, residing in Minnesota, for the pension of \$12 a month in the next year's winter.
— "May it please your Honor," cried the jurman, "if I die in one hour, you may be excused, as it is necessary for a father to bear his children," said the jurman.
— A man in Peoria, Ill., recently bequeathed by a will, which he had written, his house and pinched him to the earth, caught by the horns by a quick movement through the window and broke it to pieces.
— The total fruit shipments from Central, Ill., for the year 1871 were 568,075 bushels. Of these 180,000 bushels were strawberries, 17,100 bushels of blackberries, 600,000 bushels of peaches, and 12,000 of pears.
— In addition to the picture of Admiral Farragut presented to Prince Albert, he is to be presented with a historical picture of great value, representing the battle of Palawan, fought in 1580, between Peter the Great of Russia and Charles XII of Sweden.
— The brick manufacture at Trenton, Mass., the best season, has closed and has been successful. Not less than 17,000,000 have been made. This commandment is a record. The business has given employment to 250 to 300 persons.
— Railroad funds that through the lease of the B'n's and S'n's Railroad from the State of New York, to the Vermont Central, will be used for the purpose of extending the line from the Vermont Central to the Vermont and New York Central.
— January is the coldest and July the hottest month in St. Petersburg. Each year has about 112 complete winter days, 59 spring and autumn days, and 104 summer days. The average snow months are April and May, and March, May and July.

Bradford Reporter.

EDITOR: E. G. GOODRICH. PUBLISHED: S. W. ALVORD.
TOWANDA, THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1871.
NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.
In accordance with a very general custom among country papers, we shall not issue any paper next week, in order to give our employees an opportunity to enjoy the holidays.
THE APPOINTMENT BILL.
The appointment bill reported to Congress by Judge Minerva, with an amendment increasing the number from 180 to 183 has passed the house. The Representatives are apportioned among the States as follows:
Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 3; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New York, 32; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 5; Ohio, 20; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 9; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 19; Missouri, 13; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 4; Texas, 6; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 8; California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 3; Nevada, 1; Nebraska, 1.
The gains here are Pennsylvania, two; New York one; Massachusetts one; Virginia one; Ohio one; Wisconsin two; Missouri four; Michigan three; New Jersey two; North Carolina one; South Carolina one; Georgia two; Alabama one; Kentucky one; Tennessee one; Texas two; Iowa three; California one; Minnesota one; Arkansas one; Kansas two; Mississippi one; and Maryland one—forty-two in all. The States that lose are New Hampshire and Vermont, one each; those that remain in statu quo are Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Florida, West Virginia, Oregon, Nevada, and Nebraska.
The bill, as it passed, provides that any new State admitted after this apportionment shall have a Representative or Representatives additional to the number 383. It also enacts that in each State entitled under this law to more than one Representative, the number to which said States may be entitled in the Forty-third and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts, composed of contiguous territory, and containing, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants—no district electing more than one Representative. It is provided, however, that in States whose delegations are increased there may be elections by the State at large for the additional representation to the Forty-third Congress, unless the States shall, before that time, restrict the State.
Another section of the bill changes the time for holding Congressional elections in the several States, and makes it uniform all over the country. It is provided that the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year, 1876, shall be the day for the election of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress in all the States, and the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in every second year thereafter, is fixed as the day for election of Representatives to the succeeding Congresses. It is still further enacted that no State shall hereafter be admitted to the Union without the necessary population to entitle her to at least one Representative on the basis fixed by this bill. These two features commend themselves, and abolish long-standing and much-complained-of evils.
A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—In the report of the Postmaster-General's suggestion for the establishment of Post-office savings banks. There can be no question that even with the comparatively low rate of interest proposed—four per cent.—the public would respond. Mr. Creswell claims, give the security of the government preference to any other. In view of the disclosures lately made in New York the bank of a solid depositor would hold with satisfaction the prospect of something like absolute safety—beyond the reach of panic or corrupt legislation. The competition of the Government need not put other savings banks out of the field. Elsewhere it has not done so, but it has compelled them into a competition of soundness and trustworthiness which has been of immense public benefit. The indirect benefit of the people through the employment in the hands of the government of their own savings, would also be very appreciable.
The National Republican is in favor of bringing the anti-Grant Republican Senators before the investigating committee appointed at their suggestion to testify to what they know, personally, of corruption in the government departments. It says: "During the last few days, Mr. Schurz, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Cassery, and others, have boldly stated, in open Senate, that the Government 'reeks with corruption.' They have allowed their statements on this subject to be printed in the Globe. It is to be presumed that they know whereof they speak. It seems to us that the new committee should, at once summon these gentlemen before them, and ask them to give evidence on which they based their assertions. It is a very serious charge against the Administration. Let them be given the opportunity to make good their w-ards; and if they fail to do so, let them be censured by the body of which they are members, as common slanderers and defamers. Put them on the stand."

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

Mr. Editor: It may be that some of your readers would like to hear of things as progressing with us in this far away portion of Uncle Sam's vineyard. Our little town is still growing, although times are dull just now, owing to the cold weather. We have had respectable winter weather since the middle of November, with six- or eight inches of snow. We have not as yet, had any extremely cold days here, but over among the Saints in Utah, the mercury has fallen as low as thirty degrees below zero. A terrible storm raged along the lines of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads for a number of days. On the 7th of December, there were eleven trains snow bound on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Oregon; while on the Kansas Pacific the buffaloes crowded about the snow bound trains, seeking protection from the wind and storm.
In Western Kansas many herders and their cattle have frozen to death together. The stock men in this region are entirely unprepared for a severe winter; not one in ten has a pound of hay. The buffalo grass, which covers the plains of Colorado and Western Kansas, does not make a couple inches high, at the best, and when that is covered with snow eight inches deep, one would suppose that it would be impossible for cattle to obtain sufficient to keep them from starving. And yet, we have had more than that for weeks ago, and I have not heard of a single animal dying; and all the stock that I have seen is looking very well.
The principal occupation of our people now is hunting. The snow has driven the game from the plains on to the bottoms where it has been slaughtered in great quantities. Buffalo, antelope, deer, elk and prairie chickens are so plenty that one will hardly pay for the ammunition used in killing them.
With the assembling of Congress, the old question of the admission of Colorado into the sisterhood of States, is revived. Without doubt a majority of our people are in favor of a speedy admission.
Quite an excitement was occasioned among the advocates of Women's Rights, by the attempt of the Democratic politicians of Wyoming to repeal the law giving the right of the woman to hold property in the Territory. The law was passed originally by the Democrats themselves; hoping thereby to perpetuate their reign in that benighted country. But, alas! they are a living contradiction. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory.
The city of Philadelphia has 8,000 manufacturing establishments in which persons are employed at wages in manufacture of various kinds. One hundred and twenty thousand men, women and children are employed in these establishments. These 100,000 operatives require 400,000,000 per annum for their labor. This 400,000,000 are expended mainly in the city. The product of the labor of these 100,000 operatives amounts to \$200,000,000 per annum. Of this vast amount not less than \$200,000,000 in value supply distant markets, bringing in return a net revenue in money of \$200,000,000. In other words, the aggregate amount. Eighteen hundred of these manufacturing establishments are driven by steam, the aggregate of their power being over 50,000 horse power. In these establishments are found looms, spindles, lathes, planes, and machines of an infinite variety, numbering in all over 250,000 improved laboring machines. Besides the one main class of looms to produce cheap cloth as much in value as in 1850. Cheap cloth furnishes the basis of our civilization, and in the aggregate economically profitable business.
The marble and slate quarries of Vermont are among the most interesting of those industries which are conducted in almost a direct line from Westchester county, New York, to Canada, and is worked most extensively near Rutland, Vermont. The veins, which are generally of a heavy bedded, and of almost unknown depth, and the deeper they are quarried the better the quality of the marble. Three things act as drawbacks upon marble quarrying: the first is the expense of the difficulty of getting the marble out of the quarries in sufficiently large blocks to be profitable, and the competition with foreign marble quarries by cheap labor. This marble is quarried in many places covering acres of land a depth of from thirty to seventy feet. It is estimated that one-third of the good marble in a vein is lost in quarrying, and one-fourth of what is quarried is lost in preparing it for market. Several machines for chiseling or separating the quarried blocks, in order to get them out of the quarries, have been invented. But improvements are needed in this department of the work. It is very difficult for the quarries of Vermont to put their marble into market, and to compete with that which comes from abroad on account of the high railroad freight, and the cheapness with which the foreign article can be quarried and the low duty charged upon it. A reduction in railroad freight and the imposition of higher duties on the foreign marble would soon bring our beautiful domestic stone into universal use.
A Cincinnati journal very truly says that a petition of very "extraordinary" character has been recently presented in the Court of Common Pleas that City. It is a petition made against a parent of extreme cruelty. Damages are asked for in the sum of \$50,000, as the parents are wealthy people. The mother and father of the plaintiff appear to have been the chief aggressors in the cruelties committed, but the father did his part. Among the many specifications "beating with an iron arm and with rubber whips," also "dragging the plaintiff by the hair of his head two or three times a day," "beating him with a stick or with a board," "assaulting him at the table and driving him away from his meals," "permanently deforming him," etc. Of course, there is another side to the question, and a judicial examination alone can establish the truth of the facts in the case. But does not seem probable that such charges would be readily made unless they were founded.
Some time since was recorded the unusual incident of a runaway train. A very similar accident has occurred on an English road. An engine standing on the Mowdown shunt railway, near Westbury, was being cleared when the fireman perceiving a train approaching from behind, and that a collision was inevitable, jumped off. It is conjectured that the force of the blow, opened the valve, and started the locomotive. Between the point of departure and the Waterloo Junction, where it was finally arrested, are no less than sixteen gates.

GLANZING.

The superintendent of the census has published a table of statistics of the blind, deaf and dumb, insane, a table in the United States. These tables in regard to the deaf and dumb, show a very interesting result. The total number of persons included in the above classes is 26,424, a population of 26,423,983—about the fourth of one per cent. of the population of the United States. The total number of the blind in the United States is 6,232. Of these 26,028 are simply blind, the rest having some other infirmity or affliction of the classes in these tables, in addition to blindness. The whole number of blind persons in Pennsylvania, is 1,197, of whom 1,192 are males, and 745 are females. Among these are 24 colored males and 11 colored females. 1,334 of the blind of Pennsylvania were born in the United States, and 863 were born in foreign countries. The total number of deaf and dumb in the United States is 16,203, of whom Pennsylvania's proportion is 1,432. Of these 1,414 were born in this country. Of the deaf and dumb in Pennsylvania 777 are males and 635 are females, among whom 8 are colored.
The insane persons in the United States amount to 37,282, and 2,925 of them belong to Pennsylvania, 1,950 of whom were born in foreign countries. Of the insane of Pennsylvania, 1,944 are males, and 1,931 are females. Among these 85 are colored.
The 28,577 idiotic persons in the United States, Pennsylvania shares 2,223, divided into 1,266 males and 956 females. 37 of these unfortunate are colored. Of the whole number belonging to Pennsylvania, 2,090 were born in the United States.
A New York paper thus describes a bridal dinner given by a wealthy citizen of that city: The table seated sixteen, served on each side, with the lady and gentleman of the house at the head and foot. The tablecloth was rich, heavy white silk, with fringe half a yard deep, and was edged. Also, upon the edges of the table, under the plates of the guests, were spread lengths of the finest and costliest linen damask the width of a napkin. It was set and ornamented for a dinner. At each place was a small silver vase, of exquisite pattern, holding a pair of flowers. These, in half a dozen different colors and patterns, and the bill of fare, printed in gold on white satin, were, in the center of the table was a richly-chased plated tank filled with moss and flowers. Hanging upon this tank were several strings of pearls and diamonds, and held a stand a little less in size than the tank, which was perforated with holes. On this stand stood a block of the clearest ice, which sparkled like a star in the light of the numerous gas-lights, and as it melted sent the streams of water trickling down among the plants, making a beautiful fountain. The fruits were in silver, and consisted of twelve beautiful flowers. The whole table presented a very elegant appearance. There were five courses, at the end of each of which the narrow tablecloths on the edge of the table were folded and rolled up till close to the wall, showing fresh ones beneath, and clean napkins were supplied to the guests.
The Swedish colony established in the wilds of Maine only a little more than a year ago appears to be an unusually successful experiment in the settlement of immigrants. The colony in its present of the unexampled diligence and prosperity of Scandinavian emigrants. All though so recently established, only about eighteen months ago, it has already become a well settled colony. The settlers are mostly men, such as have their industry and good fortune that they have already thrashed out 150 bushels of grain, maily wheat, rye and barley, and much more. In addition to this, a yield of forty to forty-two bushels to the acre is not uncommon, and so, on the land, where no dressing or manure of any kind was used. About thirty or thirty-five hundred have been secured for that number of families. Many others have purchased land from private parties, and many more have as yet made no selection. Although there does not appear to be any real reason why such an experiment should not have proved a success, still the results are gratifying.
The city of Philadelphia has 8,000 manufacturing establishments in which persons are employed at wages in manufacture of various kinds. One hundred and twenty thousand men, women and children are employed in these establishments. These 100,000 operatives require 400,000,000 per annum for their labor. This 400,000,000 are expended mainly in the city. The product of the labor of these 100,000 operatives amounts to \$200,000,000 per annum. Of this vast amount not less than \$200,000,000 in value supply distant markets, bringing in return a net revenue in money of \$200,000,000. In other words, the aggregate amount. Eighteen hundred of these manufacturing establishments are driven by steam, the aggregate of their power being over 50,000 horse power. In these establishments are found looms, spindles, lathes, planes, and machines of an infinite variety, numbering in all over 250,000 improved laboring machines. Besides the one main class of looms to produce cheap cloth as much in value as in 1850. Cheap cloth furnishes the basis of our civilization, and in the aggregate economically profitable business.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

Mr. Editor: It may be that some of your readers would like to hear of things as progressing with us in this far away portion of Uncle Sam's vineyard. Our little town is still growing, although times are dull just now, owing to the cold weather. We have had respectable winter weather since the middle of November, with six- or eight inches of snow. We have not as yet, had any extremely cold days here, but over among the Saints in Utah, the mercury has fallen as low as thirty degrees below zero. A terrible storm raged along the lines of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads for a number of days. On the 7th of December, there were eleven trains snow bound on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Oregon; while on the Kansas Pacific the buffaloes crowded about the snow bound trains, seeking protection from the wind and storm.
In Western Kansas many herders and their cattle have frozen to death together. The stock men in this region are entirely unprepared for a severe winter; not one in ten has a pound of hay. The buffalo grass, which covers the plains of Colorado and Western Kansas, does not make a couple inches high, at the best, and when that is covered with snow eight inches deep, one would suppose that it would be impossible for cattle to obtain sufficient to keep them from starving. And yet, we have had more than that for weeks ago, and I have not heard of a single animal dying; and all the stock that I have seen is looking very well.
The principal occupation of our people now is hunting. The snow has driven the game from the plains on to the bottoms where it has been slaughtered in great quantities. Buffalo, antelope, deer, elk and prairie chickens are so plenty that one will hardly pay for the ammunition used in killing them.
With the assembling of Congress, the old question of the admission of Colorado into the sisterhood of States, is revived. Without doubt a majority of our people are in favor of a speedy admission.
Quite an excitement was occasioned among the advocates of Women's Rights, by the attempt of the Democratic politicians of Wyoming to repeal the law giving the right of the woman to hold property in the Territory. The law was passed originally by the Democrats themselves; hoping thereby to perpetuate their reign in that benighted country. But, alas! they are a living contradiction. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory.
The city of Philadelphia has 8,000 manufacturing establishments in which persons are employed at wages in manufacture of various kinds. One hundred and twenty thousand men, women and children are employed in these establishments. These 100,000 operatives require 400,000,000 per annum for their labor. This 400,000,000 are expended mainly in the city. The product of the labor of these 100,000 operatives amounts to \$200,000,000 per annum. Of this vast amount not less than \$200,000,000 in value supply distant markets, bringing in return a net revenue in money of \$200,000,000. In other words, the aggregate amount. Eighteen hundred of these manufacturing establishments are driven by steam, the aggregate of their power being over 50,000 horse power. In these establishments are found looms, spindles, lathes, planes, and machines of an infinite variety, numbering in all over 250,000 improved laboring machines. Besides the one main class of looms to produce cheap cloth as much in value as in 1850. Cheap cloth furnishes the basis of our civilization, and in the aggregate economically profitable business.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

Mr. Editor: It may be that some of your readers would like to hear of things as progressing with us in this far away portion of Uncle Sam's vineyard. Our little town is still growing, although times are dull just now, owing to the cold weather. We have had respectable winter weather since the middle of November, with six- or eight inches of snow. We have not as yet, had any extremely cold days here, but over among the Saints in Utah, the mercury has fallen as low as thirty degrees below zero. A terrible storm raged along the lines of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads for a number of days. On the 7th of December, there were eleven trains snow bound on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Oregon; while on the Kansas Pacific the buffaloes crowded about the snow bound trains, seeking protection from the wind and storm.
In Western Kansas many herders and their cattle have frozen to death together. The stock men in this region are entirely unprepared for a severe winter; not one in ten has a pound of hay. The buffalo grass, which covers the plains of Colorado and Western Kansas, does not make a couple inches high, at the best, and when that is covered with snow eight inches deep, one would suppose that it would be impossible for cattle to obtain sufficient to keep them from starving. And yet, we have had more than that for weeks ago, and I have not heard of a single animal dying; and all the stock that I have seen is looking very well.
The principal occupation of our people now is hunting. The snow has driven the game from the plains on to the bottoms where it has been slaughtered in great quantities. Buffalo, antelope, deer, elk and prairie chickens are so plenty that one will hardly pay for the ammunition used in killing them.
With the assembling of Congress, the old question of the admission of Colorado into the sisterhood of States, is revived. Without doubt a majority of our people are in favor of a speedy admission.
Quite an excitement was occasioned among the advocates of Women's Rights, by the attempt of the Democratic politicians of Wyoming to repeal the law giving the right of the woman to hold property in the Territory. The law was passed originally by the Democrats themselves; hoping thereby to perpetuate their reign in that benighted country. But, alas! they are a living contradiction. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory.
The city of Philadelphia has 8,000 manufacturing establishments in which persons are employed at wages in manufacture of various kinds. One hundred and twenty thousand men, women and children are employed in these establishments. These 100,000 operatives require 400,000,000 per annum for their labor. This 400,000,000 are expended mainly in the city. The product of the labor of these 100,000 operatives amounts to \$200,000,000 per annum. Of this vast amount not less than \$200,000,000 in value supply distant markets, bringing in return a net revenue in money of \$200,000,000. In other words, the aggregate amount. Eighteen hundred of these manufacturing establishments are driven by steam, the aggregate of their power being over 50,000 horse power. In these establishments are found looms, spindles, lathes, planes, and machines of an infinite variety, numbering in all over 250,000 improved laboring machines. Besides the one main class of looms to produce cheap cloth as much in value as in 1850. Cheap cloth furnishes the basis of our civilization, and in the aggregate economically profitable business.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

Mr. Editor: It may be that some of your readers would like to hear of things as progressing with us in this far away portion of Uncle Sam's vineyard. Our little town is still growing, although times are dull just now, owing to the cold weather. We have had respectable winter weather since the middle of November, with six- or eight inches of snow. We have not as yet, had any extremely cold days here, but over among the Saints in Utah, the mercury has fallen as low as thirty degrees below zero. A terrible storm raged along the lines of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads for a number of days. On the 7th of December, there were eleven trains snow bound on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Oregon; while on the Kansas Pacific the buffaloes crowded about the snow bound trains, seeking protection from the wind and storm.
In Western Kansas many herders and their cattle have frozen to death together. The stock men in this region are entirely unprepared for a severe winter; not one in ten has a pound of hay. The buffalo grass, which covers the plains of Colorado and Western Kansas, does not make a couple inches high, at the best, and when that is covered with snow eight inches deep, one would suppose that it would be impossible for cattle to obtain sufficient to keep them from starving. And yet, we have had more than that for weeks ago, and I have not heard of a single animal dying; and all the stock that I have seen is looking very well.
The principal occupation of our people now is hunting. The snow has driven the game from the plains on to the bottoms where it has been slaughtered in great quantities. Buffalo, antelope, deer, elk and prairie chickens are so plenty that one will hardly pay for the ammunition used in killing them.
With the assembling of Congress, the old question of the admission of Colorado into the sisterhood of States, is revived. Without doubt a majority of our people are in favor of a speedy admission.
Quite an excitement was occasioned among the advocates of Women's Rights, by the attempt of the Democratic politicians of Wyoming to repeal the law giving the right of the woman to hold property in the Territory. The law was passed originally by the Democrats themselves; hoping thereby to perpetuate their reign in that benighted country. But, alas! they are a living contradiction. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory.
The city of Philadelphia has 8,000 manufacturing establishments in which persons are employed at wages in manufacture of various kinds. One hundred and twenty thousand men, women and children are employed in these establishments. These 100,000 operatives require 400,000,000 per annum for their labor. This 400,000,000 are expended mainly in the city. The product of the labor of these 100,000 operatives amounts to \$200,000,000 per annum. Of this vast amount not less than \$200,000,000 in value supply distant markets, bringing in return a net revenue in money of \$200,000,000. In other words, the aggregate amount. Eighteen hundred of these manufacturing establishments are driven by steam, the aggregate of their power being over 50,000 horse power. In these establishments are found looms, spindles, lathes, planes, and machines of an infinite variety, numbering in all over 250,000 improved laboring machines. Besides the one main class of looms to produce cheap cloth as much in value as in 1850. Cheap cloth furnishes the basis of our civilization, and in the aggregate economically profitable business.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

Mr. Editor: It may be that some of your readers would like to hear of things as progressing with us in this far away portion of Uncle Sam's vineyard. Our little town is still growing, although times are dull just now, owing to the cold weather. We have had respectable winter weather since the middle of November, with six- or eight inches of snow. We have not as yet, had any extremely cold days here, but over among the Saints in Utah, the mercury has fallen as low as thirty degrees below zero. A terrible storm raged along the lines of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads for a number of days. On the 7th of December, there were eleven trains snow bound on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Oregon; while on the Kansas Pacific the buffaloes crowded about the snow bound trains, seeking protection from the wind and storm.
In Western Kansas many herders and their cattle have frozen to death together. The stock men in this region are entirely unprepared for a severe winter; not one in ten has a pound of hay. The buffalo grass, which covers the plains of Colorado and Western Kansas, does not make a couple inches high, at the best, and when that is covered with snow eight inches deep, one would suppose that it would be impossible for cattle to obtain sufficient to keep them from starving. And yet, we have had more than that for weeks ago, and I have not heard of a single animal dying; and all the stock that I have seen is looking very well.
The principal occupation of our people now is hunting. The snow has driven the game from the plains on to the bottoms where it has been slaughtered in great quantities. Buffalo, antelope, deer, elk and prairie chickens are so plenty that one will hardly pay for the ammunition used in killing them.
With the assembling of Congress, the old question of the admission of Colorado into the sisterhood of States, is revived. Without doubt a majority of our people are in favor of a speedy admission.
Quite an excitement was occasioned among the advocates of Women's Rights, by the attempt of the Democratic politicians of Wyoming to repeal the law giving the right of the woman to hold property in the Territory. The law was passed originally by the Democrats themselves; hoping thereby to perpetuate their reign in that benighted country. But, alas! they are a living contradiction. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory.
The city of Philadelphia has 8,000 manufacturing establishments in which persons are employed at wages in manufacture of various kinds. One hundred and twenty thousand men, women and children are employed in these establishments. These 100,000 operatives require 400,000,000 per annum for their labor. This 400,000,000 are expended mainly in the city. The product of the labor of these 100,000 operatives amounts to \$200,000,000 per annum. Of this vast amount not less than \$200,000,000 in value supply distant markets, bringing in return a net revenue in money of \$200,000,000. In other words, the aggregate amount. Eighteen hundred of these manufacturing establishments are driven by steam, the aggregate of their power being over 50,000 horse power. In these establishments are found looms, spindles, lathes, planes, and machines of an infinite variety, numbering in all over 250,000 improved laboring machines. Besides the one main class of looms to produce cheap cloth as much in value as in 1850. Cheap cloth furnishes the basis of our civilization, and in the aggregate economically profitable business.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

Mr. Editor: It may be that some of your readers would like to hear of things as progressing with us in this far away portion of Uncle Sam's vineyard. Our little town is still growing, although times are dull just now, owing to the cold weather. We have had respectable winter weather since the middle of November, with six- or eight inches of snow. We have not as yet, had any extremely cold days here, but over among the Saints in Utah, the mercury has fallen as low as thirty degrees below zero. A terrible storm raged along the lines of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads for a number of days. On the 7th of December, there were eleven trains snow bound on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Oregon; while on the Kansas Pacific the buffaloes crowded about the snow bound trains, seeking protection from the wind and storm.
In Western Kansas many herders and their cattle have frozen to death together. The stock men in this region are entirely unprepared for a severe winter; not one in ten has a pound of hay. The buffalo grass, which covers the plains of Colorado and Western Kansas, does not make a couple inches high, at the best, and when that is covered with snow eight inches deep, one would suppose that it would be impossible for cattle to obtain sufficient to keep them from starving. And yet, we have had more than that for weeks ago, and I have not heard of a single animal dying; and all the stock that I have seen is looking very well.
The principal occupation of our people now is hunting. The snow has driven the game from the plains on to the bottoms where it has been slaughtered in great quantities. Buffalo, antelope, deer, elk and prairie chickens are so plenty that one will hardly pay for the ammunition used in killing them.
With the assembling of Congress, the old question of the admission of Colorado into the sisterhood of States, is revived. Without doubt a majority of our people are in favor of a speedy admission.
Quite an excitement was occasioned among the advocates of Women's Rights, by the attempt of the Democratic politicians of Wyoming to repeal the law giving the right of the woman to hold property in the Territory. The law was passed originally by the Democrats themselves; hoping thereby to perpetuate their reign in that benighted country. But, alas! they are a living contradiction. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory.
The city of Philadelphia has 8,000 manufacturing establishments in which persons are employed at wages in manufacture of various kinds. One hundred and twenty thousand men, women and children are employed in these establishments. These 100,000 operatives require 400,000,000 per annum for their labor. This 400,000,000 are expended mainly in the city. The product of the labor of these 100,000 operatives amounts to \$200,000,000 per annum. Of this vast amount not less than \$200,000,000 in value supply distant markets, bringing in return a net revenue in money of \$200,000,000. In other words, the aggregate amount. Eighteen hundred of these manufacturing establishments are driven by steam, the aggregate of their power being over 50,000 horse power. In these establishments are found looms, spindles, lathes, planes, and machines of an infinite variety, numbering in all over 250,000 improved laboring machines. Besides the one main class of looms to produce cheap cloth as much in value as in 1850. Cheap cloth furnishes the basis of our civilization, and in the aggregate economically profitable business.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

Mr. Editor: It may be that some of your readers would like to hear of things as progressing with us in this far away portion of Uncle Sam's vineyard. Our little town is still growing, although times are dull just now, owing to the cold weather. We have had respectable winter weather since the middle of November, with six- or eight inches of snow. We have not as yet, had any extremely cold days here, but over among the Saints in Utah, the mercury has fallen as low as thirty degrees below zero. A terrible storm raged along the lines of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads for a number of days. On the 7th of December, there were eleven trains snow bound on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Oregon; while on the Kansas Pacific the buffaloes crowded about the snow bound trains, seeking protection from the wind and storm.
In Western Kansas many herders and their cattle have frozen to death together. The stock men in this region are entirely unprepared for a severe winter; not one in ten has a pound of hay. The buffalo grass, which covers the plains of Colorado and Western Kansas, does not make a couple inches high, at the best, and when that is covered with snow eight inches deep, one would suppose that it would be impossible for cattle to obtain sufficient to keep them from starving. And yet, we have had more than that for weeks ago, and I have not heard of a single animal dying; and all the stock that I have seen is looking very well.
The principal occupation of our people now is hunting. The snow has driven the game from the plains on to the bottoms where it has been slaughtered in great quantities. Buffalo, antelope, deer, elk and prairie chickens are so plenty that one will hardly pay for the ammunition used in killing them.
With the assembling of Congress, the old question of the admission of Colorado into the sisterhood of States, is revived. Without doubt a majority of our people are in favor of a speedy admission.
Quite an excitement was occasioned among the advocates of Women's Rights, by the attempt of the Democratic politicians of Wyoming to repeal the law giving the right of the woman to hold property in the Territory. The law was passed originally by the Democrats themselves; hoping thereby to perpetuate their reign in that benighted country. But, alas! they are a living contradiction. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory.
The city of Philadelphia has 8,000 manufacturing establishments in which persons are employed at wages in manufacture of various kinds. One hundred and twenty thousand men, women and children are employed in these establishments. These 100,000 operatives require 400,000,000 per annum for their labor. This 400,000,000 are expended mainly in the city. The product of the labor of these 100,000 operatives amounts to \$200,000,000 per annum. Of this vast amount not less than \$200,000,000 in value supply distant markets, bringing in return a net revenue in money of \$200,000,000. In other words, the aggregate amount. Eighteen hundred of these manufacturing establishments are driven by steam, the aggregate of their power being over 50,000 horse power. In these establishments are found looms, spindles, lathes, planes, and machines of an infinite variety, numbering in all over 250,000 improved laboring machines. Besides the one main class of looms to produce cheap cloth as much in value as in 1850. Cheap cloth furnishes the basis of our civilization, and in the aggregate economically profitable business.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

Mr. Editor: It may be that some of your readers would like to hear of things as progressing with us in this far away portion of Uncle Sam's vineyard. Our little town is still growing, although times are dull just now, owing to the cold weather. We have had respectable winter weather since the middle of November, with six- or eight inches of snow. We have not as yet, had any extremely cold days here, but over among the Saints in Utah, the mercury has fallen as low as thirty degrees below zero. A terrible storm raged along the lines of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads for a number of days. On the 7th of December, there were eleven trains snow bound on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Oregon; while on the Kansas Pacific the buffaloes crowded about the snow bound trains, seeking protection from the wind and storm.
In Western Kansas many herders and their cattle have frozen to death together. The stock men in this region are entirely unprepared for a severe winter; not one in ten has a pound of hay. The buffalo grass, which covers the plains of Colorado and Western Kansas, does not make a couple inches high, at the best, and when that is covered with snow eight inches deep, one would suppose that it would be impossible for cattle to obtain sufficient to keep them from starving. And yet, we have had more than that for weeks ago, and I have not heard of a single animal dying; and all the stock that I have seen is looking very well.
The principal occupation of our people now is hunting. The snow has driven the game from the plains on to the bottoms where it has been slaughtered in great quantities. Buffalo, antelope, deer, elk and prairie chickens are so plenty that one will hardly pay for the ammunition used in killing them.
With the assembling of Congress, the old question of the admission of Colorado into the sisterhood of States, is revived. Without doubt a majority of our people are in favor of a speedy admission.
Quite an excitement was occasioned among the advocates of Women's Rights, by the attempt of the Democratic politicians of Wyoming to repeal the law giving the right of the woman to hold property in the Territory. The law was passed originally by the Democrats themselves; hoping thereby to perpetuate their reign in that benighted country. But, alas! they are a living contradiction. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory. The women voted the Republican ticket in a body, and elected the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, and came near carrying the Legislature. Now, the Democratic experiment is being tried in the Territory.
The city of Philadelphia has 8,000 manufacturing establishments in which persons are employed at wages in manufacture of various kinds. One hundred and twenty thousand men, women and children are employed in these establishments. These 100,000 operatives require 400,000,000 per annum for their labor. This 400,000,000 are expended mainly in the city. The product of the labor of these 100,000 operatives amounts to \$200,000,000 per annum. Of this vast amount not less than \$200,000,000 in value supply distant markets, bringing in return a net revenue in money of \$200,000,000. In other words, the aggregate amount. Eighteen hundred of these manufacturing establishments are driven by steam, the aggregate of their power being over 50,000 horse power. In these establishments are found looms, spindles, lathes, planes, and machines of an infinite variety, numbering in all over 250,000 improved laboring machines. Besides the one main class of looms to produce cheap cloth as much in value as in 1850. Cheap cloth furnishes the basis of our civilization, and in the aggregate economically profitable business.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.