The Bradford Reporter.

S. W. ALVORD, Publisher. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. $2 per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME XXXIV. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., APRIL 30, 1874. NUMBER 48.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BRADFORD REPORTER is published every Thursday Morning by S. W. ALVORD at Two Dollars per annum in advance.

Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertions.

LOCAL NOTICES, same style as reading matter, TWENTY CENTS a line.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted according to the following table of rates:

	1w	4w	2m	3m	6m	1yr.
1 inch	$1.50	3.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	$ 15
2 inches	2.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3 inches	2.50	[illegible]	10.00	13.00	20.00	30.00
4 inches	3.00	8.50	14.00	18.25	25.00	35.00
¼ column	5.00	12.00	18.00	22.00	30.00	45.00
½ column	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	65.00	75.00
1 column	20.00	30.00	60.00	80.00	$100	$150

Administrator's and Executor's Notices, $2; Auditor's Notices, $2 50; Business Cards, five lines, (per year) $5, additional lines $1 each.

Yearly advertisers are entitled to quarterly changes. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All Resolutions of Associations; Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, Billheads, Statements, &c. of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER Office is well supplied with Power Presses, a good assortment of new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN DUNFEE, *BLACKSMITH*, MONROETON, PA., pays particular attention to ironing Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, &c. Tire set and repairing done on short notice. Work and charges guaranteed satisfactory. 12,15,69.

AMOS PENNYPACKER, HAS again established himself in the TAILORING BUSINESS. Shop over Bockwell's Store. Work of every description done in the latest styles.
Towanda, April 21, 1870.—tf

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL *INSURANCE AGENCY*, TOWANDA, PA.
may23'70—tf

BARTLETT & TRACY, GENERAL *INSURANCE AGENTS* & *REAL ESTATE BROKERS*, TOWANDA, PA. Oct. 20, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARCHITECT AND BUILDER: wishes to inform the citizens of Towanda and vicinity, that he will give particular attention to drawing plans, designs and specifications for all manner of buildings, private and public. Superintendence given for reasonable compensation. Office at residence N. E. corner of Second and Elizabeth streets.
J. E. FLEMMING.
oct5'71 Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

W. W. KINGSBURY, REAL ESTATE, LIFE, FIRE, & ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY. Office, corner of Main and State Streets, TOWANDA, PA.
March 13, 1872.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS.
I am prepared to furnish Kiln-dried Doors, Sash and Blinds of any style, size, or thickness, on short notice. Hand in your orders ten days before you want to use the articles, and be sure that you will get doors that will not shrink or swell. Terms cash on delivery.
Towanda, July 19, 1871. GEO. F. CASH.

INSURANCE.—The following reliable and FIRE TRIED Companies represented:
LANCASHIRE, PHENIX, HOME,
MERCHANTS.
Mar 19 '74-tf. O. A. BLACK.

G. W. HEATH
Has established his business of Manufacturing and Repairing all kinds of EDGE TOOLS, MILL PICKS, MADE AND DRESSED. He also makes the best STRAW CUTTER now in use. All orders filled promptly, at MEANS, ROCKWELL & CO., TOWANDA, PA.
Jan 14, '74-3m.

BAKERY! CONFECTIONERY!! GROCERIES!
The undersigned begs leave to return thanks to the people of Towanda and vicinity for the very generous patronage extended to him during the past season, and at the same time to give notice that he has added to his business a stock of
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES
Which he is prepared to offer AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
He will still continue the Baking business in all its branches, and can furnish anything in this line on the shortest notice and
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.
He has also fitted up a DINING ROOM, Where he will at all times be ready to furnish Meals or Lunches at much lower rates than usual.
Farmers and others visiting town are invited to call.
Parties supplied with Ice Cream, Cakes, Fruit, and Confectionery at short notice.
Remember the place, nearly opposite the Means House.
Sept. 11, '72. HORACE A. COWLES.

TO OUR PATRONS.
GEO. H. WOOD & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS, TOWANDA, PA.,
Grateful for the generous patronage of the past year, would inform all wanting Pictures that we are still adding to our establishment
NEW AND IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS,
And adopting tried and approved modes of printing and retouching in order to secure
FINER PHOTOGRAPHS THAN HERETOFORE
made outside of the cities, and that we make it a specialty to enlarge all kinds of Pictures to any size desired, and finish in Water Colors, India Ink, or in Oil, in the
BEST STYLES AND VERY LOW PRICES.
We also endeavor to take all the time possible in order to secure all fresh pictures, so as to secure the best results.
We are constantly adding to our stock of
FRAMES
All new patterns and tasteful styles, and furnish them at a small advance from cost prices.
May 14, 1873.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.
Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.
Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.
FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
Sept 4, '73. 904 Walnut St., Phil'a.

TOWANDA NURSERY.
The undersigned having purchased the NURSERY ON TOWANDA FLATS, calls attention to his large stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES Which he is now prepared to DELIVER ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
Orders in person or by mail promptly attended to.
HENRY PEET.
Towanda, April 14.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having had nearly fifteen years experience in boring round pump logs, I offer my services to the public. Work attended to in any part of the county in short meter and satisfaction guaranteed. CALVIN ALLEN,
New Albany, March 25-tf.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES WOOD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa.

SMITH & MONTANYE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—corner of Main and Pine Streets, opposite Porter's Drug Store.

DR. T. B. JOHNSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Dr. H. C. Porter Son & Co.'s Drug Store.

DR. C. M. STANLEY, DENTIST, successor to Dr. Weston. Office in Patton's Block, up stairs, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. All kinds of plate work a specialty. Jan. 15'73

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon, Office over Wickham & Black's Crockery store.
Towanda, May 1, 1872.-1y*

FOYLE & McPHERSON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa. Will give prompt attention to all matters entrusted to their care. Orphans' Court business a specialty.
W. FOYLE. [may21'73] I. McPHERSON.

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. july 20, '66.

H. W. PATRICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office, Mercur's Block, next door to the Express Office, Towanda, Pa.
July 17, 1873.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW (District Attorney for Bradford County), Troy, Pa. Collections made and promptly remitted. feb 16, '69—tf.

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Aluminum base. Teeth extracted without pain. Oct23,72

MADILL & CALIFF, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa.
H. J. MADILL. J. N. CALIFF.
Office in Wood's Block, first door south of First National Bank, up stairs. Jan. 8, 73-1y

OVERTON & ELSBREE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Towanda, Pa., having entered into copartnership, offer their professional services to the public. Special attention given to business in the Orphan's and Register's Courts. apl14'70
E. OVERTON, JR. W. C. ELSBREE.

JOHN W. MIX, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA.
Special attention given to claims against Insurance Companies. Office, North side of Public Square. 1Dec'68'72.

MR. D. L. DODSON, OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. North Main-st., opposite Episcopal Church, Towanda, Pa. All dental operations a specialty. Jan'14

BECK & STREETER, LAW OFFICE, TOWANDA, PA.
W. A. BECK. [Jan.15'74] H. STREETER.

E. C. GRIDLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
April 1, 1873. Towanda, Pa.

DOCTOR O. LEWIS, A GRADUATE of the College of "Physicians and Surgeons," New York city, Class 1845-4, gives exclusive attention to the practice of his profession. Office and residence on the eastern slope of Orwell Hill, adjoining Henry House's. Jan 14, '69.

DR. D. D. SMITH, *Dentist*, has purchased G. H. Wood's property, between Mercur's Block and the Elwell House, where he has located his office. Teeth extracted without pain by use of gas. Towanda, Oct. 20, 1870.—yr.

PEET & DAVIES, ATTORNEYS-AT LAW,
MERCUR'S BLOCK,
Apr 1'71. Towanda, Pa.

HALE & PATTON, AGENTS FOR CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. Office No 3 Griffith & Patton's Block, Bridge Street.
March 26, 1874.

P. A. QUICK, M. D., GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO, N. Y., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SUGAR RUN, PA
Office at Store of J. Stowell.
March 26, 1874-3m*.

Hotels.

DINING ROOMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE BAKERY, Near the Court House.
We are prepared to feed the hungry at all times of the day and evening. Oysters and Ice Cream in their seasons.
March 30, 1870. D. W. SCOTT & CO.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.
JOHN C. WILSON
Having leased this House, is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give him a call.
North side of the public square, east of Mercur's new block.

RUMMERFIELD CREEK HOTEL, PETER LANDMESSER,
Having purchased and thoroughly refitted this old and well-known stand, formerly kept by Sheriff Griffis, at the month of Rummerfield Creek, is ready to give good accommodations and satisfactory treatment to all who may favor him with a call.
Dec. 23, 873—tf.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA., COR. MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS.
The Horses, Harness, &c. of all guests of this house, insured against loss by Fire, without any extra charge.
A superior quality of Old English Bass Ale, just received.
Towanda, Jan. 24, '71. T. R. JORDAN, Proprietor.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENN'A.
This popular house, recently leased by Messrs. KOON & MEANS, and having been completely refitted, remodeled, and refurnished, affords to the public all the comforts and modern conveniences of a first-class Hotel. Situate opposite the Park on Main Street, it is eminently convenient for persons visiting Towanda, either for pleasure or business.
sep5'71 KOON & MEANS, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LERAYSVILLE, PA.
W. W. BROWNING, PROPRIETOR.
This House is conducted in strictly Temperance Principles. Every effort will be made to make guests comfortable. Good rooms and the table will always be supplied with the best the market affords. Nov. 1, 1871.

BETHLEHEM, PA.
"OLD MORAVIAN SUN INN," BUILT 1758.
Rich in historical interest, it is the only building in the country except Independence Hall, honored by the sojourn within its walls of Washington, LaFayette, Lee, Gates and other patriots of the revolution. This popular hotel has recently changed hands, been improved, entirely refurnished, and the proprietor cordially invites his friends and travelling public to give him a call—no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable. People en route for Philadelphia will find it convenient to spend the night here, reaching the city about eight in the morning. A sample room on first floor for accommodation of commercial agents.
C. T. SMITH, Proprietor.
Sept 4, 1873.

CHARLES F. DAYTON, Successor to Humphrey Bros.,
HARNESS MAKER, Over Moody's Store,
Keeps on hand a full assortment of DOUBLE and SINGLE HARNESS, and all other goods in his line. Repairing and manufacturing done to order.
Towanda, August 23, 1871.

STEAM SAW MILL, SHINGLE MILL, AND CIDER MILL, IN SHESHEQUIN.
My Mill is now in good order, and I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line on short notice.
LUMBER, SHINGLES and LATH, always on hand.
I also offer for sale a 25 Horse-Power Engine and Boiler, cheap.
O. F. AYERS.
Sheshequin, Sept. 22, 1873.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A desirable House and Lot on Fourth street, fifth house north of O. D. Bartlett's, convenient to Institute or Graded school. Enquire on premises.
WM. S. MORCRIP.
Towanda, March 12, '74-tf.

Selected Poetry.

A DINNER AND A KISS.

"I have brought your dinner, father,"
The blacksmith's daughter said,
As she took from her arm the kettle,
And lifted its shining lid.
"There is not any pie or pudding,
So I will give you this:"
And upon his toil-worn forehead
She left her childish kiss.

The blacksmith took off his apron,
And dined in happy mood,
Wondering much at the savor
Hid in his humble food;
While all about him were visions
Full of prophetic bliss,
But he never thought of the magic
In his little daughter's kiss.

While she with her kettle swinging,
Merrily trudged her way,
Stopping at sight of a squirrel,
Catching some wild bird's lay;
And I thought how many a shadow
Of life and fate we'd miss,
If always our frugal dinners
Were seasoned with a kiss.

Miscellaneous.

BRADFORD COUNTY CASES ARGUED AT THE SUPREME COURT.

Compiled from the Pennsylvania Reports, by R. A. MERCUR.

No. IV.

Oliver Ellsworth vs. C. R. Barstow. 7. Watts, 314.* In Error.

A justice of the peace has not jurisdiction of an action arising on a judgment of a justice of the peace of another State.

Elwell and Williston, for plaintiff in error.

Overton, for defendant in error.

Judgment reversed, and judgment on the demurrer for the defendant below.

Hiram Mix vs. William Ackla. 7. Watts, 316.* Appeal.

A testator devised a tract of land, incumbered by a judgment, to his son, subject to the maintenance of his widow; upon a sale of the land by the sheriff, upon an execution against the son, *held* that the proceeds should be applied to the judgments against the son, and that the purchaser should hold the land incumbered by the judgment against the testator and subject to the widow's maintenance.

O. A. Holden, the appellant, *in propria persona.*

Elwell and Overton, for the appellee.

Decree of the court below reversed, and the proceeds of the sale ordered to be applied to Mix's judgment.

Andrew Irvine vs David M. Ball. 7. Watts, 323.* In Error.

Common law actions may be used to compel the specific performance of an engagement for the purchase and sale of lands, by means of a conditional verdict, or by so regulating its amount as to make performance less grievous than payment.

In an action on a contract for the purchase and sale of land, when the plaintiff seeks to compel specific performance, evidence of the value of the land is pertinent to the issue. A declaration containing in substance all the essentials of a good cause of action is sufficient after verdict; although bad, if objection had been made upon the trial.

Elwell and Williston, for plaintiff in Error.

Overton, for defendant in error.

Judgment affirmed.

Isaac Bullock vs. James Wilcox. 7. Watts, 328.* In Error.

The *bona fide* holder, for value and without notice, of a negotiable note made to A. B. or bearer, is entitled to recover on it against the maker, free from all subsisting equities between the original parties.

Bullock, for plaintiff in error.

Watkins, for defendant in error.

Judgment reversed, and judgment for the plaintiff.

Edward Overton vs. Guy Tozer. 7. Watts, 331. In Error.

One cannot bind his copartners by a sealed instrument, unless it be executed in the presence of the others, and by their direction. But if a bond with a warrant to confess judgment be executed by one, and subsequently all the partners by their attorney revive that judgment, and their lands be sold upon it by the sheriff, the purchaser's title will be good. Lands may be sold upon a *fieri facias* without inquisition, with the written consent of the defendant filed; and it matters not whether it be filed before or after the sale.

Overton, for plaintiff in error.

Williston, for defendant in error.

Judgment affirmed.

Benjamin Bennet vs. Selah Payne. 7. Watts, 334. In Error.

If the magisterial character of the officer who takes the acknowledgment of a deed be not set out in the body of it, it may be supplied by proof *aliunde.* A copy of the justice's commission, certified by the recorder of deeds, is competent evidence for that purpose.

Elwell and Greenough for plaintiff in error.

Overton, for defendant in error.

Judgment affirmed.

Chester Patterson vs. J. S. & R. D. Peironnet. 7. Watts, 337. In Error.

If an execution be immediately issued upon a judgment of a justice, and the money be made by a sale of personal property, it is then too late to enter an appeal or bail for stay of execution by the defendant, although the twenty days allowed by the sixth section of the act of 1810 have not expired; and the purchaser of the property has a legal right thereto.

If one in the act of committing a trespass, by taking the personal property of another, receive his assent thereto, upon an agreement that the right to the property shall be determined by reference to a third person, trespass *vi et armis* will not afterwards lie to recover the value of the property, although the right clearly be in the plaintiff.

Lusk, for plaintiff in error.

Dimmock, for defendant in error.

Judgment reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded.

Edwin Manning et al. vs. Adelia Eaton. 7. Watts, 346. In Error.

If a plaintiff's demand, exceeding 100 dollars, be reduced below that sum, by evidence of his special contract to pay the debt of a third person, he is nevertheless entitled to recover costs.

Overton, for plaintiff in error.

Watkins, for defendant in error.

Judgment affirmed.

Abel Fairchild et al. vs. Cæsar Laurent Conte De Chaustelleux et uxor. 8. Watts, 412. In Error.

An action of replevin will not lie in the name of a husband and wife for timber cut on their joint property; it must be brought in the name of the husband alone. The criterion from which to judge whether the action may be brought in the name of the husband and wife, or the husband alone, seems to be this: whether upon the death of the husband, it would survive to the wife? If it would, the action may be in the name of both; if it would not, it must be in the name of the husband alone.

Watkins and Case, for plaintiffs in error.

Elwell and Williston, for defendants in error.

Judgment reversed.

Eli Baird vs. Tobias Lent. 8. Watts 422.* In Error.

A vendee, by articles of agreement, without the payment of any purchase money, has an interest in his bargain, enhanced by expenditure in improvements, which is the subject of lien, levy and sale by the sheriff. But a levy and sale of such an interest without inquisition, or a warrant of it, is absolutely void.

Overton, for plaintiff in error.

Elwell and Williston, for defendant in error.

Judgment affirmed.

John Myers et al. vs. H. B. Myers. 8. Watts, 430. In Error.*

The right to land acquired by actual settlement, is the subject of lien, levy, and sale by the sheriff; and when sold, the purchaser may continue and complete the settlement by a tenant.

Overton, for plaintiffs in error.

Elwell and Williston, for defendant in error.

Judgment affirmed.

Ethan Baldwin vs. William Patton. 10. Watts, 60. In Error.

B. made a voluntary assignment of his property and effects to trustees for the benefit of his creditors, and by the deed directed them to give public notice of the assignment, and to pay such creditors as would release the assignor within sixty days after notice. The trustees having sold and transferred all the property and effects to P., who had been their agent and attorney, he collected and received the same. B., upon the allegation that the trustees had never given the notice required by the deed, and that none of the creditors had released, treated the deed as a nullity, and brought an action for money had and received against P.: *Held*, that he could not recover.

Baldwin, for plaintiff in error.

Williston, for defendant in error.

Judgment affirmed.

Timothy H. Lewis vs. Wm. T. Bradford. 10. Watts, 67.* In Error.

The record of a deed, as contained upon the record book, brought into court in the county to which it belongs, is legal evidence, as well as a certified copy of it.

The fact of a tenant in possession and claiming title to land, surrendering that possession and taking a lease from his adversary, will not be conclusive of his right.

A power to sell land cannot be established by parol evidence, though a power to lease for a term not exceeding three years may.

Quære? Whether in an action of ejectment, it is competent for the defendant to prove that he had made valuable improvements upon the land in controversy, while in his possession, with the knowledge of the plaintiff, who had made no objection.

One who is about to purchase land, is bound to regard information given him by one who was the agent of the vendor for renting the land, respecting the title; for having received notice of a probable defect of title from such a source, he would not be a *bona fide* purchaser without notice.

Baldwin and Case, for plaintiff in error.

Williston and Overton, for defendant in error.

Judgment reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded.

[Those marked with a star are leading cases.]

[For the REPORTER.]

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 7, 1874.

There is perhaps no State in the Union, that has such diversified mineral and agricultural deposits and productions, as Colorado. Here is produced all the grains of other States, and all other farm products as well. Not, however, in the abundance of Illinois, for farming lands are limited. The whole range of the Rock Mountains, lying in this Territory, is full of minerals. Let me enumerate them: Gold, silver, lead, iron, coal, marble, limestone, fire clay, petroleum, gypsum, and first-class building stone, and forests of lumber on her mountain sides. With such resources as these, the future of Colorado can be no guesswork; it is bound to be a great and wealthy State.

From away north, beginning at Central City, clear down the range, gold and silver is found in abundance; coal is also plenty, but the best of this is found further down at Canyon City; here coal and iron abound, —coal fitted for gas and steam making, and also for reducing ores. A little south of Canyon City, there are great iron mountains, which contain inexhaustible beds of pure magnetic and carbonaceous iron ore. South Pueblo, which is situated forty miles below on the Arkansas river, must be the great manufacturing and shipping point for all the iron mined in this part of the Territory. Its natural situation will bring to it a great manufacturing interest—having in the Arkansas a water-power equal to the Connecticut river, and having railroad communications already both with the mines and with the other parts of the Territory. It might not be amiss just here to let you know where South Pueblo is situated.

South Pueblo lies at the terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad (that is the present terminus) one hundred and twenty miles south of Denver, in Pueblo county. A few months ago no such place existed, but a colony was formed, and the settlement made. Colorado has been much favored in the kind of settlers, and also in the manner in which the settlements have been made. This colony arrangement seems to me to be one of the best ideas yet. The plan pursued is as follows: a certain number of acres of land are taken up, the membership is fixed at a certain sum, and each one taking a membership is allowed so many lots, or so much land,—the amount of land or lots being determined by the amount paid in. There is no limit to the number of memberships that each can take: hence a man may own a farm and also have two or three building lots in the town. Then they make arrangements with the railroads, and the member gets reduced rates of freight for his goods, and a reduction on his car fare for himself and family.

In the old times, when a man decided to move west, it involved a long journey, through trackless wastes; he had to leave behind friend and acquaintance, law, order, civilization, church and educational privileges, and often had to settle in some place far removed even from neighbors. How different is all this now. Now the settler brings all these things with him, and sets up his church and his school, his social and political organizations, and often is surrounded by the old familiar faces of his friends, for often five or six families will come together. The success of this plan has been wonderful, so far as this colony of South Pueblo is concerned; its affairs are in the hands of some of the best men in the country. J Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania R. R., is one of the trustees, as is also Samuel M. Felton, also of Philadelphia. Louis H. Myer, a banker of N. Y., is I believe, the other trustee. With such a management as this, the success of the enterprise is assured. But I would have no one think that all that is necessary is for him to get to Colorado, and his fortune is made. No! all who come here must work for what they get; and although I do believe that the same effort and capital here will yield greater results than in the East, the idler, or the thriftless man, has no place nor business here. But the man that is energetic, and prudent, and, careful, is bound to make headway. These people seem to take a friendly interest in every new settler, and do all in their power to help him along. The man who is not afraid of work, and has a little to start him, need never fear to come to Colorado.

It is impossible too highly to estimate the value of the natural resources of this southern portion of Colorado. In mineral wealth it will compare with any locality in the country. In Fremont county, in the Arkansas valley, some thirty-five miles west of Pueblo, are found bituminous coal, iron ore, copper, lead, marble, etc., in inexhaustible quantities. The coal deposits here have been opened for some time, and have been found superior to any in Northern Colorado.

Twelve miles from this coal land, is a large mountain of magnetic iron ore, a deposit not inferior in quality or quantity to the famous iron mountain of Missouri. This mass of ore is situated a few miles up Grape creek, a small tributary to the Arkansas river. In addition the wonderful deposits of coal and iron already known, there are indications of still richer discoveries to be made in the future. Veins of coal more than twenty feet in thickness, have been found in the neighborhood of Trinidad, on the southern border of the Territory.

In the vicinity of Canyon City, petroleum wells have been located—the deepest of which is only sixty feet. A refinery is now in operation which produces first-class oil; all that is needed here is more capital, and these wells can be made to produce large quantities of oil, and a large business built up. On this same region lying just west and south of the Pueblo, are found gold, silver, and copper. The veins of copper already opened show ores that contain 40 per cent. of copper. In fact, turn which way you will, the country seems filled with minerals, and only awaiting the strong hand of the miner to turn it into wealth.

It cannot be a great while before this quiet valley will resound with the roar of iron furnaces and rolling mills, and when the whole line of railroad from South Pueblo to Canyon City, will be dotted with manufactories, not only of iron, but woollen mills too, which can be established here with profit. For when the manufacturer can buy his wool at the door of his mill, and for less money than he would have to pay in the East, thus saving the profits of the middlemen, and the freight. These two items alone constitute a profit. A woolen mill established here could sell all it could make right here in Colorado.

About 110 miles south-west of Pueblo is the San Juan country, whose mines of gold and silver have created during the past year or two so much talk. There are various and conflicting reports as to the richness of these mines, but I guess it is there, as it is almost everywhere else in the mining country, that those who have capital to back them up, succeed in getting out considerable gold and silver, and those who have no capital run out of money and patience before they are able to accomplish anything. Yours, J. E. A.

THE INQUISITION IN 1873.

Recently at Rome, Father Grassi, a prominent priest and abbot for thirty-six years, was brought before the Court of the Inquisition on trial for heresy, because he had espoused the faith as taught by Protestants, and became a member and minister in the Baptist church. Had he lived a century back, he would never have seen the light again after once passing the portals of that institution, but he dared to speak boldly to his accusers, which he did as follows:

"O you Inquisitors, Pontiffs, Cardinals and Prelates: God speaks to you! To what have you brought the true church? She that was so pure, so beautiful, so glorious, you have betrayed, violated, despoiled, wounded and crucified by your doctrines, superstitions and immorality, and sealed her tomb by your blasphemous 'Dogma of Infallibility.' Hear what God says to his suffering children: 'The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly.' Do you not tremble at these words? O could these walls, within which so many have been burned, speak—could this roof but echo back the cries of agony from your innocent victims, and the vaults beneath us reveal the corpses of those who have been buried alive, no other sentence of condemnation would be required.

'But the breath of God has forever extinguished the fires of the Inquistion and swept away your power; therefore, I stand before you to-day and declare these truths, while you dare not touch a hair on my head! Yes, God has begun the work, and soon this Tribunal, these walls and instruments will be bruised under our feet and scattered as ashes to the four winds, proclaiming to the world that the 'Most Holy Universal Roman Inquisition' is dead. *Dead* because God has crushed it under the feet of His children.

"O ye obstinate ones, hear me! Hear one of your own brothers that has said mass, and confessed, and preached with you. Weep not over me as dead. I am not dead, but among the living, and stand before you to announce the resurrection of that church which you have tried to drown in blood. Yes, she is rising gloriously as the morning light, and ignorance, superstition, heresy and tyranny flee before her!

"Farewell, Church of my youth! Farewell, companions of my ministry. Alas! alas! it has been a ministry of *destruction!* O, if my word has any weight with you, I beseech you to open your eyes to the light—to abandon that system of darkness in which you are groping, and accept the true light which Jesus offers you."

AN INCIDENT OF THE REBELLION.

In the evening of the first of April, Mr. Nicolay, the private secretary of the President, brought me a package containg papers, instructions and executive orders of a most extraordinary character. One of them directed me to detach Commodore Stringham, a patriotic officer who was on special duty in the navy department, where he was employed in confidential trusts, and send him to Pensacola. Commodore Pendergrast, who had just arrived at Hampton Roads from the West Indies with the *Cumberland*, was ordered to repair forthwith to Vera Cruz on account of alleged complications. On the *Cumberland* and *Powhatan* the navy department was relying to co-operate with the military for the protection of the navy yard at Norfolk in case of difficulty. All the orders relating to the navy were issued by the secretary of state without consultation with the secretary of the navy, or any cabinet consultation whatever. But the most extraordinary and irregular, if not illegal, order in that remarkable package directed a reorganization of the navy department, and the establishment of a new bureau, in which I was commanded to place in the most confidential relations where he should have knowledge of all the important transactions of the navy and navy department, Samuel Barron, a finished courtier and shrewd secessionist. On looking over these documents it was evident to me that the President had been the victim of misplaced confidence, and was sadly imposed upon, or that he was as unfit for the office of chief executive as is represented in the "Memorial Address." I lost not a moment in waiting upon him, and reading to him these extraordinary papers. He promptly and emphatically disavowed them; said he had hurriedly and without examination, signed a large number of papers which had been brought to him by Secretary Seward for a very different purpose, and which he had supposed was merely formal; that he was not aware of their contents; had trusted entirely to Mr. Seward; and whom could he trust if not the secretary of State? He requested me to return him the orders or treat them as nullities. The result was no bureau was organized without law; Barron was not taken into the confidence of the navy department, but soon deserted, and was the first naval officer captured in the rebel service; Stringham never went to Pensacola, nor Pendergrast again to Vera Cruz, nor was there any complication that required it.—*From Gideon Welles' reply to Adams, in November Galaxy.*

YOUR NEWSPAPERS.—Now is the time when the farmer should remember his newspaper subscription; a wise man will see that his money is sent on in season. It is appropriate too that he should consider whether he cannot add to his list some new journal for mother or children, which shall bring health and wealth and happiness to his home. A good newspaper or magazine is all these to a young family. Farmers' families are necessarily much secluded from society, and the children have not the advantages to be obtained by intercourse with other minds. A valuable paper in a great measure supplies this want. It brightens their own ideas, and gives them hundreds of new suggestions they would otherwise never have had. It cheers many lonely hours and keeps them out of more mischief than you ever dream of. It is a rest too to the toiling mother to sit down and cut the leaves of a fresh magazine every month, which your thoughtfulness has provided; and it will save many a doctor's bill in the course of the year. There is nothing that promotes health of the body like a cheerful mind. Look after your newspapers, and don't lose the face of an old friend for want of a little attention at the proper time.

PIANO MAKING.

It takes nearly four years to make one instrument; three years and some months to season the wood, and three months to form the parts. No less than sixteen different kinds of wood enter into the formation, embracing the softest, toughest, hardest, heaviest, lightest, and most compact grain. In the "action" alone there are eleven different kinds of wood. The piano, moreover, is cosmopolitan, from the fact that the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms of the world contribute to its composition. While spruce and pine from Northern New York, maple from West Massachusetts, pine and ash from Michigan, cherry from Pennsylvania, walnut from Indiana, and Poplar from West Virginia, after passing through choppers, sawyers, raftmen and inspectors, as well as buckskin of four kinds, first from the wild deer and then from the manufacturers, are necessary, this country does not furnish all the material required. Six kinds of felt, four kinds of metal, besides silver for the plate, silver-gilded strings, cast iron, many kinds of paper, as also ivory, ebony and varnish, are all imported from other countries. In an ordinary piano there are 500 screws, 170 strings, 85 keys, and 520 key and tuning pins. In a seven-octavo square about 90 square feet of veneering is used, and in the "action" alone there are no less than 5072 pieces. From the foregoing, some conception of the requisites of a square, upright, or grand piano may be formed. First in the manufacture of a piano comes the seasoning of the wood, which is done by two years' exposure. Next it is subjected to several months' storage in an open building, each piece being separated to get an air drying, and then a quarantine of several months in a building heated with steam, followed by ten stages of hot air drying during the process of manufacture. Each manipulation of the wood and each coat of varnish is followed by a drying process, and in the case of the outside rosewood pieces a regular roasting. The heaviest pieces of wood being worked by machinery, they, together with the legs, are carved by the hands of skillful artists to the required shape, and the soundings and other boards shaved to the requisite thinness by a planing machine. Then comes the gluing, bending and veneering, each followed by the drying, all of which is accompanied with the most minute and elaborate detail. Next in order are the cases and tops, which are varnished five times, each coat being entirely scraped off and another put on until the grain of the wood appears, when they receive several more coats of polish varnish, and are again scraped and then rubbed down with pumice stone, again varnished, again rubbed, and then polished by hand. The iron frames, after being japanned, receive several coats of paint, and are then rubbed down and bronzed, after which they are ornamented in shaded gilt. The complicated details of fitting the frames, finishing the sounding boards, making the bridges, uprights, strings and pins, as also the delicate scroll saw manipulations in making the ivory keys and wooden lace for music rests, all baffle description. The ivory, like everything else, is submitted to the drying process to prevent warping. Next in order is placing the sounding board, fitting the strings and key-board, and making the "movement," which includes the pedal arrangement, hammers, dampers, and innumerable other contrivances, which differ in the various instruments, is so complicated and elaborate in its construction as to defy description. As it is well known, each key struck, going a certain distance, which differs in each key, raises a grooved arrangement connecting with the hammer of that key which, as the grooved connection slips out, hits the wire and flies back to the first position. Each hammer flies a different distance, and is further regulated by the felt coverings. The pedal operates on the wires, by strips of felt which press against them. The movement being placed in position the wires are strung and other finishing touches given when, the instrument having been carefully regulated by a tuning-fork, the tone and modulation is perfect, and the manufacture of the piano completed. —*Baltimore Sun.*

HOW BIRDS LEARN TO SING AND BUILD.—What is instinct? It is the "faculty of performing complex acts absolutely without instruction, or previously acquired knowledge." Instinct, then, would enable animals to perform spontaneously acts which, in the case of man, pre-suppose ratiocination, a logical train of thought; but when we test the observed facts which are usually put forward to prove power of instinct, it is found that they are seldom conclusive. It was on such grounds that the song of birds was taken to be innate; albeit a very ready experiment would have shown that it comes from the education they receive. During the last century, Barrington brought up some linnets, taken from the nest in company with larks of sundry varieties, and found that every one of the linnets adopted completely the song of the master set over them, so that now these linnets—larks by naturalization—form a company apart, when placed among birds of their own species. Even the nightingale, whose native sound is so sweet, exhibits, under domestication, a considerable readiness to imitate other singing birds. The song of the bird is, therefore, determined by its education, and the same must be true to nest-building. A bird brought up in a cage does not construct the nest peculiar to its species. In vain will you supply all the necessary materials; the birds will employ them without skill, and will oftentimes even renounce all purpose of building anything like a nest. Does not this well known fact prove that, instead of being guided by instinct, the bird learns how to construct his nest, just as a man learns how to build a house?

"SALLY what time do your folks dine?" "Soon as you go away—that's sure enough."

PICTURES—TO CLEAN AND MOUNT THEM.

The present season of the year is fraught with recollections more varied and with scenes more vivid, perhaps, than any other; it is a time when the momentous question is frequently asked, "Shall we live to see another Christmas?" And, when the year has passed away, and perhaps some dear one has departed, what earthly consolation have we but "the picture," as we familiarly term the presentment of the lost one.

Pictures are valuable for many reasons: we prize them as representations of family connections, of past customs, of lost arts, as specimens of master hand. With what grief, then, do we behold the decay of some relic of the past—a valuable picture succombing to damp or over-heated air! The old proverb, "It is never too late to mend," may be applied, with certain restrictions, to the case of worn and damaged pictures; but there is one important point to remember, and that is that a picture "restored" is not the original—by "restored" we mean one in which blank spaces have been repainted in. The work then loses its individuality, and, if by an old master, is rendered comparatively valueless. We have to add that there are numbers of able professional picture-restorers who do their work as well as it is possible to do it; but their charges are not within the reach of many who have good pictures, but not "well lined" pockets. It is to these that our present advice is offered; it is hoped that it will prove acceptable.

First, then, as to oil-paintings. These may be on wood, canvass, or paper. If on wood, or canvass, and not rotten from damp, or any portion of the picture missing, but only dimmed from smoke and dust, take a clean, soft sponge, and, with a little soap and lukewarm water, gently wash the surface, and dry with a soft cloth—not wiping, but gently dabbing until all moisture is absorbed; then place in a moderately warm room, to get rid of all superfluous moisture, and mount.

Prints, mezzotints