Butler Citizen.

VOL. XVII. BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1880. NO. 21.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per year, in advance.....$1 50
Otherwise..... 2 00

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

Subscribers removing from one postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Marriage and death notices must be accompanied by a responsible name.

Address THE BUTLER CITIZEN, BUTLER, PA.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisements exceeding one-fourth of a column, $5 per inch. Figure work double these rates; additional charges where weekly or monthly changes are made. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriages and deaths published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable when handed in. Auditors' Notices, $4; Executors' and Administrators' Notices, $3 each; Estray, Caution and Dissolution Notices, not exceeding ten lines, each.

From the fact that the CITIZEN is the oldest established and most extensively circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county, (a Republican county) it must be apparent to business men that it is the medium they should use in advertising their business.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

BUTLER, KARNS CITY AND PARKER RAILROAD (Butler Time.)

Trains leave Butler for St. Joe, Millerstown, Karns City, Petrolia, Parker, etc., at 7.25 a. m., and 2.05 and 7.20 p. m. [See below for connections with A. V. R. R.]

Trains arrive at Butler from the above named points at 7. 5 a. m., and 1.55, and 6.55 p. m. The 1.55 train connects with train on the West Penn road through to Pittsburgh.

SHENANGO AND ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hillard's Mill, Butler county, for Harrisville, Greenville, etc., at 7.40 a. m. and 12.20 and 2.20 p. m.

Stages leave Petrolia at 5.30 a. m for 7.40 train, and at 10.00 a. m. for 12.20 train.

Return stages leave Hillard on arrival of trains at 10.27 a. m. and 1.50 p. m.

Stage leaves Martinsburg at 9.30 for 12.20 train.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Butler (Butler or Pittsburgh Time.)

Market at 5.06 a. m., goes through to Allegheny, arriving at 9.01 a. m. This train connects at Freeport with Freeport Accommodation, which arrives at Allegheny at 8.20 a. m., railroad time.

Express at 7.21 a. m., connecting at Butler Junction, without change of cars, at 8.29 with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 9.58 a. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville at 11.00 a. m. railroad time.

Mail at 2.26 p. m., connecting at Butler Junction without change of cars, with Express west, arriving in Allegheny at 5.26 p. m., and Express east arriving at Blairsville Intersection at 6.10 p. m. railroad time, which connects with Philadelphia Express east, when on time.

The 7.21 a. m. train connects at Blairsville at 11.05 a. m. with the Mail east, and the 2.26 p. m. train at 6.59 with the Philadelphia Express east.

Trains arrive at Butler on West Penn R. R at 9.51 a. m., 5.00 and 7.20 p. m., Butler time. The 9.51 and 5.00 trains connect with trains on the Butler & Parker R. R. Sun ay train arrives at Butler at 11.11 a. m., connecting with train for Parker.

Main Line.

Through trains leave Pittsburgh for the East at 2.56 and 8.26 a. m. and 12.51, 4.21 and 8.06 p. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 3.40 and 7.20 p. m and 3.00, 7.0 and 7.40 a. m.; at Baltimore about the same time, at New York three hours later, and at Washington about one and a half hours later.

PHYSICIANS.

JOHN E. BYERS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
my21-1y] BUTLER, PA.

DENTISTS

DENTISTRY.

O. K. WALDRON, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, is prepared to do anything in the line of his profession in a satisfactory manner.
Office on Main street, Butler, Union Block, up stairs. ap11

LAND FOR SALE.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Court House, in Butler, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following property, viz. A LOT located in the borough of West Sunbury, Butler county, Pa., beginning at a post on the Franklin road, or Main street, thence by an alley south eighty-five degrees west one hundred and eighty-seven and five-tenths feet on line of lands of Robert Campbell, thence by said line north one degree east sixty feet to a post, thence by lot No. 4, belonging to Neal Duffy, north eighty-five degrees east one hundred and seventy-eight and five-tenths feet to a post on Franklin road, or Main street, thence by said road south seven degrees east sixty feet to a post, the place of beginning.

ALSO, located in same place, a lot, located as follows, viz. Beginning at a post at the corner of Main and Church streets, thence by the Diamond south eighty-six and one-half degrees east one hundred and sixty feet to a post, thence north three and three-fourths degrees east, by East street, sixty feet to a post, thence north eighty six and one-fourth degrees west, by lot of F. M. Campbell, on hundred feet to a post, thence south three and three fourths degrees east, by lot of R. J. McMichael, thirty feet to a post, thence north eighty-six and one-fourth degrees west, by lot of R. J. McMichael, sixty feet to a post on Main street, the one south three and three fourths degrees west, by Main street, thirty feet to a post on corner of Main and Church streets, upon which is erected a frame dwelling a store room and a stable

Terms cash. THOS. ROBINSON,
mar24-3t Assignee of James W. Kelly

LAND FOR SALE
—AND—
EXCHANGE.

William S. Boyd has 320 acres of No. 1 Prairie Land in Butler county, Kansas, which he will exchange for 160 acres in this county, and pay difference if any.

A large number of CHEAP FARMS for sale in this county, West Virginia, Missouri and Kansas. Apply to WM. S. BOYD,
mar3-2m Vogeley House, Butler, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A handsome six-room frame house, located on Bluff street, northwestern part of Butler. Lot 50x176. All necessary outbuildings.
TERMS—One-third cash and balance in four equal annual payments. Inquire at this office. jan14tf

For Sale.

The well-improved farm of Rev. W. R. Hutchison, in the northeast corner of Middlesex township, Butler county, Pa., is now offered for sale. Inquire of W. K. FRISBEE, on the premises. ap16tf

FOR SALE.

$5 will buy a one-half interest in a good business in Pittsburgh. One who knows something about farming preferred. An honest man with the above amount will do well to address by letter, SMITH JOHNS, care S. M. James, 23 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan27-1y

INSURANCE.

Incorporated 1819.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets $7,078,224.49.
Losses paid in 61 years, $51,000,000
J. T. McJUNKIN & SON, Agents.
jan28ly Jefferson street, Butler, Pa.

BUTLER COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Office Cor. Main and Cunningham Sts.

G. C. ROESSING, PRESIDENT.
WM. CAMPBELL, TREASURER
H. C. HEINEMAN, SECRETARY.

DIRECTORS:

J. L. Purvis,	E. A. Helmboldt,
William Campbell,	J. W. Burkhart,
A. Troutman,	Jacob Schoene,
G. C. Roessing,	John Caldwell,
Dr. W. Irvin,	W. W. Dodds,
J. W. Christy	H. C. Heineman.

JAS. T. M'JUNKIN, Gen. Ag't,
BUTLER PA.

FOR RENT.

Three acres of ground, large house and store room, with outbuildings, good water at the door, and good young orchard. Is six miles from Butler; and a good location for a country store. Will give possession immediately. Inquire at CITIZEN OFFICE,
mar3tf Butler, Pa.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

PHOSPHATE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE BY
JAMES ENGLISH,
mar17-2m FOSTERSVILLE, PA.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

CALL AT THE

Boot and Shoe Store

—OF—

John Bickel,

MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

The largest and most complete stock of Goods ever brought to Butler is now being opened by me at my store. It comprises

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Misses' & Children's Shoes,

in great variety. All these Goods were purchased for CASH in the Eastern markets, and therefore I can sell them at the

Old Prices, and NO ADVANCE.

Lines of Philadelphia, New York and Boston Goods embrace my stock, and customers can take their choice.

I Mean What I Say:

NO ADVANCE ON OLD PRICES!

All can call and see for themselves. The best of satisfaction will be given for CASH.

THE MAKE, STYLE AND FINISH

of Goods in my store cannot be excelled by any other house in the county, for proof of which a personal inspection is all that is necessary.

Leather and Findings

at Pittsburgh prices. Shoemakers should come and purchase if they wish to obtain material cheap.

SUPERIOR MILLING!

SUPERIOR MILLING!

WALTER & BOOS,

Proprietors of the Well-Known Splendid

FLOURING MILL

BUTLER, PA.

We wish to inform the public that we have remodeled our Mill with the latest improved

Gradual Reduction System Machinery,

which is well known by Millers to be the best in existence. We can say to Farmers and Producers of wheat that it will be profitable to them to give us a trial. We claim that we can make a

BETTER ARTICLE OF FLOUR, AND MORE OF IT,

out of the same number of bushels of wheat than any other Mill in the county, and equal to any first-class Mill in the city, or Western Mills.

The new Under-running Mill, used for Regrinding, bought of Munson & Bro., Utica, N. Y.; the George T. Smith Middlings Purifier, bought at Jackson, Mich., together with Bolting Cloths, Reals, Conveyers, &c., suitable for the Machinery, cannot be

Excelled in the United States

or elsewhere. This may seem an exaggeration to some, but we wish the public to know that we are able to perform all that we publish, as we have given our machinery a thorough test in the presence of several good Millers and Millwrights, and it has proven even better than it was guaranteed to do.

We are also remodeling our Mill for

Grinding Other Kinds of Grain,

which will be entirely satisfactory to our customers. Farmers wishing to have their grist home with them the same day, can do so on short notice. They will thereby save another trip.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST GRADES OF

WHEAT FLOUR, GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE FLOUR,

Buckwheat Flour, Bolted and Unbolted Corn Meal, different kinds of Chop, Bran and Mill Feed, all of the best quality and at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Parties in town purchasing from us will have their orders promptly attended to and articles delivered at their place of residence.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for all Kinds of Grain.

OPENING DAILY

—AT—

B. C. HUSELTON'S,

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes

To be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania, embracing all the Newest Spring Styles in the Market.

I am selling all this stock at

OLD PRICES.

Recollect, NO ADVANCE.

Several lines of Boots and Shoes at even lower prices than ever. All my customers have the benefit in buying by getting Boots and Shoes that come direct from the manufacturer to my house. No middle profits to divide up that parties are compelled to pay that buy from jobbing houses.

This Stock of Boots and Shoes is Very Large in the Following Lines:

Ladies' Kid and Pebble Button Boots,	$1.50	and upwards.
" " " Side Lace Boots,	1.25	" "
" Grain, Pebble and Kid Button and Polish,	1.25	" "
" " Polish,	95	" "
" " Standard, very prime,	1.25	" "
" Serges, in Congress and Polish,	75 to $1.	
" Calf Peg Shoes, all warranted.		

MY STOCK EMBRACES, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE, A FULL LINE OF ALL THE FINER GRADES IN WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S.

The Gents' Department is very complete in every line in Calf Button, Dom Pedros, Congress and English Walking Shoes, and especially in

Calf Boots, at $2 and upwards,
Brogans and Plow Shoes, at $1 and upwards,
Fine Buff Alexis and Congress, at $1.25 and upwards,
Low Strap Shoes, in every style, at $1 25 and upwards.
Boys' and Youths' Shoes in same styles as Men's, but lower in price.

Infants' and Children's Shoes, in Colors and Black.

Fancy Slippers and Walking Boots, All Colors.

This stock is the most complete I have ever offered, the prices are lower than ever, and the styles are elegant. Ladies' Kid and Pebble Button Newports, good, $1 to $1.25.

LARGE STOCK OF LEATHER AND FINDINGS

Always in stock. None but the best brands of Leather kept, and prices guaranteed at lowest market rates.

Give me a call and I will save you money in your Boots and Shoes. A careful inspection of this stock will convince you that the above is correct. No other house can give you lower prices or better goods.

B. C. HUSELTON.

Established in 1836.

Hats, Caps & Straw Goods.

HARVEY COLBERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS THAT HE IS NOW OPENING

THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS EVER OFFERED.

SILK, FUR, WOOL AND CLOTH

HATS AND CAPS

FOR MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN,

AND WILL BE SOLD AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON WILL BE INTRODUCED AS SOON AS THEY APPEAR IN THE EAST.

WE ALSO KEEP A FULL STOCK OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC SOLICITED.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

8 Doors North of Berg & Co.'s Bank.

CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS! MATS! RUGS! STAIR RODS

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS!

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!

HECK & PATTERSON'S

NEW CARPET ROOM

NOW OPEN!

One Door South of their Clothing House,

Duffy's Block, sept29-tf Butler, Pa.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS!

CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS! MATS! RUGS! STAIR RODS!

Union Woolen Mills.

I would desire to call the attention of the public to the Union Woolen Mill, Butler, Pa., where I have new and improved machinery for the manufacture of

Barred and Gray Flannels, Knitting and Weaving Yarns,

and I can recommend them as being very durable, as they are manufactured of pure Butler county wool. They are beautiful in color, superior in texture, and will be sold at very low prices. For samples and prices address,

H. FULLERTON,
jul24,'78-1y) Butler, Pa

HENRY G. HALE,

FINE MERCHANT TAILOR,

COR. PENN AND SIXTH STREETS.
Pittsburgh Pa

Stock Speculation and Investment.

Operations on Margin or by Privileges. Special business in Mining Stocks. Full particulars on application. JAMES BROWN, Dealer in Stocks and Bonds, 62 & 66 Broadway, New York.
mar17-3m

LATEST FROM COLORADO.

THIRTY MILES OF GOLDEN GRAVEL ALONG THE SAN MIGUEL RIVER.

Five California miners passed the winter of 1873-4 in southeastern Nevada. They were Jacob Ohlwiler, John A. Luce, Beeker Folsom, and Benson and Clark. Disgusted with the prospects in Pioche and Pahranegat, the glowing reports from the San Juan country, in southwestern Colorado, attracted their attention. They struck out for the new district across the country. Friendly Indians served as guides. By taking a northeast course they crossed the Territory of Utah, avoided the sterile country bordering the Black Canon of the Colorado, left the Dirty Devil district to the south, and entered Colorado on the line of the Grand River. They suffered many hardships. Placer gold was found in the Grand River, close to the Utah line. It was not there in paying quanties. The prospectors determined, if possible, to trace this placer gold to the parent vein. They traced it up the southern fork through Unaweep Canon, and turned up the Uncompahgre. They found fair surface indications at the junction of the San Miguel, and followed that stream to its head waters in San Miguel Park. This park lies in the heart of the Uncompahgre Mountains, and almost equals the valley of the Yosemite in natural beauty. It is surrounded by snow-capped mountains from twelve to fourteen thousand feet above sea level.

For thirty miles the party found the San Miguel bordered by beds of gravel, varying in depth from 50 to 500 feet. These beds showed gold, and the Californians began to prospect in the mountains for the mother lodes. They found several in what is now know as the San Miguel district, fifteen miles southwest of Ouray (pronounced Eweray,) and the same distance northwest of Silverton. The country was then practically a part of the Los Pinos reservation. There were neither roads nor trails. The Indian title had been thrown open, and the savages resented all intrusion. The venturesome mines were driven down into the lower San Juan region, which was then rapidly filling up. Their reports caused considerable excitement. In the spring of 1875 hundreds of prospectors poured into the Los Pinos reservation. Many were killed, and to this day their skeletons are found in the mountain gulches. The shrewdest of the prospectors passed the lodes, and located placer claims on the gravel beds along the San Miguel. John A. Luce and Becker Folsom, two of the original discoverers, were among the first to take up these claims. By 1875 the thirty miles of gravel beds were all located, although as yet no patents have been granted.

The Indians were removed by the Government in 1876, but roads and improvements were delayed through a dispute over a strip of land four miles square, within a few miles of Ouray. The Indians claimed the land, and at one time threatened open war. They would not allow the building of roads, and in every way prevented the development of the country. Within a year past they have been driven to the wall, and their country has been thrown open to the miners. "More Indians skeletons than those of white men can now be found in the Uncompahgre Mountains," observed an old miner yesterday, with a cruel wink.

For three years the locaters of the gravel beds did only the work required by law to hold their claims. With the settlement of the Indian troubles roads were built, mail routes established, and mills and machinery are being sent into the country. If one-tenth of what is told concerning the richness of these gravel beds is true, there is gold enough in the San Miguel district to counterbalance the production production of silver in Colorado for years to come. It is said that nearly every cubic yard of gravel shows free gold. The commonest sluices have yielded from $10 to $100 a day per man. Last season nuggets worth from $25 to $30 were picked up in different places, and strange as it may seem, some were found near the surface of the ground. Mr. Robert Connelly, now at the Sturtevant House in N. Y., says that the claims, if properly worked, will average 8,000,000 cubic yards to the 160 acres. "Good experts," said he, "say that these claims will turn but a dollar per cubic yard. That is their lowest estimate. I thing that probably fifty cents per yard would come a little nearer the mark. At least 6,000 acres along the San Miguel will afford rich gravel washing."

The gravel beds were apparently deposited along the river by glacial action. Millions of tons of ice forced their way through the deep mountain canons, cutting away the face of the rocks and grinding up the quartz, before it was sluiced through the canons and deposited in the gravel beds. "I find the marks of glacial action everywhere," said Mr. Connelly. "In many places the surface of the rocks is worn smooth, and seams of mineral from twenty-five to fifty feet wide can plainly be seen. In one place quartz showing free gold has been traced for a thousand feet up the side of a mountain. The gravel seems to be cemented by decomposed porphyry, and this cement appears to have held the gold in the layers of gravel deposited by successive ages. This cement is easily disintegrated by hydraulic mining, and the gold in its rough condition is really saved. The flour gold is unlike that of California. It is so rough that it does not float nor swim, and very little is lost. Mountain streams are numerous. There is plenty of water, and it is very easily carried over the claims. The dumps for the tailings are the most desirable ever known in placer mining.

"Old Ohlwiler," continued Mr. Connelly, "holds some of the most valuable lodes and veins. Becker Folsom, another of the original five, has a large interest in what is known as the Golden Group property. J. H. Haverly, the theatre man, is also a big owner in this group. You may think it a whooping story, but it is positively asserted that a ton of ore from one of these mines milled $6,300 in free gold. They declare that they have a thousand feet in another mine that will average $1,000 a ton, and I believe them.

The towns in the San Miguel district are Ouray, the county seat, containing about 3,000 inhabitants; San Miguel, 500; Placerville, 200; Ophir, on another range, 250; Mineral City, 250, and Silverton, 1,500. In time the country will probably become a great summer resort. It contains the next to the largest boiling spring in the country. Boiling springs, with water so hot that eggs can be readily boiled, are found for twenty miles along the Uncompahgre River. Two stamp mills at Ouray and one in Silverton are already in operation, and five others are being built in the San Miguel district.

Becker Folsom, Govs. Safford and McCormick of Arizona, and others own gravel claims known as the Red Cross claim. J. H. Haverly, County Commissioner Cooper, James S. Keer, and H. F. Lake, Division Superintendents of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, are also interested in gravel claims. A company in Franklin, Pa., have just bought a gravel claime. The three Wheeler brothers of Wheeler expedition fame are owners of a placer. The Keystone placer is owned by parties in Pekin and Peoria, Ill. A placer called the Deluce claim is being worked by Folsom, McLaine and Connelly. Companies in St. Louis, St. Charles, Mo., Kansas City, and Topeka are washing out gold from the gravel beds. The 101 claim is owned by Messrs. Cooper, Cassidy, and Judge Custer, all residents of the district. Claims are taken for thirty miles on each side of the San Miguel. They run from twenty to 160 acres in size.

HIS TELEPHONE.

[Detroit Free Press.]

I guess I haf to give up my delephone already," said an old citizen of Gratiot avenue yesterday, as he entered the office of the company with a very long face.

"Why, what's the matter now?"

"Oh! eferytings. I got dot delephone in mine house so as I could spheak mit der poys in der saloon down town, and mit my relations in Springwells, but I haf to gif it up. I never have so much droubles."

"How?"

"Vhell, my poy Shon, in der soloon, he rings der pell und calls me oop und says an old frent of mine vhants to see how she works. Dot ish all right. I say 'Hello!' und he says: 'Come closer.' I goes closer and helloes again. Den he says: 'Sthand a little off.' I stand a little off und yells vunce more, und he says: 'Shpeak louder.' It goes dot vay for ten minutes, und den he says: 'Go to Texas, you old Dutchmans?' You see?"

"Yes."

"And den mein brudder in Springwells he rings de pell und calls me oop und says how I vhas dis eafnings? I says I vhas feeling like some colts, und he says: 'Who vhants to puy some goats?' I says: 'Colts—colts—colts!' und he answers: 'Oh! coats, I thought you saidt goats.' Vhen I goes to ask him if he feels petter I hears a voice crying oudt, 'Vhat Dutchmans ish dot on dis line!' Den somepody answers, 'I doan' know, but I likes to punch his head!' You see?"

"Yes."

"Vhell, somedimes my vhife vhants to spheak mit me vhen I am down in der saloon. She rings mien pell und I says, 'Hello!' Nopody spheaks to me. She rings again, und I says 'Hello!' like dunder! Den der Central Office tells me go aheadt, und den tells mein vhife dot I am gone avhay. I yells oudt dot ish not so, und somepody says, 'How can I talk if dot old Dutchmans doan' keep sthill!' You see?"

"Yes."

"And when I gets in pedt at night, somepody rings der pell like der house vas on fire, und ven I schumps oudt and says hello, I hear somepody saying; 'Kaiser, doan't you vhant to puy a dog?' I vhants no dog, un vhen I tells 'em so, I hear some beobles laughing: 'Haw! haw! haw!' You see!"

"Yes."

"Und so you dake it oudt, und vhen somepody likes to skeap mit me dey shall come right avay quick to mein saloon. Of my brudder ish sick he shall get petter, und if somepody vhants to puy me a dog, he shall come vhere I can punch him mit a glub!"

DECAPITATED ON THE GALLOWS.—A terribly painful scene attended the execution of James Madison Wyatt Stone, in the jail-yard at Washington, April 2. The gallows was located in an enclosed space at the northeast corner of the building, and was twenty-five feet high, while a platform ten feet square and a drop of about five feet. The rope, to which a trigger was attached, was concealed, after leaving the gallows, in a square box running into the kitchen, and it was from this point that the trap was sprung. At 1:10 p m. the noose was placed around his neck, with the knot under the left ear. The signal was given and the drop fell. The body came to the ground, and it was at first supposed that the head had slipped through the noose, but in an instant thereafter the head, which had been entirely severed from the body and remained in the noose, fell abut four feet from the body. Blood, spurted from the body and spattered the beams of the gallows, but in two minutes all muscular action had ceased. It was picked up by one of the physicians present, and the face appeared placid and the lips moved as if about to say something. Stone was a mulatto, about 36 years of age, and was executed for the murder of his wife.

—The most universal known man in the world is the man who will sing when he don,t know how.

CHEAP PATENTS CHEAPEN GOODS.

The attorneys of anti-patent associations waste no end of rhetoric in describing the burdens put upon purchasers by the multiplication of patent rights. Every thing is patented or made with patent machinery or by patent processes; therefore everything must cost a great deal more than it would were there no patents. This is their logic stripped of verbiage. The only fault with it is the persistence of facts in always going dead to the contrary. It is plausible, but it is not true. The moment one sees the word "patented" stamped on an article it is safe to infer one of two things: either the thing is cheaper and better than anything of the sort previously in market, or it is an entirely novel article, which in all probability would never have produced except for the patent laws.

A pretty illustration of this industrial and commercial parodox occurs in a paper lately read by a prominent English builder before the Manchester (England) Scientific and Mechanical Society. The reader had been, for the second time, comparing English with American made builders' hardware, showing the "marked superiority" of the latter, and in summing up the causes which had led to the competition upon their own doorsteps from American manufacturers. He said:

"Another and most important factor in the sum of dead-weight under which we have to stagger in this race is our absurd patent laws. If our legislators had set out with the intention of suppressing the inventive genius of the country, they could not have succeeded more completely than they have done. Can we wonder that America is such a close competitor in the manufacture of these small articles, when we know that for a payment of £18 the inventor can secure himself for seventeen years, whilst in this country it will cost at least twice the money to secure an invention for three years only? How can a man with inventive skill, but with limited means, make the most of his talents? Too often he spends all his little savings, ruins himself, and, when his three years have expired, sees some other person take his invention in hand and realize the profit that belongs to himself. The result is that, disheartened and disgusted, he for ever buries his talent in the earth. I show you here a small article of American make, not connected with the building trade, as an illustration of the different influence of the patent laws of the two countries. This little machine (an apple-parer) carries eight patents, yet its wholesale price in England today is less than 4s."

A most ingenious parodox, truly!

The apple-parer was beyond English competition because it carried eight patents. It is safe to say that every single patent had improved its working or lessened its price.

But why could not the English manufacturer, have no patent royalties to pay, produce and sell the article on the spot cheaper than the American, with 3,000 miles freightage to pay in addition to the cost of manufacture? There may be several reasons more or less sufficient; but one is enough Having no monopoly of the manufacture, the Englishman could not afford to risk the investment necessary to enable him to produce the article cheaply.

Our Canadian friends discovered that law of trade when they undertook to reap the benefit of Yankee inventions without payment of patent royalties. The only drawback was the simple circumstance that, though Canadians had the world's best inventions to choose from gratis, no man dared to undertake the manufacture of novel articles when evrybody else was free to set up in opposition. Canadian industries would not multiply until the Canadian Government recognized the property rights of all inventors; then the Canadians began to be a manufacturing people.

Our Western and Southern citizens are rapidly learning the same important lesson. Industries increase and multiply, and industrial products improve and cheapen in direct proportion to the number of patents issued; and the number of patents issued depends very largely upon the lowness of the official fees for issuing them. Which brings us round to our thesis, that cheapening patents cheapens products.

A SNAIL THAT WOULD NOT STARVE.—An Egyptian desert snail was received at the British Museum on March 25, 1846. The animal was not known to be alive, as it had withdrawn into its shell, and the specimen was accordingly gummed, mouth downward, on to a tablet duly labled and dated, and left to its fate. Instead of starving, this contented gasterope simply went to sleep in a quiet way, and never woke up again for four years. The tablet was then placed in tepid water and the shell loosened, when the dormant snail suddenly resuscitated himself, began walking about in the basin, and finally sat for his portrait, which may be seen of life-size in Mr. Woodward's "Manual of the Mollusca." Now, during those four years the snail had never eaten a mouthful of any food, yet he was quite as well and flourishing at the end of the period as he had been at its beginning.—*Belgravia.*

NEGATIVES ON PAPER.—M. Londe lately exhibited some negatives upon thin paper (*dioptrique.*) It appears that this gentleman prepares a plate with talc and pours over it a collodio-bromide emulsion. When the negative has been obtained he floats over its surface a solution of gelatine and gum, and then lays the thin paper upon it, passes a squeegee over it to drive out excess of liquid, and allows it to dry. When thoroughly desiccated a sharp knife is passed round the picture about an eighth of an inch from the edge of the plate. The film is now lifted from the glass, and can be used on either side for printing purposes.

—A St. Louis man has invented a small derrick worked by electricity, to help the ladies of that villiage lift their feet when walking.