

OUT WEST.

Vol. 1.

COLORADO SPRINGS, C. T.--April 6, 1872.

No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE STOCK OWNERS OF EL PASO COUNTY

Are hereby notified that the general round-up of stock for said county, as provided by law of the last Legislature, will commence at William Sanderson's in Chico Basin, on

MONDAY, APRIL 15th, A. D. 1871, and continue from day to day at such places throughout the county as will be most convenient for the stock owners: said round-ups being under the supervision of the commissioners, El Paso County.

DAVID McSHANE, Chairman.

Attest:
IRVING HOWBERT, Clerk.
COLORADO CITY, March 9, 1872.

EL PASO COUNTY, COLO.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a notice to me, directed from the Board of County Commissioners, there will be a Special Election held in the County of El Paso, on MONDAY THE SIXTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1872, for the election of the following named officers, to-wit:—

ONE ASSESSOR, to fill vacancy caused by failure of E. J. Castle, to qualify within the time prescribed by law, whose term of office would have expired September 1872.

ONE CORONER, to fill vacancy caused by W. H. Dickerson, failing to qualify, whose term of office would have expired September, 1873.

ONE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, in Precinct No. 5, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of A. Z. Sheldon, whose term of office would have expired September 1872.

ONE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, in Precinct No. 5, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of T. Girtin, whose term of office would have expired September 1872.

ONE CONSTABLE, in Precinct No. 5, to fill vacancy caused by failure of W. L. Harness, to qualify, whose term of office would have expired September 1872.

ONE ROAD OVERSEER, for Precinct No. 5, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Anthony Bott, whose term of office would have expired September 1872.

Polls will be opened at the Court House in Colorado City.

By formation of new Precincts it is necessary to elect the following officers:

Precinct No. 1.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Road Overseer.
Polls opened at the house of D. M. Holden's.

Precinct No. 2.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Road Overseer.
Polls opened at Plumb's Mill.

Precinct No. 3.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Road Overseer.
Polls opened at Monument School House.

Precinct No. 4.
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Constable, for short term.
One Road Overseer.
Polls opened at the house of A. Brinker.

Precinct No. 6.
One Justice of the Peace, for long term.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Constable, for short term.
One Constable, for long term.
One Road Overseer.
Polls opened at the Colony office, at Colorado Springs.

Precinct No. 7.
One Justice of the Peace, for short term.
One Constable for short term.
One Constable for long term.
One Road Overseer.
Polls opened at the School House, at Fountain.

Precinct No. 8.
One Justice of the Peace for long term.
One Constable for long term.
One Constable for short term.
One Road Overseer.
Polls opened at Lincoln's Store.

Precinct No. 9.
One Justice of the Peace for long term.
One Justice of the Peace for short term.
One Constable for long term.
One Constable for short term.
One Road Overseer.
Polls opened at Dickerson Mill.

The Polls of the several Precincts will be opened at the places above designated.

By order of the Sheriff of EL PASO COUNTY,

C. EUBANK, Sheriff.

Attest,
IRVING HOWBERT,
County Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LAND NOTICE!

U. S. LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COL.,
March 25, 1872.

COMPLAINT having been entered at this Office by Martin S. Crouder against Harmon F. Lee, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 1580, dated Aug. 1, 1870, upon the North-west 1/4 Section Eight (8), Township Eleven (11) South, Range 64 West, in El Paso County, Colorado, with a view to cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 10th day of May, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

IRVING W. STANTON, Register.
CHAS. A. COOK, Receiver.

FOUNTAIN COLONY, COLORADO SPRINGS.

SPECIAL REQUESTS.

ALL PARTIES are requested not to throw any straw, paper, shavings, or other litter into yards and streets, which, when blown away by the winds, lodge in the Acequias, and render them filthy. To make Colorado Springs a place of beauty *par excellence*, the running water must be kept clean and sweet.

All parties are requested, to rake up and burn all straw, shavings, and other litter now on their premises, or on the streets fronting their property, and in future to cast it into a pit prepared for the purpose, and burn the same when calm enough not to hazard buildings or other property.

All tin fruit-cans and other rubbish should also be thrown in said pit, and the pit covered up with earth and a new onedug as often as required.

All persons are requested not to allow swine to run at large in the streets, or to hitch horses to the trees being set out on the line of the streets or in the Public Parks.

All persons are requested not to cut the water ditches, (Acequias) running through the town or the Colony lands for the purpose of irrigation, without leaving word at the office of the Colony, that instructions may be given how to do so without damage to canals or land.

Persons will not be allowed to tamper with the gates and flumes, without permission, and persons who do so will be held responsible for all damage which may occur from such unauthorized meddling or interference.

Particular request is made, that where any damage is being done to canals, dams, or Acequias, by breaches, or to land by reason of excessive flow of water, immediate notice be given at the office of the Engineer.

These requests being made for the health and appearance of the place, it is hoped that they will be heeded by all.

R. A. CAMERON,
Supt. Fountain Colony,
& Colorado Springs Co.

J. M. DAVIDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
COLORADO CITY, COL.

J. E. CLUTTER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
COLORADO SPRINGS,
OFFICE AT THE DRUG STORE.

H. T. F. Gatchell, M.D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
OFFICE:
NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF MESSRS.
FIELD & HILL'S,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

Dr. R. C. VAN WYCK

(Late House Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital,
New York City.)

OFFICE, Nos. 1 & 2, over 1st. Nat. Bank
COR. OF BLAKE & F STREETS,
DENVER.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 11 A. M. 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. SUTHERLAND,
DENTIST,

COLORADO CITY, --- COL.

A large Stock of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on hand from which to Select.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Special attention given to filling Teeth with Gold.

HOTELS.

WESTERN HOTEL.

CORNER LARIMER & CHERRY STREETS
WEST DENVER,

Good Accommodation—Terms \$2.00 per day.

H. WARNER'S

HOTEL and RESTAURANT

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

CONRAD TRANKLE, Proprietor,

BRICK HOUSE, FOOT OF F STREET,
DENVER,.....COLORADO.

Good Accommodation, and Charges Reasonable.

FOUNTAIN RESTAURANT.

F. S. BUTLER, PROPRIETOR.

HOT MEALS at All Hours, from 6, a.m.
till 8, p.m., and at Reasonable Prices.

GIRTEN HOUSE COLORADO CITY, COL.

Two miles from the Celebrated Soda and
Sulphur Springs,

GOOD, AIRY ROOMS & FIRST-CLASS TABLE
AT REASONABLE CHARGES.

MAMMOTH CORRAL AND CARR HOUSE.

FOOT OF F STREET. --- DENVER.

S. H. CARR, Proprietor.

Board per day.....\$2.00
Board per week.....6.00
Boarding and lodging per week.....8.00
Single meal......50
One span—hay per day.....1.00

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL.

This hotel is now opened for the reception of guests. Located near the railway, with fine LIVERY STABLES close at hand.

ALL THE WELL KNOWN NATURAL
ATTRACTIONS

in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak can be enjoyed without difficulty by the guests.

All the accessories of a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL are to be found. The rooms are airy and well furnished, and

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO INVALIDS AND TOURISTS.

H. A. McINTIRE, Manager.

GEORGE T. BREED, Proprietor

DENVER DINING ROOMS,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

LARIMER ST. opposite BROADWELL HOUSE

MEALS at ALL HOURS,

From 5 a. m. to 12 p. m.

FRESH OYSTERS SERVED in EVERY STYLE.

Game and Fruit in their Season.

Connected with the Dining Rooms are several nice airy rooms furnished with spring beds.

TRANSIENT TRADE SOLICITED.

TERMS, \$3.00 per day.

LIVERY STABLES.

CANON CITY LIVERY STABLE.

LIVERY, SALE, & FEED.

A. SARTOR & Co., PROPRIETORS.

Finest Turn-Outs always on Hand.

LA FONT LIVERY.

MOORE & CARLILE, Prop's.

COLORADO SPRINGS, - COLORADO.

HACKS RUN DAILY

TO AND FROM

THE SODA SPRINGS.

CAMPING EQUIPAGES FURNISHED
TO TOURISTS.

Horses and Carriages Bought and Sold.

Our Establishment Embraces Everything Necessary to a First Class Livery.

EXCELSIOR LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

SWISHER & HOLMES,
PROPRIETORS.

HACKS RUN TO & FROM TRAINS.

PARTIES CONVEYED TO THE
NUMEROUS ATTRACTIVE SCENES
IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD
IN GOOD STYLE AND COMFORT.

*HORSES BOUGHT & SOLD,
And BOARDED by the Day or Week.*

DENVER.

J. MAHRAR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
G. STREET,

Planters' House Building, Denver.

Clothes Cleaned and Repaired on Short Notice.

W. ARTHUR ROBERTS. WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

ROBERTS
AND

GRIFFITH,

Flour & Grain Dealers,

ALSO GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

57, BLAKE ST., DENVER.

GEORGE TRITCH,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Dealer in Hardware,

Stoves, Iron, Steel,

Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Miners'

Tools, Horse-rakes, Saws,

Rubber and Leather Belling, and

Metallic Coffins; also

MANUFACTURER OF TIN,

COPPER, AND IRON WARE.

Nos. 135 and 137, F Street,

DENVER.

DENVER.

EARLY & CO.,
Importers of Crockery,
AND DEALERS IN
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
GLASS-WARE,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CHANDELIERS, LAMPS,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
358, Larimer Street, Denver.

J. W. DOUGLAS,
IMPORTER OF
QUEENSWARE,
CHINA, GLASS,
LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW GLASS,
Table Cutlery and Plated Ware,
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, WOODEN
AND WILLOW WARE,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
AND LANTERNS,
Gas Fixtures, Billiard Materials,
379, Larimer Street, Denver.

Hoffer Brothers,
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE
CELEBRATED STANDARD
SAVON, GERMAN, & DETERGENT
SOAPS,
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF
CANDLES,

AND
Dealers in Tallow & Grease,
FOOT OF G STREET, DENVER.
Patronize Home Manufactures.

S. A. GRANT & CO.,
372, Larimer Street, Denver,
KEEP THE
Largest and Best Selected Stock

OF
BOOKS, STATIONERY
WALL PAPER, &c.,
IN THE TERRITORY.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ORDERS BY MAIL.

THEODORE LELAND,
347, Larimer St., Denver,
GENERAL DEALER IN
Building Hardware,
FARMING TOOLS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
*The Public will find my Price as low as the
lowest, and I guarantee satisfaction.*
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

COLORADO CITY.
GIRTEN & SHIDELER,
COLORADO CITY, COL.
GENERAL DEALERS
IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS-
WARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.
Our Prices are as Cheap as the Cheapest.

DENVER.

Wm. G. FISHER, } DENVER.
Wm. R. LAMB, }
Wm. B. DANIELS, } NEW YORK.
DANIELS,
FISHER,
& CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
DANIELS and ECKHART,
390, LARIMER ST. DENVER,

WE INVITE THE
ATTENTION OF CLOSE BUYERS
TO OUR LARGE LINE OF
STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,

WE HAVE IN STOCK
AT ALL TIMES THE LARGEST
AND BEST SELECTED STOCK
OF
CARPETING,
OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.

EVERYTHING THAT APPERTAINS
TO HOUSE FURNISHING
AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Daniels, Fisher & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS,
FURNITURE.
ROGERS,
BRADLEY,
& CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
COMMON, MEDIUM, AND
FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE,
Upholstered Goods,
Carpets, &c.,
HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT
IN DENVER, OF
Upholstered Goods, Bedroom,
Office, and Kitchen
FURNITURE,
AND EVERYTHING DESIRABLE
IN THE LINE OF
CARPETS.

OUR MOTTO IS "QUICK SALES AND
SMALL PROFITS."
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS
REPRESENTED.

CROW & CLARK'S BLOCK,
HOLLADAY ST., BET. F AND G,
DENVER.

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HENSE
AND
GOTTESLEBEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY
AND
SILVER-WARE,
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UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
DENVER, COLORADO.
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WHOLESALE & RETAIL
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Genuine American and Foreign Drugs,
Medicines, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, etc.
PERFUMERY AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 38, BLAKE ST., DENVER.

A. W. SMITH. LOUIS DOLL.
SMITH & DOLL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
FURNITURE,
METALLIC & ROSEWOOD
BURIAL CASES,
BLAKE ST., DENVER.

RAILWAYS.
BURLINGTON
ROUTE.
PASSENGERS GOING
TO or FROM DENVER
WILL STUDY
THEIR OWN INTERESTS BY GOING
VIA THE
BURLINGTON ROUTE.
TWO TRAINS.
ARE RUN DAILY, EACH WAY,
BETWEEN
OMAHA AND THE EAST,
AND
KANSAS CITY and the EAST.

This Line is equipped with the SAFETY
BRAKE, PULLMAN'S SLEEPING COACHES,
PULLMAN'S DINING CARS, MILLER'S FLAT-
FORM COUPLER, and BUFFER, which, in con-
nection with the thorough manner in which
the whole Road has been constructed, has
given it a reputation for
SURE CONNECTIONS, COMFORT,
AND SAFETY,
ABOVE THAT OF OTHER WESTERN LINES.

RAILWAYS.

Denver & Rio Grande
RAILWAY.

THE DIRECT AND ONLY RAILROAD
TO
SOUTHERN COLORADO
AND
NEW MEXICO.

THE ROAD IS NOW COMPLETED TO
COLORADO SPRINGS,
76 MILES SOUTH OF DENVER.
AND TRACK-LAYING HAS BEEN
COMMENCED BETWEEN
COLORADO SPRINGS AND PUEBLO.

Passenger trains leave Denver daily at 7:30
a. m., connecting at Colorado Springs
with Barlow & Sanderson's daily line of
Coaches for

PUEBLO, TRINIDAD,
CIMARRON, FORT UNION,
LAS VEGAS, AND SANTA FE,
AND
ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS IN
Southern Colorado,

New Mexico, & Arizona.
Trains leave Colorado Springs daily at 11
a. m., on arrival of stages from Santa Fe,
and connect with Kansas Pacific and Den-
ver and Union Pacific Railways for all
points.

EAST AND WEST.
D. C. DODGE, Gen. Freight & Ticket Agt.
W. H. GREENWOOD, General Manager.
W. W. BORST, Supt., Denver, Colorado.

TOLEDO, WABASH
AND WESTERN
RAILWAY.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
BETWEEN
Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico,
AND
The Atlantic States.

The only Route by which Passengers can
go from the CITY OF NEW YORK TO ST. LOUIS,
or vice versa, in PULLMAN PALACE SLEEP-
ING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

CLOSE AND RELIABLE
CONNECTIONS
AT ST. LOUIS, HANNIBAL, QUINCY,
AND KEOKUK IN THE WEST,
AND LAFAYETTE, FT. WAYNE, AND
TOLEDO IN THE EAST,
WITH ALL PRINCIPAL TRUNK LINES.
Tickets via the GREAT WABASH
ROUTE for sale everywhere.
W. L. MALCOLM, Gen. Passr. Agent,
TOLEDO.
Geo. H. BURROWS, Gen. Supt.,
TOLEDO.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Porter, Bell & Co.,
BUILDERS OF
Light Locomotives,
FOR
NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS,
CONTRACTORS' USE,
Furnaces, Mines, and other Special Service.
OFFICE:
98, WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

OUT WEST,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO WESTERN INTERESTS AND INFORMATION.

Edited and Published by J. E. LILLER.

COLORADO SPRINGS, APRIL 6, 1872.

In consequence of our first number being unavoidably two or three days after date, and our then being called to issue a large Special Edition (for distribution over the States) for the Officials of the Fountain Colony, we were unable to publish our Journal last Saturday. For this we have to apologize, and also for the publication of OUT WEST on inferior paper to that which we had intended to print it on. Through the miscarriage of a letter, our stock of paper from the East has not yet reached us. We hope, on its arrival, to increase our number of pages, and to improve our Journal in other respects.

We have pleasure in supplementing the list of our contributors by adding the names of the Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, and Dr. R. H. LAMBORN, of Philadelphia, who have both kindly promised to send us occasional contributions.

In our present number, we publish the first of a Series of Letters and Articles,

FROM FARMS AND RANCHES.

We hope, from time to time, to publish under this head, the experience and the views of Farmers, Stock Raisers, and Flock-Masters, in various parts of the District which we represent, and we invite communications from such.

EL DORADO.

There is still a search—as there was centuries ago—for El Dorado, the golden land where people may grow rich without labor, and live without trouble or care. And, as in the past, so now, men weary themselves in the search, and grow sick with disappointment, because they cannot find it. They look East: it is not there; they come West: it is not here; and disgust takes the place of high hope and expectation. Intending emigrants should lay the lesson to heart, and assure themselves, before they leave the old home; that Earth now contains no Garden of Eden, but that, wherever they pitch their tent, work will have to be done, and hard work, too, and that they will be certain to find something troublesome and unpleasant. Paradoxical though it may seem, these things are needful to make life really happy and prosperous. An idle man is an unhappy man, and becomes in time, a degenerate man. In one of his works—in which the soundest philosophy shines through the thin veil of playfulness which disfigures it—the writer of our "Letters from the Old Country," describes the Land of "Ready-made" at the foot of the Happy-go-Lucky Mountains, where flap-doodles grew wild, and where the people had no need to work.

"Instead of houses they lived in the beautiful caves of tufa, and bathed in the warm springs three times a day; and as for clothes, it was so warm there that the gentlemen walked about in little beside a cocked hat and a pair of straps, or some light summer tackle of that kind; and the ladies all gathered gossamer in autumn (when they were not too lazy) to make their winter dresses, and they sat under the flap-doodle trees, and let the flap-doodle drop into their mouths; and under the vines, and squeezed the grape-juice down their throats; and if any little pigs ran about ready roasted, crying, 'Come and eat me,' as was their fashion in that country, they waited till the pigs ran against their mouths, and then took a bite, and were content; just as so many oysters would have been. They needed no weapons, for no enemies ever came near their land, and no tools, for everything was ready-made to their hand; and the stern old fairy Necessity never came near them to hunt them up, and make them use their wits or die."

And what was the result of this comfortable, easy-going, happy-go-lucky kind of life? The volcano behind them awoke one day from its long slumber, and destroyed the greater part of them.

the people had forgotten how to make ploughs and had eaten all the seed-corn which they had brought out of the land of Hard-Work, and so the survivors lived miserably on roots and nuts. And thus, as time went on, they degenerated, step by step, until, at last, thought and speech and all human arts were lost, and they became gorillas of the forest; as, according to certain learned men who

"Smile at the claims of long descent," our forefathers were long ages ago.

That there is more of sober truth than of playful fancy in such a sketch, is manifest enough from the discussions—not yet closed—whether the aborigines of tropical countries (the nearest approach that Earth bears on its surface to the Land of "Ready-made") are or are not a race distinct from, and far inferior to, the dwellers in temperate zones, where the fruits of Nature have to be won by hard toil, and where—as a consequence—civilization reaches its highest development. Wherever life can be supported with little labor, and without demanding the exercise of endurance, ingenuity, forethought, care, there Man sinks to a lower level, and becomes almost brutalized.

First, then, let those who are meditating a change of home realize that—with few exceptions—men must work to live, and realize, too, that work of some kind or other is not only good for them, but absolutely necessary to their true welfare; then, let them come West, where opportunities for work abound.

The one great advantage of "the West" is its abundance of raw material, (in other words of Land and various Natural productions) and, in consequence, the abundance of work which lies ready at hand for those who are willing to do it. Too many have, nowadays, the same task as the Israelites of old: they have to make bricks and have no straw with which to accomplish their work; competitors on all sides are striving with them for every scrap; here, where population is sparse, the case is reversed: on all sides natural wealth invites the worker to transform it into the necessities and comforts of life. For those who are willing to labor there is abundance of scope, and almost certainty of success; for the Idler—vast as is this Western world—there is no room; let him, therefore, remain where he is. Even the industrious man must be prepared to plod for some time, notwithstanding all the advantages which he will secure by removing to a New Land. A day or two after Zebulon Pike first caught sight of the noble Peak which bears his name, he pushed forward with the idea of arriving at the mountains before nightfall; but he tells us that, at night, he found no visible difference in their appearance from the previous day. And again, a week later, he "marched early with expectation of ascending the mountain, but was only able to camp at its base." And so it is with many a settler in a new country; the mountains of success shine through the clear atmosphere of his hopes as though they lay close at hand, but, in his attempts to reach them, he often feels as though day after day brought him no nearer. There, however, they are—steadfast, immovable—and steady progress towards them at last brings him to camp at their base and then to rejoice upon their very summit.

The following brief summary of the characteristics of the various Western States and Territories, which we extract from a recent number of the *New York Tribune*, may be of service in indicating which of them offers the most advantageous field of labor—

MICHIGAN: Abundance and excellence of timber, largely White Pine; ready access to navigable water; climate tempered by bordering Lakes.

ILLINOIS: Soil exceedingly fertile; timber rapidly growing where it has been deficient; a multiplicity of completed railroads; central location.

INDIANA: A very fair distribution of timber and Grass; abundant deposits of admirable "Block Coal" in the west, favoring a rapid and vast development of Iron and Steel production.

WISCONSIN: Much poor, but also much good land; timber abundant and good, nearly covering the north half; Iron mines of great promise in the north-east; a fair state for Wheat, middling for Corn; millions of acres of good soil and good timber still untaken.

MINNESOTA: Severe and protracted, but steady, equable Winters, with three or four months of good sledding, especially favorable to Lumbering and Wood-getting; good soil

IOWA: Barely inferior to Illinois in fertility, and the best State in the Union for Indian Corn—her prairies rolling considerably, while those of Illinois are (in the average) too flat. Timber in Iowa, fair. No Pine in either State.

NEBRASKA: Abundance of Public Land that may be taken by settlers on payment of \$20 per quarter section for surveying and title-papers; much of it is good for Grain, Cattle and Sheep.

KANSAS: Capital soil for Grass or Grain; timber fair in the east, rather scanty in the west; settling fast, and well provided with Railroads.

MISSOURI: Much good soil yet unoccupied, especially in the southern half of the State; Iron and Lead in large quantities; good promise of other minerals.

ARKANSAS: Quite as rich as Missouri, with far more land unoccupied and for sale very cheap. Mild climate. Railroad development just beginning, but certain to be rapid and general.

TEXAS: Millions of acres of unoccupied soil for sale very cheap; timber quite fair in some sections; Grass universal; Cattle raised at a cost of \$1 per head; Wool hardly costs 10 cents per pound; Cotton, Wheat and Indian Corn produced in abundance and very cheap; some sections quite healthy; others subject to fevers, aggravated by bad water. Mere physical existence can be maintained here with less labor than elsewhere in the Union.

COLORADO: Pure air and healthful climate; no fevers; consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c., yield to the influence of this climate, if not too deeply seated; Cattle may be fed and fattened exclusively on wild grass, but should have shelter and a month's hay provided for each Winter; soil good, but requires irrigation; crops good where irrigated, with a good home market at hand in the mines, which are steadily expanding; timber scarce; Coal abundant; probably the best location for Wool-growing on the Continent; daily communication by railroads with St. Louis on the one hand, Omaha and Chicago, Salt Lake and California on the other; settling rapidly.

THE FOUNTAIN COLONY.

In another page, we publish a mass of information concerning the FOUNTAIN COLONY OF COLORADO, which has been prepared by its Officers in order to answer enquiries from all parts of the States.

The "Colony" system—to which we hope to refer at greater length hereafter—has now sufficiently vindicated its claims. There have been some attempts which have proved failures, in consequence of want of judgement, and—in one or two cases—of want of honesty, on the part of the promoters; but there have been others which have been signally successful. Pre-eminent amongst such is the UNION COLONY at Greeley, which has demonstrated beyond question the advantages of such a plan for settling new Lands, and which has given an impulse to immigration that will not soon die out. It has made it plain that the new-comer need not feel himself "a stranger in a strange land," but that the blessings of Home and Society may be at once secured, and a thriving community be established in the course of but a few months.

The FOUNTAIN COLONY can already show an earnest of similar success. Before the season for Immigration has set in, it has planted the nucleus of a busy town, with many comforts and conveniences, as our advertising columns will show; and new members are daily securing their certificates. Its location has been made with great judgment, and its attractions are such that it must grow with great rapidity. Immediately in view of a magnificent Mountain-panorama, in close proximity to the famed Soda Springs, and surrounded by some of the most remarkable features of Rocky Mountain Scenery, it will undoubtedly be the chosen home of large numbers who are in search of a beautiful and healthful place of residence, and, in conjunction with "Manitou," the actual locality of the Springs, it must eventually be the great sanitarium of the West. Lying at the foot of the outlet to the South Park Country—a District rapidly filling up with busy settlers—it will command a large share of its trade, whilst the establishment in its midst of the Head offices of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway and of other important undertakings, guarantees it an independent source of prosperity. It is, however, unnecessary for us to enter into details, as they are supplied fully in the page to which we have referred. That there will soon be a numerous and prosperous population here, and that Colorado Springs will be—socially, as well as in other respects—amongst the most attractive Towns of the Territory, we think there can be little doubt. Its promoters intend that, in every particular, it shall be a model of their pos-

LETTERS
FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

BY
CHARLES KINGSLEY,
Author of Alton Locke, Hypatia, Westward Ho!, &c.
No. 2.

MY DEAR EDITOR.—I am bound to give you some notion of public feeling in Britain just now, about these "Alabama" Claims, and the painful mistake which seems to have been made by one or both sides.

I think the leaders in the *Times* represent very fairly what we think on the matter. The people are vexed; but not angry. The statement which is (I read) put forward by some of the American Papers, that the tone of the English Press is "furious," is, so far as I have seen, a simple falsehood, invented, I suppose, by persons interested in sowing ill-will between the two Countries. People, I say, are vexed, but nothing more. They are vexed at being asked to pay money which they never intended to pay; vexed with those who settled the Treaty for not having worded it so clearly as to bar all "indirect" claims; vexed, because they thought that they had been acting towards America with extreme and unprecedented courtesy: first, in allowing a new and *ex post facto* interpretation of International Law, and next, in not demanding—as they surely had a right to do—indemnification for the Fenian Raids into Canada; and, lastly, people are vexed with themselves; for having been stupid and careless, and allowing themselves—so some of them hold (it seems to me, on the evidence of Mr. Smalley's letters in the *Times*, quite untrue)—to have been outwitted.

They are vexed, too, by two rumors, both of which, I trust, are unfounded. The one is, that these "indirect" claims are put forward not *bona fide*, but merely as home political capital for the next Presidential Election. The other is, that the "indirect" claims have been bought up by private speculators, and are being pushed by them for mere money making purposes. If either of these tales is true, some persons or other are committing a grave moral offence, which ought to be indignantly repudiated by the honor and honesty of the American Nation.

On the other hand, there is throughout Britain a very honest conviction that we have not behaved well about this whole "Alabama" matter—a conviction in which I share as fully as any man alive—and a very honest desire to make the *amende honorable*, if it can be kept within "honorable" bounds; for, while we respect and admire the national pride of the Americans, we have a national pride of our own, and we think that the Americans will not admire and respect us the less for asserting it.

It is whispered now that the Americans want Vancouver's Island, on account of certain Coal Mines therein. If so—though I have no wish to see the Queen's dominions diminished—yet, I think I should be quasi-unpatriotic enough to say: Take it and welcome, if its cession will really and honestly put an end to miserable squabbles between two Nations who ought to be marching shoulder to shoulder in the same path, and whose interests are, and always will be, identical; take it, and do your best with it; you will develop its resources far more fully and rapidly than we. We have as much territory already as we can manage, and that far too widely and too dangerously scattered over the world; and it is a dog-in-the-manger policy to keep that which we cannot use, especially when we can gain, by ceding it, the solid blessings of peace and friendship.

Meanwhile, it is for the interests of America, as well as of Britain, that this uncertainty should cease as soon as possible. The present state of things must hinder the free flow of British capital (and our wealth just now is enormous) to the far West, and so check seriously the development of your own Colorado and of the other Territories. If England has been somewhat of a goose, she is still laying golden eggs; and it will be bad policy to try to kill her in order to get them all at once.

I have no fears but that all will ultimately come right. All will be done by our statesmen, which is consistent with our honor; nothing, which is inconsistent, and I am bound to have sufficient faith in American Statesmen to believe

that they will do, ultimately, nothing inconsistent with their own honor, though all the speculators and the Fenians in America were trying to thrust them from the strait path. I am bound to believe this, in the face of the very honorable words attributed to the President by Mr. Smalley, in his letter to the *Times* of February 15th in which the President is made to say that even if the English reward at the Geneva Arbitration should exceed the American award, his nation would pay it.

Meanwhile, I cannot but agree with the *Times* that we are exactly in the position described in President Buchanan's message to Congress, on the 8th of December, 1857,—on the Clayton Bulwer Treaty—and that we shall be wise in taking his advice. He said: "It is not too much to assert that if, in the United States; the Treaty had been considered susceptible of such a construction, it could never have been negotiated under the authority of the President, nor would it have received the approbation of the Senate." Putting Great Britain for America, this is the fact in the present case. And President Buchanan spoke, it seems to me, the words of common sense, as well as of sound statesmanship, when he went on to say: "When two Nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous, as they are, and, I trust, ever will be, of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a Treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is to abrogate such a Treaty by mutual consent, and to commence anew." In case this wise advice is followed, we shall be able to discover, I trust, in these realms, negotiators who will at least understand their native tongue.

C. KINGSLEY.

FROM FARMS AND RANCHES

No. I.

EDGERTON, COLORADO,
April 5th, 1872.

To the Editor:

DEAR SIR—I was much gratified to read, in your first number of *OUT WEST*, an admirable letter from Mr. A. M. Merriam, giving a statistical account of his flock of sheep, which, I am sure, cannot but be interesting to all Colorado Flock-masters, and to any new arrivals who may have come into the Territory with the intention of embarking capital in the Stock-raising and Wool-growing business. Having been requested to furnish my views of the capabilities of Colorado in comparison with those of New Zealand (in which country I have spent the last seven years) as a stock-raising country, I do so gladly, in the hope that many of my *confreres* in the Wool-growing community will also be induced to give their views and experience in your columns; so that we may derive mutual benefit from such an interchange of ideas. Being myself almost a new arrival in this country, I, for one, should be most interested in any reliable information on this important topic.

Comparing Colorado with New Zealand, and taking into consideration two of the most important points, viz: the climate and the native pasture, I cannot hesitate to give Colorado the most decided preference. Although it has sufficient rain to keep a constant supply of nourishing grasses through the hottest months of summer, it has no more than sufficient, and its universally dry seasons render it most suitable for sheep, whereas New Zealand is too frequently inundated by very heavy rain-falls, which are calculated to foster all sheep diseases, such as scab and foot-rot. Perhaps the greatest drawback in climate with which we have to contend here is the prevalence of severe, though not long-lasting, snow-storms during the early Spring months, when the last year's grasses have been so much dried up by frost and sun as to have little substance remaining in them, and when the new shoot has barely made sufficient spring from the ground to provide adequate nourishment. Still, if Flock-owners have their sheep in the condition the flock ought to have arrived at by the beginning of Winter, they ought to have strength enough to weather such storms, which are but of short duration.

Comparing the quality of the grasses of the two countries, I can only say that, in my estimation,

more suitable grass for sheep than the Colorado Buffalo-Grass I never remember to have seen, with this disadvantage only: in New Zealand, the finer sheep grasses are a great deal protected from frost and sun by the large bunch-grass or tussocks, whilst here they are in full exposure to both, and are therefore so much the earlier dried up when Winter has set in.

In New Zealand, the only live enemies of the sheep are wild dogs and pigs (neither of them natives), but they have a far worse enemy than either of these in the plant named Tutu, which destroys thousands annually. Here they have the Coyote, which, however, seldom does much damage, as the herder is continually with his flock. They have, too, in the fertile plains yet to be subdued far South and East, the dreaded Red Man; these are gradually but continually receding as settler after settler establishes his Homestead beyond that of his neighbors, and there can be little doubt that, before many years are over, the attack of the Indian and the stampeding of the Ranchman's stock will be spoken of as things of the past.

Yours truly,

A. R. BEVAN.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 5.—An immense throng gathered in this city this morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, to be present at the funeral services of Professor Morse. A great many were unable to find standing room. Among the delegation present were Governor Hoffman and staff, the Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company and of the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, representatives from the Academy of Design, the Evangelical Alliance, the New York Common Council and various other delegations of lesser note. After the chanting of solemn music, the Rev. Mr. Adams delivered the funeral oration from the text: "Man cometh up as a flower," &c. He dwelt at length on the virtues of the deceased, and traced his life as a Christian, saying that he stood almost alone in the qualities of religion. Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of Poughkeepsie, offered a prayer. The singing of a hymn concluded the funeral services, after which the remains were viewed by the spectators. The stream of people who filed past the coffin was so great that it was 1:30 o'clock before the cortege started for Greenwood Cemetery. The pall-bearers were William Orton, Livingston Morse, General Dix, Professor Cornell, Cyrus W. Field and Peter Cooper. Lines of people thronged the route along Broadway during the day, and public offices and buildings displayed flags at half-mast. The telegraph offices were draped in mourning.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mr. Dowles to-day introduced in the House, and had it referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, a Bill embodying the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to National Banks and the 4 per cent. Bonds.

LONDON, April 5.—Gavazzi is accompanied in his trip to America by Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania; both are delegates from the Free Italian Church to the American Church of Christians.

The *Echo* says Sir Travers Twiss, whose wife mysteriously disappeared during the examination of Chaffers upon the charge of publishing articles defamatory to her character, has become hopelessly insane.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Legislature of California has passed a resolution urging the Congress of the United States to grant the \$1,000,000 subsidy to the China Mail Steamship service.

The Ways and Means Committee have voted to fix the tax on whiskey at 65 cents per gallon, and a tax of 25 cents on tobacco.

At the request of the American Government the Spanish Government will probably pardon and release Dr. Howad.

Mrs. President Grant and her daughter, Nellie, sailed for Europe in the Steamer Algeria, on Thursday.

Texas Rangers are determined to retaliate on the cattle thieves from Mexico and the Rio Grande.

Gold in New York on Friday was 110 1/4.

Prince and Princess of Wales will return to England in June.

SALT LAKE.—The Eureka Mining Company's Mines at Tintic are reported sold to English parties for \$120,000, also in Wyoming for \$125,000.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
CONCERNING THE
FOUNTAIN COLONY, OF COLORADO.
CLIMATE.

Q. How cold is it at Colorado Springs?
A. The Winters are mild, Colorado Springs being about Latitude 38 deg. 45 m. North, or about that of Baltimore. The prevailing winds in the winter are from the Pacific and the mercury in February often runs up as high as 70. The coldest weather comes when the winds blow from the North, but Colorado Springs being fortunately protected by the Great Divide on the North, which stands 1,600 feet high above us, as a wall to protect from the storm, it never is so severe here as in the more exposed sections of the country. The extreme cold ever known here was 20 below zero. The coldest day in December last was only 7 above zero.

Q. Are the summers extremely hot?
A. No. The elevation, nearly 6,000 feet above sea level, gives a uniformly temperate Summer. There are but few hot days, the highest known range of the mercury being 98°. But neither the heat nor the cold is so sensibly felt in our dry atmosphere as in a dense and moist one, dry air being a poor conductor of heat. Then the Summer nights are always cool, inviting a deep and refreshing sleep.

Q. What is the amount of rain-fall?
A. It is 12½ to 14 inches per annum, as against 33 inches in New York, 36 inches in Ohio—the mean fall of the Globe! Consequently the sky is very clear, and the atmosphere free from fogs and vapor.

HEALTH.

Q. What diseases are relieved or cured by the climate?
A. Asthmatics are at once relieved, and consumptives in the earlier stages almost certainly get well. Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers and kindred diseases are unknown; Inflammation of the Lungs and Bowels are very rare. Bronchial Catarrh is relieved, while nasal Catarrh is often relieved, though sometimes aggravated. Some Heart diseases are relieved while some are aggravated. All varieties of Nervous diseases, and diseases of Debility are greatly relieved; by the general tonic of the climate, which has, if any equal, no superior in the World.

AGRICULTURE.

What are the kinds of grain cultivated and what are average crops?

Wheat averages 28 bushels per acre, Corn 35 bushels, Barley and Oats 35 bushels, Potatoes 100 bushels, Cabbages, Beets, Onions, Melons, Cucumbers and Tomatoes yield largely. Hay does extremely well when irrigated, either of the tame or the native growth producing good crops.

Q. What are the average prices?
A. Wheat averages \$1.50 per bushel, Corn \$1.20, Oats \$1.00, Potatoes \$1.00 and garden vegetables about 3 cents per pound.

FRUIT.

Q. What kinds of fruit grow well?
A. So far, Pears and Apples do well. It is believed Peaches also may be raised, but the high temperature of 70 in February followed by severe freezing in March makes it yet a question. Grapes do well, but require laying down and covering in the winter. Plums, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Strawberries grow wild on the sides of the Mountains here, and flourish without injury from insects whenever cultivated. Mr. Perrin living near Denver, in the more Northern part of Colorado, has raised as high as 1800 quarts of Strawberries to the acre, and is raising successfully all kinds of fruits. Strawberries bring from 35 to 75 cents a quart and all varieties of fruit command a high price, well rewarding the cultivator.

Peppermint for the oil, Beets for sugar, Seeds for market, Sorgum, Broom Corn, promise well.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Q. How do cattle and sheep do?
A. Cattle and sheep are raised here without other food than the native grasses winter and summer, and even during the past severe winter have done well. The business is immensely profitable. The springs and streams of water are however being so rapidly taken up as to lead us to believe, that the business will soon reach the maximum in Southern Colorado. Wool growing is becoming one of the leading industries of Colorado, and offers great inducements to capital and labor.

DAIRY FARMING.

Q. Does butter and cheese pay?
A. Yes, in the valleys of the mountains and their base, where springs of pure water are abundant, most excellent butter and cheese are being made, which bring high prices.

IRRIGATION.

Q. How about irrigation, is it not a great drawback?
A. No. For, while it adds to the labor performed upon each acre of land it increases the yield sufficiently to pay for the extra labor performed, and, the crop being under control drouth, is defied until success with labor is rendered certain. The preparation of the canals will not on the average be more than, the drainage required in a rainy country, and a dry country secures a dry air, health, clear sky and excellent roads.

The amount of land which can be irrigated being necessarily small, not more than three million acres in Colorado out of sixty-six, that which can be watered must in time command a very high price.

Q. Can the lands of the Fountain Colony be well watered?

A. Yes. But not without skill, expense, and time. We have first from the Fountain, a permanent and perpetual stream from the snow mountains, a canal 12½ miles long completed, with a short canal a-half mile long from the Monument running into the same canal. This will give us from the two streams all the water we can possibly use for all the land which will be cultivated under the canal this year. But to guard against a want of water in this and future years, and on account of the prior rights of other settlers in the valley below us, we shall as soon as the

weather permits, dike in "Laguna Alta," a high Lake found between Cameron's Cone and Pike's Peak at an elevation of 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, in which we can hold a reserve for a dry period, of 20,000,000 feet of water, and be enabled to discharge it at pleasure into the Fountain for the benefit of all.

We have also on the line of the Fountain Canal two other reservoirs nearly completed, with a capacity of 4,000,000 feet.

We have also from the Monument a canal 12 miles long, partly completed. To secure a full supply from this stream, which is spasmodic in summer—one day swollen by a mountain shower, and again nearly dry—we shall construct a great Reservoir, holding 27,000,000 feet, from which we can keep up a constant discharge of water as needed. Besides this grand Reservoir at Palmer's Lake, two others are being constructed on the line of the canal, with a total capacity of 18,000,000 cubic feet more. When this work is fully completed no scarcity of water will ever be felt.

FUEL, LUMBER, LIME, AND STONE.

Q. Have you any Wood, Lumber, Lime, Building-stone or Brick Clay near you?

A. From a short distance west of the Missouri River for a stretch of nearly 500 miles, until you reach the foot of the Rocky Mountains the country is destitute of all this, but here within three miles of the mountains we have near us an abundant supply of all the above materials, as the following prices will show:— Wood per cord, \$5.00; Lumber per M \$22.00; Coal—from a vein five miles from the post office—\$7.50 per ton; Fence posts, 12½ to 15 cents; Lime, 55 cents per bushel; Stone \$2.25 a perch, delivered; Brick, \$10.00 per M.

SCENERY, MINERAL-WATERS, AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

Q. Has Colorado Springs any other attractions which may promise a large and permanent growth?

A. Yes! The most beautiful scenery of the Rocky Mountains, equal to anything in Europe, and only excelled by the almost inaccessible Yosemite Valley. Among the rare beauties are the "Garden of the Gods," the fabled home and ruined castles of Jupiter before his historical residence in Asia and Greece. The ruined walls are still standing reaching some parts 317 feet in height, and are the wonder and admiration of all beholders.

The famous Natural Monuments in Monument Park are only nine miles away, the Garden of the Gods being in sight from the Hotel. Among the famous Canons within a distance of six miles, are Queen's Canon, Cheyenne Canon, Fountain Canon, and the direct Canon to the summit of Pike's Peak.

Not the smallest of our attractions is the near presence of the snow-crowned summit of Pike's Peak, that rears its lofty head 14,336 feet above the level of the sea, and whose top can be reached by all who have the courage and strength to do so.

Located just opposite the town, and five miles up the Canon of the Fountain at Manitou are a group of mineral springs which have received attention from the early Spaniards; from Fremont, Ruxton, Hayden and other distinguished travelers and savans both of Europe and America. They are highly medicinal, and are attracting people from all parts on account of their healing qualities; as they are highly charged with carbonic acid gas they are so pleasant to drink as to make everyone who has once tasted them, long to return to these delicious, sparkling fountains.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.

Question. Are there any prospects of good schools and religious privileges?

A. Mrs. Gen. Palmer inaugurated the first free school during the winter when just five children were on the ground. The school is now being well conducted by Mrs. Miller, a highly educated and cultivated English lady. Lots are reserved for Educational purposes and Church edifices. School buildings will be erected out of the funds accruing from the profits of the sale of lots sold by the Colony, after irrigating facilities and other important matters are secured. The Methodist Society have an edifice nearly completed, and other denominations are preparing to follow. It is our determination to equal the best and to be excelled by none in the Heart of the Continent in our Educational facilities.

MARKETS.

Q. What is to secure your present high prices for agricultural products?

A. The inexhaustible mines of silver and gold lying in the Mountains just to the west of us. Rich paying silver mines which demand our surplus labor, capital and products, and are developing even more rapidly than any of our other industries. Then we have within fifty miles of us mountains of iron equal to the best in the world; extensive and unexcelled beds of coal, and good water-power.

Q. What are the best crops to raise on the small lots this season?

A. The soil of the upper lands is peculiarly good for potatoes, onions and small fruits! If Mr. Perrin could raise 1800 quarts of strawberries per acre on his farm near Denver, there is no earthly reason why we should not here; and it will be many years before they will sell as low as thirty cents per quart. Raspberries promise to be nearly as remunerative. Every kind of grain and garden vegetable will be in demand and pay well.

The bottom lands are mostly old fields and will yield large returns of root crops, all of which will bring good prices.

Perhaps in no country in the world is there such a tendency in vegetation to go to flowers and seed. Taking this hint from nature we have an excellent place and country for the cultivation of garden seeds for the supply of the Eastern Markets. Colorado seed, being from larger and sounder vegetables than can ever be grown in the Eastern States, would soon drive all Eastern seed from the market.

RAILROADS.

Q. Have you any railroads?

A. Yes. We are on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad from Denver, the Capital, to the City of Old Mexico. The road is completed thus far south and will reach the Arkansas by May next.

PROGRESS OF THE COLONY.

Q. What have you now on the ground?

A. About 350 people. A passenger office, a freight depot, a telegraph station; Drug Store, Hardware Store, Furniture Store, two Dry-good Stores, three Groceries, Harness Shop, two Meat Markets, two Livery Stables, a Printing office and Newspaper, a large Hotel and not half enough boarding houses to accommodate those who desire board, a Feed and Grain Store, a Public Library and Reading-room, and in all seventy dwellings and business houses erected up to this date, March 25th, 1872.

INDIANS AND WILD ANIMALS.

Q. Are there any Indians near who are likely to be troublesome?

A. There are a few friendly Ute Indians here who have not been and could not be if they would, troublesome. They boast that they never killed a white man, and they are as harmless and inoffensive as are the Indians in New York, Michigan or Wisconsin.

The warlike and hostile Indians are many hundred miles to the north, west and south of us, and are cut off from us by lines of heavy settlements.

Q. What wild animals have you, and what kinds of snakes?

A. We have the Black Bear, and the Coyote, or small prairie wolf, neither of which attack anyone if let alone; but the former make a desperate fight when wounded or pursued. We have none of the large yellow rattle-snakes of New York and Pennsylvania, and but a few of the little prairie rattle-snakes once so common in Indiana and Illinois.

GAME AND FISH.

Q. Is there good hunting and fishing in the vicinity?

A. Yes. Antelope abound, and black-and white-tailed Deer, Mountain Sheep and Elk in considerable quantities. Trout abound in the mountain streams tributary to the Platte and the Arkansas.

Q. Are the people friendly to new settlers?

A. Yes. It is their interest to be so. How could they be otherwise?

FUTURE PROSPECTS!

Q. What are the prospects of your growth and development?

A. We are in correspondence with 2500 families and we shall acknowledge a disappointment if we do not close the year with at least 2000 people located in town and on the farming lands within three miles of town. We hope for even more.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Q. What are the wages of the country?

A. Carpenters \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day; Masons \$6 to \$7; day laborers \$2 to \$2.50. Laborer's day board is from \$5 to \$7 per week. Female help commands from \$5 to \$10 per week including board.

HOW TO EMIGRATE.

Q. What should a person have with him?

A. Generally family pictures and choice paintings, with good carpets, bed and bedding. Having a few things looking like the old home, the well worn household goods will not generally pay freight, even if they do not bring much at auction. Stoves, furniture, wagons and agricultural implements are shipped here by dealers in knock down, by the car-load, and where put up are sold cheaper than an individual can purchase and ship for himself. Many persons sell some of their more valuable goods and invest the money in land, living more simply for a few years in their new homes.

Families traveling on the cars should provide a good Lunch Basket to save expense. Be careful of "Confidence men," don't lend money on any security to strangers. Ask advice of Conductors, Rail Road Agents or the Police of any city through which you pass, but beware of friendly individuals who are from your destination and who are sure to have some snare for the unsuspecting traveler.

MISCELLANEOUS ANSWERS.

Interest rates high; say 24 per cent., Clerkships and other "soft places" generally well filled. Work horses are worth about \$350 per span. Work cattle from \$100 to \$140 per yoke. Stock cattle \$20 to \$40 per head. Milch cows \$40 to \$80 per head. Common sheep \$2.50. Swine rate very high.

PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEADS.

Q. Can a person without means go on Government Land with hope of making a home successfully?

A. Doubtful. We have heard of two young men who took up a homestead with no other property than one cow, an ax and a shovel. They lived on flour and potatoes purchased from the sale of butter made from the one cow, while they built a cabin and commenced in a small way the cultivation of land. Where such an effort would once succeed many others would fail. A family should possess means enough to purchase at least four cows, a stove and a few household goods, an ax and a few tools, and a few months' supplies, and own with others, if not alone, a team, a plow and a wagon. With this much and determination, one can take up wild Homestead lands and not only make a living, but a good home. But without it, one had better get close to neighbors, and depend partly on employment by those who have means.

Q. What then is the benefit to poor men in migrating from the large and over crowded cities?

A. This. Your labor brings a higher price, while the substantial such as beef, fuel and shelter are much cheaper and the social chasm between labor and capital is reduced from a great gulf to a small stream. Fortunes are made so rapidly here that we have to respect all men, for how can we tell who is to be rich?

I know that I have not answered all the questions asked us, but the above will serve for the present.

R. A. CAMERON,

Supt. Fountain Colony of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Evans has voted to build an \$11,000 school house. Good investment.

The Platte river at Denver is higher than it has been before for eight months.

The *Trinidad Enterprise* is rejoiced to note that the Las Animas grant is at last opened to actual settlers.

The quarterly meeting of the Colorado Stock Growers' Association will be held in Denver next Saturday.

The Treasurer of El Paso County will publish the delinquent Tax List in our next issue. Defaulters should note this.

The latest invalid arrival at Denver is a man who has come to be cured by this healing atmosphere of bow-leggedness.

A German weekly newspaper, of twenty-eight columns, under the title of the *Colorado Journal* is soon to be established in Denver.

The citizens of the Cache-a-la-Poudre and Big Thompson Valleys have organized an agricultural society, and propose to provide fair grounds, &c.

It is currently reported that a man who carries a gold headed cane and parts his hair in the middle has arrived at Omaha, on his way to Colorado. Our trustees should go for him and give him a job on the big ditch.

The water has been flowing now for more than a week in the ditches of several of the streets of Colorado Springs. The planting of trees in the streets has also commenced. Lots are being taken up rapidly, and the officers of the Colony are pushing forward their work with great energy.

The fashion among the Utes this spring in Denver is, a plug hat, a blanket, and a pair of moccasins. These people buy more plug hats than the whites, for the reason that the women wear them.

A new Methodist church was opened at Greeley last Sunday under auspicious circumstances. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Thompson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

All territorial judges have been notified by the Attorney General that hereafter they must reside in their respective districts, and not leave their posts without permission from the department of justice.

Surveyors are at work laying out into town lots a considerable tract of land on the east side of the Fountain, quite Boule. We believe it is the purpose to call this new survey East Pueblo.—*People*.

The Greeley Farmers' Club has appointed a committee to make a report on the condition of stock in Northern Colorado, and to make such statements as will give correct ideas of the stock business generally.

The *Boulder News* informs us that lodes have been discovered on Gold Hill during the past few months, which are rich in silver, but are not worked because there are no convenient facilities for reducing the ore.

The *Canon City Times* says that the Aqueduct Company are having the "big ditch" cleaned out and the wooden work around the point and across the streams put in order, preparatory to taking in the water for the season.

Reports from Northern Colorado say there will be a considerable increase in the acreage planted this spring. Some new farms will be opened; old ones will be enlarged, and a number worked up to their full capacity.—*Denver News*.

The increasing business on the Colorado Central will necessitate the running of a freight train in addition to its two daily passenger trains. During the month of March there were 1,480,850 pounds of freight shipped from Golden, and 1,478,700 pounds received at that point.

Colonel Pope, Indian Superintendent in New Mexico, says some of the Apaches of his district are willing to go to the reservation at Canada Alamosa, and some are not. Force is to be used, as Col. Pope, according to the *New Mexican*, is not in favor of "child's play."

It is now proposed to construct the projected Topeka, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad on the narrow-gauge principle. It will be in twenty-five miles southwest of Topeka, on Soldier creek, where it will form a junction with the Kansas Central. Its other Kansas terminus will be a few miles southeast of Fort Scott.

A correspondent of the *Denver News*, writing from Silver City, New Mexico, says there are now between three and four hundred people there; one stamp mill of twelve stamps, two arrastra mills run by steam, one Mexican furnace, and Colman's mill now nearly ready to start, beside a large smelting furnace in process of construction, and a stamp mill on the way.

The *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian* states that the Presbyterians in Colorado have, during the past eighteen months, increased their working force from three to fourteen ministers, supplying with preaching nearly every important point in the Territory, their church organizations from five to fifteen, and during the present season are erecting six church buildings.

The *Cheyenne Tribune* states that all the Indians belonging to Spotted Tail's band have passed north of the Union Pacific Railroad, on their way to the White Earth agency. The promptness with which these Indians have moved when requested to do so by General Smith would seem to indicate a determination on their part to observe the treaties made in good faith.

The wonderful advantages of this region as a cattle range are attracting hither all the celebrated cattle-kings of the land. A few days ago, Col. Alexander, of Illinois, was in Denver, and went down to the Arkansas valley. Mr. M. B. George, of Texas, and J. W. Jiff, of Wyoming, are now here, looking into cattle matters. The coming season promises to be an unusually active one among the stock men of the country.—*Denver Tribune*.

Many of the Black Hawk miners are going to South Park.

The *Black Hawk Journal* puts the amount of coal obtained from Colorado mines, within the last five months, at 100,000 tons.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that the election of county officers for the county of El Paso will take place on the 6th of May.

The *Colorado Monthly* for April contains, amongst numerous other attractive papers, an interesting article on some of the Geological Wonders of Colorado.

The election at Colorado City on Monday last resulted as follows:—For Trustees: A. Bott, E. Gehring, Adam Hill, James Riordan, C. J. Auchinclove. For Town Constable: R. Smith. For Town Clerk: Irving Howbert. For Supervisor of Streets: J. Laws.

A new bridge across the Platte river has just been built in Park county, and handed over to the County Commissioners, a portion of the cost having been defrayed by public subscription. Those who have had the matter in hand, acknowledge very gratefully a substantial list of subscriptions from Colorado Springs.

The *Kansas Magazine*, a most ably edited monthly, which is a credit to Western enterprise and Western culture, contains, in its April number, a long article upon Manitou—the locality of the Soda Springs, and the future watering-place of Colorado. We hope, when we have more space at our disposal, to make copious extracts from it.

The latest Greeley enterprise is of a party of twenty-five, who have gone down the Platte something over 100 miles, and pre-empted each 160 acres, mostly lying where the valley spreads several miles wide, and where the soil is fertile. It is remarkable that they did not lay out a city of 50,000 inhabitants at once, but they can do this at any time. *Greeley Tribune*.

The *Longmont Press* notices the farm of Mr. Godding, situated in the St. Vrain valley, and states that 200 acres of corn and small grain were put in last spring, but, owing to the drouth, 75 acres were abandoned in order to furnish a larger amount of water for the remaining 125 acres, the ditches having only the capacity for irrigating that amount. The amount of wheat raised was 1,890 bushels, oats 1,250 bushels, and corn 800 bushels, making an average on the entire crop of 31½ bushels to the acre.

The *Central Register* states that the force on the extension of the Colorado Central Railroad will be immediately increased to three hundred and fifty men. One hundred men will be put above the junction of South Clear creek. It is intended to have this portion of the road graded to the foot of Floyd hill by the time the main force reaches the junction, which will probably be the latter part of May. The extension of the road to Central and Georgetown will depend upon the action of Gilpin and Clear Creek counties. An engineer party is engaged making a permanent location of the road from Julesburg up the Platte, staking out about four miles a day. This line will probably strike the completed portion of the Colorado Central within three miles of Golden.

From late Texas advices we learn that the people of the western section of that State are suffering from financial embarrassments occasioned from the disastrous state of cattle trade of last year, which are seriously felt in commercial circles. The large profits attending the sales in Kansas in 1870 induced speculative operations last year to an almost fabulous extent. The agricultural interest had been unremunerative for some time previous, and to this were superadded successive overflows which nearly bankrupted the leading planters of the bottom lands, and the stock interest was all that was left to them in their sad reverses. It is not surprising, then, that nearly all who could command the means, embarked last year in sending stock to market.

List of arrivals at Colorado Springs Hotel for the past week: H. Crampton, Kansas City; C. A. Finding, Denver; Miss Hildebrand, Denver; J. E. Arken and wife, Chicago; Mrs. Sarah Root, Chicago; N. Bartholomew, Bent's Ford; Mrs. Newcomb, Bent's Ford; N. C. Dow, Chicago; Howard Gilliant, England; Judge Hallet, Pueblo; Frank Hall, Denver; A. C. McGraw and wife, Detroit; Miss Hunter, Detroit; Miss McGraw, Ithaca, N. Y.; S. R. Barnes, Oswego, N. Y.; J. D. Platt, Warren, Ill.; C. O. Unfry, Badito, W. C. Reed, Kansas City; Lloyd Nichols, Topeka; W. R. Hamlin, Little Rock, Ark.; W. Wilkins, Kansas City; Charles Water, Lake county; A. P. Sullivan, Santa Fe; C. Goodnight, Pueblo; W. Limans, DeWitt, Mo.; S. L. Jackson, DeWitt, Mo.; S. D. Bruce, Oro City; S. Brown, Kansas City; J. S. Stevens, Arizona; G. H. Waterbury, Denver; M. Wilkins, Kansas City; J. L. Smith, Chicago.

There is now recorded in the County Clerk's office of Bent county a mortgage executed by the North and South Railroad in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, for the payment of the sum of \$972,000, advanced by the last named Company to aid in the construction of said railroad from the town of Kit Carson, on the K. P. R. R., 54 miles to the Arkansas river at or near Fort Lyon. The mortgage recites that the N. & S. R. R. Co. is constructing the first division of the road, running from Kit Carson to Fort Lyon, and that the second division extends from Fort Lyon southerly to a point near the Raton Mountains, there connecting with the U. S. Central Railway; the intention being to establish a through line from Kit Carson to Cimarron, on Maxwell's Grant, thence to El Paso, in the State of Texas. The North & South R. W. Co. issues bonds to the amount of \$972,000 (\$18,000 per mile for the first division of 54 miles), the payment of said bonds being secured by the mortgage in question, covering the rights, franchises, road-bed, rails, ties, etc., together with lands for railroad purposes. The bonds begin to draw interest from September 3d, 1871, at 7 per cent. per annum in gold and payable semi-annually; the payment of said interest being guaranteed by the K. P. R. W. Co. This mortgage is signed "North and South R. W. Co., by its President, Jerome B. Chaffee."—*Pueblo People*.

Professor Morse is dead.

Track-laying on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway—from Colorado Springs to Pueblo—is being pushed forward rapidly; there is some fear, however, that iron may not arrive quickly enough to allow of its being continued at the present rate. The net earnings for the last quarter of March were \$4,284.05, exclusive of \$1,289.46 for Construction Contractors' freight, showing a steady increase in the traffic.

At a meeting of the El Paso Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., held at Colorado City, the following resolutions were passed with reference to the death of Judge Ripley: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his Providence to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Joseph K. Ripley, sojourning with us; and whereas, by the death of Bro. Ripley this Lodge has lost a worthy member, society an ornament, and his bereaved companion an affectionate husband; therefore be it resolved, that the heartfelt sympathy of the members of this Lodge be tendered to his family, who are with us in this the hour of their affliction. Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be given to the family of the deceased, and that a copy be sent to Milan Lodge No. 31, Indiana, of which he was a member.

The *Transcript* announces: "The Golden and South Platte Railroad is a 'thing of life,' and will soon make a showing of much importance to Golden and the section through which it passes. The company has made arrangements to commence work at once, with a view to reaching the stone and lime quarries and coal mines south of town as soon as possible, iron enough for that purpose having been purchased. As soon as piles and machinery can be got upon the ground, work will be commenced upon the bridge across Clear creek, and grading commenced. Their objective point is Littleton, where they connect with the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. It has been decided to locate the general offices, machine shops, car shops, repair shops, round houses, and depot buildings for the Colorado Central and its numerous branches at Golden, and to commence work upon them at once, if ten acres of ground is turned over to them without cost to the company."

GENERAL.

The public debt has been reduced during the past month over \$15,000,000.

There is a vague rumor in New York that Gen. Dix has resigned the presidency of Erie.

A heavy snow storm prevailed in Chicago on Sunday, which was general throughout the Northwest.

A tornado in St. Louis, on Saturday, destroyed the Seventh Street market house, doing great damage.

The House on Tuesday afternoon passed a bill granting the right of way to a railroad from Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon.

Gen. Trevino was at Camargo, Mexico, at last accounts. Gen. Querago was to move to Matamoras with 2,000 men and six pieces of artillery.

No steps have been taken towards the resumption of the trial of Mayor Hall, but, as far as known, there is no intention of abandoning the prosecution.

General Crook has suspended his campaign in Arizona against the Apaches, on notice of Gen. Howard's mission. The Indians are now masters of the entire country.

Resolutions of the California Legislature were read in the House on Monday, protesting against the failure of the Government to protect citizens in Arizona from the Apaches.

On Sunday the whole of the St. Thomas street front of the water works reservoir in New Orleans gave way. The water covered half a square to the depth of a foot. Loss, \$50,000.

The messenger of the Citizen's Bank, New Orleans, was robbed of a pocket-book containing \$67,000. The robbery was effected by exchanging books while the messenger was in the bank.

The President has requested the Governor of Dakota to put a stop to all expeditions to the Black Hill regions. A letter has been addressed to the Secretary of War, with a view to securing military aid in checking these expeditions.

Earl Granville's reply was read at the Cabinet meeting on Monday, and after considerable discussion Fish was directed to prepare a reply, which he is to submit to the next Cabinet meeting. Granville's note is quite lengthy, and altogether pacific in tone. While he intimates that it will be impossible for the British Government to admit the claim for indirect damages, he leaves the door wide open for further explanatory correspondence.

FOREIGN.

Gavazzi contemplates a visit to America.

A postal convention has been concluded between Russia and Italy.

Seven thousand more emigrants left Liverpool in March than in February.

France has given Belgium notice of the termination of its commercial treaty.

President Thiers has abandoned his project for a transfer of the Capital to Paris.

Thiers says England is responsible for the restoration by Russia of her fortifications in the Black Sea.

Rochefort and Assi have left Paris for New Caledonia, where they have been sentenced to transportation for life.

Twenty thousand volunteers were reviewed at Brighton, England, on Easter Monday. The review was considered a failure.

Bank robbers last week removed the rails on the Madrid and Andalusia Railway, in Spain, stopped the mail train and finally gained possession of the cars, and took all the money they could find, some 3,000 pounds sterling.

A great Bonapartist reaction is now in progress throughout France. There has been an unusually large influx of Bonapartist leaders within a short time. The reaction has been greatly aided by the results of the liberal suit against the *Figaro*, which showed that the ex-Emperor was not responsible for the Crimean war.

GLEANINGS.

The great plains of Texas contain 152,000,000 acres. Iowa is out of debt, and has \$95,000 in the treasury. A man can get along without advertising, as can a wagon without greasing; but it *grinds*.

A Correspondent asks—"Who is that Ed. Trib who makes so many comments in the *New York Tribune*?"

A contemporary says of a prominent General, that "his sword was never drawn but once, and then in a raffle."

A negro, after gazing at some Chinese, shook his head and solemnly said: "If de white folks be so dark as dat ober dar, wonder wat's de color ob de black folks."

Dr. Johnson compared plaintiff and defendant in an action at law, to two men ducking their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain the longest under water.

A Connecticut school boy has written a composition on the horse, in which he says it is an animal having four legs, one at each corner.

A remarkable banquet was recently given in the town of Deptford, England. The host was a well-known "converted burglar," and each of the one hundred and fifty guests had been convicted of felony.

A case involving the value of 20 bushels of wheat—\$67.59, has been tried in the courts of Clay Co., Ind., twice a year since 1867, and when the case was recently thrown up by the prosecution, the total cost of the trial had amounted to \$5,330.

A distinguished civilian was lately explaining to his son, who was quite a boy, the outlines of Italy, and remarked, as usual, that they resembled in form a man's boot. "Well," said the little fellow, "if I live to be a man, I'll put my foot in it."

"Mr. Berthune! Mr. Berthune!" cried a raging woman, rushing into a coal-office, "that man who drives your cart a'n't no gentleman!" "I know that," said Mr. Berthune, "I have found it very difficult to meet with gentlemen who would drive my carts."

Music at home—Mrs. Lyon Chacer—"How cruel of you to get up so suddenly, dear Mr. Rumbtumski! Is anything the matter with the piano?" Herr R. (with pardonable severity)—"No, matam; put I vas avraid dat I indurubited de general conversation!" Mrs. Lyon Chacer—"O dear no! Not at all! Pray go on!"

It will probably surprise a good many people in this country, and would astonish more in Europe, to learn that boards, planks, and scantling to the value of \$6,555,192 were imported into the United States during last year, to say nothing of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of rough timber, and over two hundred thousand dollars' worth of fire-wood.

The California Silk Manufacturing Co. have used all the California silk they could procure, and have found it superior to the best Chinese and Japanese. The climate of the State is well adapted to sericulture, but the great difficulty is found in reeling silk from the cocoons, and a reeling machine is a great desideratum.

Darwin has lately arrived at the wonderful generalization that flowers have become beautiful solely to attract insects to assist in their fertilization. It is, he says, a striking fact that those flowers which can be perfectly fertilized by the wind, and do not need the aid of insects, rarely or never have gaily colored flowers.

Mr. A. Worthen, the State Geologist of Illinois accounts for the presence of toads in rocks in the following manner: The toad seeks shelter in a crevice for the winter, where he remains in a dormant condition until the constant dripping of water holding carbonate of lime in solution seals him in completely. Here he remains until released by the hammer of the workman.

A new Atlantic cable is to be laid during the summer of next year, about July, 1873. The promotion of this project is in extremely powerful hands, but it is not organized, as a competing undertaking with the present companies. There will be, it is stated, perfect harmony in the working arrangements between the three companies, as soon as the new concern is ready for business. There is room for three cables, and more will be wanted as we grow.

During our late war some children were once talking of their brothers and fathers who had been captured as prisoners of war. Many tales of fortress and camp were told, the speakers evidently priding themselves very much on the sufferings of their relatives, when a little fellow who had been silent, now spoke up. "That's nothin'!" said he, "I've got an uncle in prison too, and he a'n't never been to war, neither."

A large proportion of the American people are restless, roving, scattering from place to place by every freshest of popular excitement. Their desire for quick gains, and their perpetual motion wears them out prematurely. They build houses for life-time residences, and are ready to sell out their newly-built homestead a week after it is finished—for perhaps less than it cost—and off they go, perpetually swinging round the circle of chronic change. To the pleasures of home and neighborhood attachment; to repose of feeling and content of mind, and love of objects around them, they are strangers. The fruition of trees they plant they rarely witness. Of all their possessions they have nothing home-like to gladden their hearts. The gardens they lay out, the furniture, they buy, and the houses they build, afford no home-like memories. After wearing out half a life-time in perpetual change of habitation, with little gain and great loss, they see in their past career nothing but failure! With habits wayward, the mind perplexed, the purpose cowed, their energies baffled and disappointed, they surrender to fate, and accept in moody despair their abject situation; and often, with conscience seared, and morals wrecked, without friends or home they settle down too late, and die among strangers.

It is difficult to grow old gracefully.—*Madame de Staël*. What I must do is all that concerns me, and not what people think.—*Emerson*.

Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from our impatience.—*Bishop Home*.

Young men soon give and soon forget affronts; old age is slow to both.—*Addison*.

The end of a man is an action, and not a thought, though it were the noblest.—*Carlyle*.

Let no man presume to give good advice to others, that has not first given good counsel to himself.—*Seneca*.

The tallest trees are most in the power of the winds, and ambitious men of the blasts of fortune.—*Penn*.

Some of the great Banking and Assurance Companies of London are trying the experiment of employing a special class of women clerks.

Affection in any part of our carriage, is lighting up a candle to our defects, and never fails to make us be taken notice of, either as wanting sense or sincerity.—*Locke*.

An Irish doctor advertises that all persons afflicted with deafness may hear of him in a house on Diffey street, where also blind persons may see him daily from ten to three.

Probably the happiest period in life most frequently is in middle age, when the eager passions of youth are cooled, and the infirmities of age not yet begun; as we see that the shadows, which are at morning and evening so large, almost entirely disappear at mid-day.—*Dr. Arnold*.

This "joke" is credited to an American visitor in England. "Wa'al stranger," he is reported to have said, "I guess your English juries ain't smart, nohow. If an American jury had tried the Tichborne case, I'll tell you what they'd have done. They'd just have bought up all the Tichborne bonds, and then found a verdict for the plaintiff."

A few days after Dickens' death an Englishman, deeply grieved at the event, made a sort of pilgrimage to Gadshill—the home of the great novelist. He went into the famous Sir John Falstaff Inn, near at hand, and in the effusiveness of his honest emotions, he could not avoid taking the waiter into his confidence. "A great loss this, of Mr. Dickens," said the pilgrim. "A great loss to us, sir," said the waiter, shaking his head; "he had all his ale sent in from this house."

The "nose machine" is advertised in an English paper. This novel contrivance is designed to be applied "for an hour daily to the soft cartilages" of the offending member, by which process an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection. This great invention is only applicable to those noses whose defects lie in the softer and more yielding portions. But everything is to be hoped from the skill which has accomplished so much.

An English clergyman, a High Churchman, was preparing a number of young women last month for confirmation. Among them is one who tells this story: "You all doubtless know, my good girls," said he, addressing them with affectionate earnestness, "what next Wednesday is?" "Oh yes, sir," they all exclaimed, "It is Valentine's Day." They were right enough, but it was also Ash Wednesday, which happened to fall on the 14th this year, and the coincidence was fatal to its pretensions.

TO PRESERVE LARD.—Lard cannot be preserved for a length of time without complete protection from the atmosphere. It may be kept perfectly well for any length of time by filling it into bladders, which are tied at the neck and hung in a cool cellar. When used, the bladder is cut thro' and the lard taken out as needed. The pearly-white lard exposed for sale in the grocers' shops is very often adulterated with lime, which not only gives the fine color, but enables 25 per cent. of water to be mixed in, by forming a soapy compound.

A writer in *Chamber's Journal* proposes the adoption of a universal language which would obviate the necessity of every person who intends to travel spending much time in studying many different languages, and would enable the people of each country to communicate with all parts of the world without trouble and inconvenience. For this purpose the German tongue is suggested, but from present indications it seems probable that English will become the universal language without any especial concerted effort from the civilized world. It is already spoken by many people in every kind of public business all over Europe, and now that China and Japan are welcoming foreigners, and especially Americans and English, to their shores, and sending their young people to be educated in American schools, the day seems not far distant when it will be a popular medium of communication among the Orientals.

My bosom friend, Horace Greeley, wrote a book called "What I know about Farming." You should peruse it. It is first rate—in theory. Theory is first rate to run a farm or camp-meeting with. I undertook farming once. I took it on shares with another fellow. I done all the work, and for my share of the profits got the ague for nine months out of twelve. My partner, for his share of the profits, paid all the taxes. We both quit at the end of the first year. There are some men who won't set a gate-post till they have analyzed it to see if the earth has the right ingredients in it for the setting of a post in a hole. There is no theory required for breaking a mule. My theory is, to go for the mule with a club, and with both eyes shut. I underlook to break a kicking heifer once. I first read a long treatise on the subject, and then went to her. I was knocked heels over head in less than five seconds. I sat down and made up my mind that the man that wrote that treatise knew more about the treatise business than he did about the kicking heifer business. I reflected, and then acted and spoke irrespective of theory. I went for that heifer. I will draw a veil over the words I used and the things I did. But I went in to win, and I won. I can only say that that heifer never became a cow. What I know about farming ain't worth bragging about. There is no theory can beat twelve hours of steady work. There is no prayer for a plentiful harvest better than the riches of manure.—*Josh Billings*.

It is said that the Czar of Russia has no sleeping-room properly his own in the Winter Palace; but that each night he chooses one from the many unoccupied ones, slips quietly into it when his work is done, and sleeps. The Czar is very generally beloved by his subjects, yet by this precaution he is probably safer than if his door were well known and most carefully guarded.

Judge Cush once had a dog case, in which the ownership of the canine was in dispute. The evidence was conflicting, and the judge became confused. "Stop!" said he, "stop right there. We'll settle this matter very shortly. You, Mr. Plaintiff, go into the far corner of the room out there. You, Mr. Defendant, come into this corner up here. Now both of you whistle, and Mr. Clerk, let loose the dog." So said, so done; but the dog sprang between the legs of the bystanders and "scooted" out of the door. "Very extraordinary!" said the judge. "I can't understand that. On the whole, Mr. Clerk, as the plaintiff couldn't prove his case when we gave him a chance, you may enter judgment for the defendant."

California is making great strides in grape culture, and bids fair to eclipse the wine growing countries of Europe. Good land costs from \$10 to \$25 per acre. In planting a vineyard the land is plowed at least eighteen inches deep, and a hole is made with a crowbar, into which the cuttings are dropped. The cuttings of the Mission grape are most ly used, in preference to foreign varieties, and cost from \$5 to \$10 per thousand. They are planted in February or March, about six feet apart, or at the rate of a thousand to the acre. At the end of three years the yield may be estimated at five pounds to the vine; at four years, twelve pounds or over. The total cost of an acre of grapes, including price of land, cuttings, cultivation, &c., up to the time they commence bearing, may be estimated at about \$46. The yearly cost, after they begin to bear, excepting the cost of marketing and gathering, will not exceed \$10 per acre. The price paid by wine-makers for grapes, are 63 cents to \$1 per hundred pounds, making the value of an acre of grapes worth from \$78 to \$120. Taking the lowest price paid, the profit, after deducting all expenses, cannot be less than \$50 per acre, and such an acre is worth \$300, a good return for the original investment of \$46.

The long-sought-for "Kingdom of Citola," or the country abounding in the precious metals and precious stones, which Coronado and De Soto so vainly searched for, bids fair to come to light in Arizona. It is known that the Aztecs occupied Arizona in early days, and that they assured Cortez and his followers that the precious stones—of which they had a considerable store—came from the far north, beyond the limits of the empire of Montezuma. The ruins of their cities are scattered throughout Central Arizona. East of the mouth of the Salinas is found a range on the hilltops, supposed at first to have been Temples of the Sun, but now admitted to be entrenched mining camps, located in a country subject to raids from a hostile people, probably the ancestors of the Apaches of the present day. In the vicinity of many of these camps, evidences of working for gold and silver are found, while in others there are no such evidences, and the natural inference is that the workers were in search of something else—perhaps precious stones. Rubies, a fine emerald, and lately a bright stone, which proved to be a diamond of the purest water, valued, when cut, at from \$300 to \$400, have been found in this region. A party was quietly fitted out and sent to search for precious stones in the old working fields of the Aztecs, but nothing has been heard from them, and they have long since been given up as lost.

USEFUL HINTS.

FARMERS are manufacturers, and must compete with each other. The farmer that can manufacture the best articles at the least cost is the one that makes the most money. His skill and knowledge must be directed to this object.

FLIES.—Dr. A. Hewson, surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, recommends the dried flowers of the May-Weed, of wild chamomile, to be scattered about a room to rid it of flies. The same end may be gained by throwing black pepper on a hot shovel and carrying it about the room.

MUTTON HAMS are a very desirable addition to the farmer's table, in fact to any table. The meat should be fat. To cure them, take two ounces of raw sugar to one ounce of common salt, and half a teaspoonful of saltpetre. Rub the meat with this mixture and place it in a deep dish. Beat it and turn it twice daily for three days. Wipe it, and rub it again with the mixture. Next day beat it again, and turn, and beat and rub it alternately, for ten days. Then smoke for ten days. The meat should be eaten cold. Cure venison hams in the same manner.

FRUIT TREES.—There are a few kinds of fruit which seem to thrive in almost all localities, of which the following are some:

Apples.—Early Harvest, Early Joe, and Caroline Red June, for Summer. Red Astrachan, Fall Queen, and Yellow Belle Flower, for Autumn. Ben Davis, Rawles' Janet, Rome Beauty and Lumler Twig, for Winter.

Peaches.—Old Mixon Free, Crawford's Early and Late, Grand Admirable, Stump the World, and Hale's Early.

Pears.—Madeleine, Seckel, Bartlett, and Winter Nelis.

Plums.—Washington, Jefferson, common Blue, Damson, Wild Goose, and Myer.

Cherries.—Early May, Dyehouse, Early Richmond, Morello, and American Amber, with perhaps Yellow Spanish and White Bigarreau.

Grapes.—Concord, Clinton, Hartford Prolific, Ives' Seedling, Norton's Virginia, and Isabella.

Strawberries.—First of all, Wilson's Albany, Downer's Prolific, and Kentucky. Next, Green Prolific, Peak's Emperor, and Napoleon Third.

Raspberries.—Purple Cane, Kirtland, Mammoth Cluster, Doolittle Black Cap, Philadelphia, and Yellow Antwerp.

Currents.—Red Dutch, Victoria, and Cherry.

Blackberries.—Kittatiny and Wilson's Early.

OUT WEST.--April 6, 1872.

COLORADO SPRINGS.



Homes in Colorado.

THE
FOUNTAIN COLONY,
AT
COLORADO SPRINGS,

Offers a Business lot for \$100, a Resident lot for \$50, Small Farm for \$250: the largest part of the money received being invested in Irrigating Canals, Public Buildings, Bridges, Roads, and Parks. Soil, rich and productive. Extensive mines of silver and gold give permanent high prices, averaging as follows: per acre, Wheat, 28 bus. price \$1.50. Oats, 35, \$1. Barley, 35 \$1.50. Potatoes, 125, \$1. Garden vegetables grow in abundance and bring high prices. There are a Railroad, Hotel, Depot, Telegraph Office, Newspaper, Stores, and Sixty Buildings. One Canal ten miles long, finished, another nearly done. Within five miles we have water power, coal, timber, limestone, brick, clay, a flouring mill, the wild, beautiful Rocky Mountain scenery, rich and healing Mineral Springs. Within 25 miles there are ten saw mills and pasture on which cattle and sheep are kept Winter and Summer without hay or grain. Climate mild as Italy, and the healthiest in the world. Asthmatics recover rapidly. Consumptives in the early stages generally get well. Ague and its kindred diseases are unknown. Full information sent free.

WM. E. PABOR, Secretary,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

PIONEER

Boot and Shoe Store,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.
*A Full Assortment of Boots and Shoes
at Lowest Prices for Cash.*

LEW WATKINS
DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,
COR. COSTELLO ST. and NEVADA AVE.,
COLORADO SPRINGS, - COLORADO.,
KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST
SELECTED STOCK OF
STAPLE & FANCY
GROCERIES,
BEST BRANDS OF
FLOUR, INDIAN MEAL, OAT MEAL,
BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR, &c.

NEW DRUG STORE.

BARRETT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE AND SELECTED
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMES,
&c.
PURE LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.
COLORADO SPRINGS.

COLORADO
NEWS COMPANY,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
STANDARD BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
Newspapers, Magazines,
ETC.,
Fruits, Candies, Nuts, Segars, and
Tobacco,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
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