

will to lead and direct them awhile longer, it is impossible to foretell whether his principles shall rise still higher, or fall. We can only hope that the summons that is to call him may be long withheld.

Meanwhile, great political changes had taken place in England. Gladstone, Britain's great minister, but Europe's statesman, had lost strength. Various acts, among which was the abolishment of the rituals in Parliament, started the rumor that he was leaning towards Catholicism. In his position he could do nothing. He adjourned Parliament and ordered a new election. The returns showed that the great Liberal leader was without a majority to sustain him.

Disraeli took the helm of state and Gladstone was free. He has shown how much he inclines towards Catholicism in one of the most remarkable essays of modern times. He insists that a person cannot be a member of the Catholic Church and a good citizen; also, that the Church of Rome is opposed to progress and modern thought. Like Bismarck, old age is creeping upon him. He is over sixty now, yet his form is but little bent, his step is firm, and the last laurel added to the statesman's wreath which he wears exceeds anything won in his younger days. Of the science of government, he is a master; in scholarly attainments but few surpass him; his life has been pure and chaste, and as a political leader he is the peer of any living man. He brings all his learning, experience and scholarship into this pamphlet, and presents arguments that it will be difficult to refute.

Thus are two of the greatest statesmen of the world arrayed against the Church of Rome. She must accept the position assigned her by these men, or acknowledge that the fundamental principles of the church have come to naught. What will she do? She *must* do something, yet what *can* she do? Force, Gladstone suggests, would not be "prudent." This is the crisis.

In this country a crisis is imminent. Already the war has begun. The opening gun of a campaign against our educational system was fired by the Catholic Bishop of Rochester a short time ago at Cleveland, Ohio. That the Catholics have some reason to complain is no true; but they would abolish the system altogether instead of remedying its evils. The charges that the clergy advised the laymen how to vote, under instructions from the Vatican, may or may not be true; we must, however, meet the question sooner or later. Students cannot give these questions too much thought. They will soon be called upon to act. In it is involved the whole question of church and state, and to be ignorant of it, is to be ignorant of the fact that a volcano is beneath their feet, and they not to know it until it bursts forth. In this country, it will be free public schools or no free public schools. This is the crisis imminent.

Notes from Colorado.

Clear Creek County, in the early spring of '59, began to attract the attention of gold miners. Gold in paying quantities had been washed from the sands along the creek and some few places men were actively engaged in gulch mining. The early settlers were a few straggling prospectors in search of gold. They worked away with varying success; those who

kept near the creek and avoided the mountains were, in a measure, able to live, while those who wandered upon steep declivities were unsuccessful as gold seekers. Gold had been taken out by Spanish or Mexican explorers in the vicinity of the mouth of Fall river on what was called Spanish Bar before '50, but the Yankee first saw its countenance in the region of the town of Idaho Springs. In Empire, gold lodes are a certainty and are successfully worked, while the South Clear Creek has long been noted for its valuable gulch and placer mines of gold. From '59 to '64 silver was unknown and the miners, not accustomed to the quartz, dug the mineral from its bed and heaved it, together with the rock, down the mountain side. Nothing but gold would satisfy them, until by some lucky hit—an accident of some kind—the important fact that silver rather than gold existed in the ores of this county found a home in the minds of the miners. This once generally known, began the rapid and steady progress from a rocky, mountainous region, wild and uncultivated, to the richest silver producing county of Colorado, with flourishing towns and cities, rich in wealth and peopled by thousands of men, women and children.

The first town which was laid off in the county was Idaho Springs. For a time the region was invested by mines and the town grew up as if by magic. Under the influence of the stories of gold here, hundreds posthaste found their way to the new mining town. It soon became the largest and popular town. Houses, stores, and saloons, the miner's home and creation, were rapidly run up and the outlines of the town became more visible. This town is thirty-five miles from Denver and eighteen miles from the junction of Clear Creek with the Platte river. Formerly this place was the county seat of Clear Creek County; but in '67 the county records were moved to the more populous city of Georgetown, thirteen miles distant up the creek.

Idaho Springs is noted for its beautiful scenery, frequently called the Switzerland of America. Here the beauty of the valley strives with the grandeur of the mountains to present a spot where every thing is lovely and only man is vile.

The valley widens out, making a small place, quite smooth, on which to build the town, and the mountains rise to an elevation of 1000 feet on both sides. They are easy to climb, covered with grass, and at one time pine timber waved in the wind as it came down the canon, bare rocks and jutting points now and then enlivening the scene, which give to the place a variety of beautiful sights, while back of all this looms up against the blue sky the Squaw, Pappoose and Chief mountains. The latter's irregular and naked top reaches an elevation of 1100 feet above the sea level. A man can travel to the summit of the Chief upon horse-back, the slope being so gradual, and there, far above the timber line, drink in the grandeur and beauty of the scenery and form some idea of the power and might of Him who rolled the earth and rocks together in such gigantic piles. Such are the surroundings of this beautiful mountain town and such the spot where nestles the once flourishing but now comparatively dead town.

The Chicago and Loda creeks, rushing down through canons, deep and solitary, unite with Clear Creek at this point. The mineral springs here give to the place

a reputation which will always live while poor, suffering humanity groans with aches and diseases. Her gold and silver mines may fail, her population dwindle away to a few hundreds, but the tourist for pleasure and the seeker for health will gladden her coffers long after other towns now populous and flourishing have rolled up their tents and stolen silently away.

The hot springs here burst forth near Soda Creek, charged by nature's own hand with health-giving properties. J. G. Pohle, M. D., makes a careful chemical analysis of a sample sent to him and finds the following constituents, in the proportions annexed, to the gallon.

Carbonate of soda,	50.80
Carbonate of lime,	4.52
Carbonate of magnesia,	2.88
Carbonate of iron,	4.12
Sulphate of Soda,	29.36
Sulphate of magnesia,	18.72
Sulphate of Lime,	3.44
Chloride of sodium,	4.16
Chloride of calcium and magnesia,	each a trace
Silicate of soda,	

Grains, 107.00

He then remarks that it yielded a small proportion of carbonic acid gas only. The medicinal characteristics of this spring are anti-acid, alterative and in many cases, slightly laxative. Its external use as a bath will be found beneficial in cases of rheumatism and diseases of the skin. Here, too, you will find the soda spring soda water, fresh from nature's fount, foaming and sparkling, charged and ready for use without intervention of an apothecary to dish it out in ten cent quantities, but full and free, a gift from nature for man's use and benefit.

To those who look for pleasure in scenery, as well as those who are in quest of health, here, amid the Rocky mountains, you can find much to please you, cheer you and help you.

The attractions elsewhere may be sought after by those who wish to idle away the hot summer days in fashionable society or a tame boat ride on the lake and river, but one who wishes to ramble on the hill side, through rocky canons, up steep declivities, over rushing mountain streams—cool, clear and sparkling—up through a mild and bracing atmosphere to meet the bright sun rise, as it reddens the horizon and makes the snow-capped mountains glisten with its sunlight, surely can find but few spots better suited to give pleasure and health than here. One ride through the mountain gorges is worth a dozen through a quiet agricultural land, and gives to its fortunate participant a larger capacity for beef and potatoes than a week's idle, inactive round of fashionable pleasures. The grandeur and beauty of mountain scenery, the purity of mountain air, the mineral springs—all combine to make this a place of resort for tourists and a retreat for the afflicted. Good accommodations and fine liveries aid the attractions; the Bisbee Hotel has room for 100 guests. Churches, and schools are here. The mammoth bath company have a bath house 45x65 feet, five feet in depth, ladies and gentlemen's private baths with all the regular appurtenances thereto belonging.

Empire, a small town in Upper Union District, is on the North Fork of Clear Creek, at the base of Silver Mountain. Here, the gold mines having failed, which in all mining towns are the life and soul of their existence, its citizens have moved to other and more promising localities.

At one time it numbered 1,000 souls, many stores, hotels, etc.

Mills City, and Downsville, on the creek, between Idaho Springs and Georgetown, are now mining camps though carrying the title of towns. Georgetown, of which I gave a notice in a former letter, Silver Plume, Brownville and Bakerville above Georgetown, and East Argentine on the south branch of Clear Creek, constitute the principal towns in the county—some of these are merely stopping places or toll gates with a stage house and barn for the accommodation of the traveling public.

The county is watered by Clear Creek, which has three branches—North, Middle and South—Fall river, and Chicago and Soda Creeks. These streams are well calculated to furnish water power to drive machinery and are surrounded by rich silver lodes on every side, and flow through valleys pleasant and grassy, which furnish pasturage for cattle in small numbers and occasionally a few acres of land for agriculture. The altitude of the valley increases as you ascend the creek. At Idaho Springs you are 7,800 feet above the sea level, at the mouth of Fall river 6,300 feet, Georgetown 8,452 feet, until finally you reach Gray's Peak at the head of the range, when that huge, ragged and uncouth mountain lifts its snow-covered head 15,000 feet in the air, monarch of all around. Silent and grand it stands, calmly surveying its lesser companions as they lower up hundreds of feet below its summit. No sound breaks the stillness, save the sighing of the winter wind through the pines or the rush of the water over the cataract in the valley below.

Silver is not the only ore found here, but copper, lead and iron abound in many places throughout the county. In fact, in many instances, the silver ore is mixed with lead in such quantities as to make the cost of reduction much less than the ore without this ingredient. MACK.

"Differ with" and "Differ from."

The question was submitted to me last fall, which of the phrases, "differ with" or "differ from", is correct, or whether both are admissible. A categorical answer would have satisfied the demands of the inquirers. But it seemed to me respectful to the intelligence of my inquiring friends to state some of the reasons for my decision. Not supposing that my private letter would pass under the eye of any critic, much less that of Mr. R. G. White for whose critical acumen I have the highest respect, the reasons given were not urged with that completeness or precision which would otherwise have been attempted.

Nor is it my purpose in this short notice to enter into the discussion of these verbal proprieties further, but to make some "notitia" on the article by Mr. White, published in the December number of the Galaxy.

Mr. Richard Grant White writes as follows:

My attention has been called to a discussion as to the comparative propriety of these two phrases, in which the question was finally submitted to Chancellor A. B. Benton, who in a published letter upon the subject decides that both are proper; "differ from" when mere divergence is intended to be expressed, "differ with," when mere negation or disagreement. The question is something like that in regard to "different from" and "different to," and turns of course, as Chancellor Benton remarks, upon the meaning of the particle *dis*, from which the *s* has fallen away, and which as it denotes separation requires *from* after it.