

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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**JOB PRINTING,**

OF ALL KINDS, executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale, their residence in Stroudsburg. The lot has a front of 145 ft. on Main Street, with a depth of 250 feet.

The buildings consist of a convenient dwelling house, store house, barn and other out buildings.

There is an abundance of choice apples, pears, plums, grapes and small fruits, with excellent water.

Feb. 22 '72.] A. M. & R. STOKES.

**LACKAWANNA HOUSE,**

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.

The bar contains the choicest liquors and the table is supplied with the best market foods. Charges moderate. (May 3 1872-4f.)

**DR. J. L. LANTZ,**

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

Still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most careful and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, taste-ful and successful manner.

Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.

Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 13, 1871.—ly

**DR. C. O. HOFFMAN, M. D.**

Dr. Hoffman respectfully announces to the public that he has removed his office from Oakland to Canadensis, Monroe County, Pa.

Trusting that many years of consecutive practice of Medicine and Surgery will be a sufficient guarantee for the public confidence. February 25, 1870.—tf.

**DR. J. F. CASLOW,**

Oculist, Aurist & Surgeon, OF SUNBURY, PA.

Has taken rooms at the Stroudsburg House, where he will operate and treat all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and all Deformities, or Injuries requiring Surgical aid. He also locates here for the practice of medicine and surgery. Worthy poor attended free of charge. For consultation and advice, free. February 1, 1872.—3m.

Geo. W. Jackson. Amzi LeBar.

**DRs. JACKSON & LeBAR**

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS & ACCOUCHEURS, Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, Pa.

**DR. GEO. W. JACKSON,**

Stroudsburg, In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson Residence in Wyckoff's Building.

**DR. A. LeBAR,**

East Stroudsburg, Residence at Mrs. E. Heller's. Feb. 8 '72-tf

**DR. N. L. PECK,**

Surgeon Dentist,

Announces that having just returned from Dental College, he is fully prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most improved method.

Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.

Office in J. G. Keller's new Brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Aug 31-tf

**JAMES H. WALTON,**

Attorney at Law, Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Burson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Jan 13-tf

**S. HOLMES, Jr.,**

Attorney at Law, STROUDSBURG, PA.

Office, on Main Street, 5 doors above the Stroudsburg House, and opposite Kuster's clothing store.

Business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity. May 6, 1869.—lf.

**PLASTER!**

Fresh ground Nova Scotia PLASTER, at Stokes' Mills. HEMLOCK BOARDS, FENCING, SHINGLES, LATH, PALING, AND POSTS, cheap.

FLOUR and FEED constantly on hand. Will exchange Lumber and Plaster for Grain or pay the highest market price.

BLACKSMITH SHOP just opened by C. Stone, an experienced workman. Public trade solicited.

N. S. WYCKOFF, Stokes' Mills, Pa., April 20, 1871.

**REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S** (of Williamsburg, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

**HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE,**

Medicines Fresh and Pure. Nov. 21, 1867.] W. HOLLINSHEAD.

## The Lumber Regions.

We copy the following interesting article from a late number of the Port Jervis Gazette:—

The lumbermen in the regions up the river have had a busy winter, notwithstanding the lack of snow at many points. The wheeling has been good, and probably as much sawed lumber has been "banked" as would have been had there been sleighing. Not so with logs, although at and above Narrowsburgh large numbers have been brought to the water. Millions of feet of round lumber have been left in the woods owing to the absence of snow. Considerable oak, ash and maple will be run down the river this season. Pine has been growing scarcer each year for ten years in the forests along and adjacent to the Delaware, and the product now is very small—not enough, in fact, to supply the home demand, if operators were satisfied to dispose of it at home.

There is piled on the banks at Barryville, drawn the past winter, 1,500,000 feet of sawed hemlock, to be rafted this spring. It was hauled from Johnson's mills, at Pine Grove, Brodhead's mills, in Bethel, and from Morrison's. These mills are all in a flourishing condition, although operations on the Brodhead tract have been somewhat limited since the death of John Brodhead. Gen. Walker is still interested in this tract. The lumber at Barryville was drawn on wagons, the nearest mill being 14 miles away. The Johnson's are talking of building a wooden railway from their mill to the river. To get 500,000 feet of lumber in the past winter cost them \$5,000.

The Holbert's at Mast Hope, will probably send more pine to market this season than any other operators along the river. They have an immense quantity banked ready for rafting, both sawed and round.

John D. Branning has 2,000,000 feet of hemlock logs at Narrowsburgh, on the Pennsylvania side, to run this spring.

Holdert & Branning, at Equinunk, have over 6,000,000 feet of lumber to run. This firm has three steam circular mills, one alone having a capacity of 20,000 feet a day. This mill has the largest engine of any in the whole section. They will construct soon a shute from their mills, on the south branch of the Equinunk creek, to Cooley's on the Delaware, between Little Equinunk and Hankins, a distance of five miles, for the purpose of running their lumber to the river. It will be similar to that of Beales & Holcomb which will be described hereafter. The shute will cost about \$6,000.

Wood and Boyd, of Eldred, Wayne county, Pa., will ship 1,000,000 feet of hemlock and considerable other sawed stuff this Spring. They haul their lumber three miles to Milanville, where it is banked. Believing that an outlay of \$3,000 to build a shute that distance will be economy in the end, they are about constructing one. This firm is one of the most popular in the whole region. Capt. Lennox, who has toved rafts from Trenton to Philadelphia for years, will put a new tug-boat in the river this season, which he has named the *Thomas Y. Boyd*, in honor of the junior member of the firm. Isaac Young, whose steam mill on the Little Equinunk, between Hankins and the Basket, was destroyed by fire week before last, has 1,500,000 feet of hemlock to raft. Mr. Young will probably dispose of it to other parties at home, in consequence of his losses by the fire, and not seek a market down the river.

Dodge & Tyler have recently erected a new mill at the Basket. They have 1,500,000 feet of lumber to raft this Spring. At Hancock the East Branch of the Delaware comes in. This stream traverses the best lumber region. Immense quantities of lumber come into the East Branch out of the Beaver Kill and its feeder the Willowemoc, which comes in at Westfield Flats, Delaware county. Raftmen never have time to fool much with the Beaver Kill. It is liable to a freshet at almost any moment, and lumbermen must be ready for it, and pull right out. They say a railroad train has no business with a raft coming out of the Beaver Kill and Willowemoc creeks.

On West Branch rafts run some times from as far as Delhi, but the region thereabout is getting pretty well thinned out of lumber. The heaviest operators along the West Branch are Samuel Sands, Stephen Whitaker, Geo. Hawks, and Marvin Wheeler of Hancock. They are not manufacturers, but buy and sell on commission, and on speculation. Mr. Wheeler probably superintends the running of as much lumber as any other man in the business.

The most extensive operators in the Beaver Kill region are Beale & Holcomb. Their mill is on Trout Creek, a tributary of the Beaver Kill, having its head in Long Pond, in the town of Fremont, Sullivan county. The mill is run by a 55 horse power turbine wheel. The water comes from a reservoir covering 200 acres, and has a head of 26 feet at the wheel; four circular saws in the mill. The capacity of the mill is about 5,000,000 feet a year. The lumber tract belonging to this firm contains 5,000 acres. A novel feature at these mills is the shute by which lumber is "rafted" to the mouth of the Beaver Kill, seven miles distant. It is made of heavy hemlock plank, and is 14 inches wide, and the same depth. Water is supplied at the same head; and there are several other feeders to make out wastage. In constructing it about

200,000 feet of lumber were used. It was built three years ago this month. A log is adjusted at the mill, and as fast as the boards are sawed off, they are run on rollers to the mouth of the shute, and in forty minutes they are on the bank of the East Branch. Obstructions are kept out of the shute by boys, who are placed about every two miles. A continual line of lumber, is running through during working hours. This firm have in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 feet to raft this spring.

At Deposit, Devereaux & Clark have 1,600,000 feet of hemlock, sawed, which they are hauling to the bank of the Delaware to raft this Spring. They have a portable mill which is moved from one tract to another, where the lumber is sawed and hauled in to raft.

Several million feet of hemlock logs will be rafted from Hales' Eddy, and Henry Evans has from 800,000 to 1,000,000 feet of hemlock at his mill. Ten Mile River.—This rough and rapid stream traverses a fine lumber section in Sullivan county. It starts in the town of Bethel, and empties into the Delaware at Delaware Bridge, in the town of Tusten, about Mast Hope. Stanton & Calkins have a large steam saw mill on this stream, and have 1,000,000 feet of sawed hemlock to run this spring. They bring their logs into the mill from the woods by a wooden railroad. Their mill was erected last summer. Previous to that their lumber was all sawed at Lockmeyer's mill, the logs being floated down the stream to the mill. The capacity of Stanton & Calkins' new mill is about 2,000,000 feet a year.

Nathan Calkins & Bro. have manufactured about a million feet at their mill on Ten Mile River. Calkins & Van Tuij, at their mill on the East Branch of Ten Mile River, have several thousand feet of logs to run. They generally get out a large number, but owing to the absence of snow their run this Spring will be light. They have a tract of 1,500 acres at the head waters of the East Branch. Their mill is run by water, a large reservoir supplying the power in dry weather.

Willinski's mill has from 500,000 to 800,000 manufactured hemlock.

Like all the lumber regions in this section, hemlock takes the lead on Ten Mile River. There is considerable second growth pine, which presents a very handsome appearance when sawed, but is not stable. Ten Mile River is not navigable for rafts, and the lumber is hauled to the bank of the Delaware by teams from the mills, which are distant from three to eight miles.

The Lackawaxen River is the largest tributary to the Delaware, and immense quantities of lumber annually find a market from the vast region that this stream affords an outlet to. The Wallenpaupack creek empties into it at Hawley, and the Dyberry creek at Honesdale, down which millions of feet are run, and swell the grand aggregate on the Delaware.

Kimble & Stanton, whose mills are on the Dyberry, five miles above Honesdale, have 1,000,000 feet of hemlock ready to be rafted. E. & G. Kimble have a mill farther up the creek. They send also a large amount of lumber to market. Kimble & Stanton are among the most extensive operators in the Lackawaxen region—Farnham & Collingwood, at Wilsonville, being the only firm exceeding them at present.

Hawley is the first place that rafting has commenced this season. The Paupack is navigable for rafts from Ledgedale, 14 miles up, to the Falls at Hawley, where the lumber has to be taken out of the water and hauled to Hawley, where it is banked and rafted, or shipped by canal and railroad. Since the opening of the Hawley Branch of the Erie Railway, the amount of lumber rafted from Hawley has decreased materially. Lumbermen from up the Paupack seeking a Philadelphia market have a precarious undertaking. They start down the Paupack with rafts, and they must trust to luck for the freshet to hold out while they take out, haul, and re-raft their lumber in the Lackawaxen. If the freshet continues they go on down the river; if not, the lumber is piled up to await the next freshet, causing very frequently serious embarrassment to operators.

At Ledgedale are the extensive mills of B. G. Moss & Co. They rafted 1,200,000 feet of hemlock to Hawley this season, where it was bought by George Hittenger and Ed. Malone, who are rafting it at that place.

The upper waters of the Paupack furnish power for many mills, and Green township, Pike county, has an abundance of them. Horace Kip, the Gilpins, Borse & Bortree, and others, are among the minor lumber operators. Some of their lumber reaches market by the river, but the most of it is hauled to Gouldsboro and Western R. R., and shipped by rail.

The Promised Land Mills, in Pike county, now owned by Dr. Jos. Jones, of Honesdale, manufactures lumber extensively. These mills are twelve miles from Hawley, and the lumber is hauled to that place by teams. Dr. Jones purchased this tract two or three years since. It is one of the most valuable for timber in the whole section, and the proprietor recently exchanged half of it with a society of Shakers for a valuable tract of land in Herkimer county, N. Y. He has a large amount of lumber on the bank at Hawley, which he intends to raft. Farnham & Collingwood are the most extensive operators on the river. About

two years ago Mr. Farnham bought 3,000 acres of timber land in Pike county, of Hon. John Shouse, paying the handsome sum of \$60,000 for it. Subsequently he disposed of half of it to Mr. Collingwood, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the two went into the lumber business at the mills at Wilsonville, three miles above Hawley. They run three circular saws, and their capacity is 40,000 feet a day. There are at present at the mills 6,000,000 feet of logs, and the firm expects to ship 2,000,000 feet of sawed stuff this Spring. Their lumber is shipped entirely by rail and canal, for Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Joseph Atkinson, of Paupack, is doing a lively business at his mills at that place. His lumber is mostly taken by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. Mr. Atkinson has considerable poplar this season, as well as the more common lumber. This mill has a capacity of 800,000 of 1,000,000 feet a year.

Ames & Bro. and the Purdy's at Purdytown; Hittinger at Cooperstown; Ephraim Kimble, at the Narrows; G. H. Rowland, and many others manufacture lumber to a greater or less extent in that vicinity, most of which is sent down the river.

## On the Ice.

"Marie Ann went to the front door, last evening, to see if the paper had come. She had been delivering a short address to me concerning what she is pleased to term my 'cold molasses style' of moving around. As she had opened the door she remarked, 'I like to see a body move quick, prompt, emphatic,'—that was all; but I heard some one bumping down the steps in a most prompt and emphatic manner, and I reached the door just in time to see my better half sliding across the sidewalk, in a sitting posture, I suggested, as she limped back to the door, that there might be such a thing as too much celerity; but she did not seem inclined to carry on the conversation, and I started for my office.

"Right in front of me, on the slippery sidewalk, strode two independent knights of St. Crispin. They were talking over their plans for the future, and as I overtook them, I heard one of them say: 'I have only my two hands to depend on; but that is fortune enough for any man who is not afraid to work. I intend to paddle my own canoe. I believe I can make my own way through the world'—his feet slipped out from under him, and he came down in the shape of a big V. I told him he could never make his way through the world in that direction, unless he came down harder, and that if he did he would come through among the 'heavenly Chinee,' and he was really grateful for the interest I manifested. He invited me to a place where ice never forms on the sidewalk.

"Then I slid along behind a loving couple on their way to hear Madame Anna Bishop. Their hands were frozen together. Their hearts beat as one. Said he: 'My own, I shall think nothing of hard work, if it can make you happy. It shall be my only aim to surround you with comfortable sympathy shall lighten every sorrow, and through the path of life I will be your stay and support; your—' he stopped. His speech was too flowery for this climate, and as I passed by she was trying to lift him up.

"Two lawyers coming from the courthouse next attracted my attention. 'A,' said one, 'Judge Foster would rule that out. We must concede the two first points. We can afford to do it if evidence sustains us in the third; but on this position we must make our firm stand, and—' his time was up. If left him moving for a new trial.

"I mused. What a lesson the ice teaches us. How easy is humanity controlled by circumstances—and the attraction of gravitation. What a sermon might be based—I got up and took the middle of the street to prevent further accidents.

## Water-proof Glue.

We have recently met with a very useful form of cement for woolen or other similar articles which are employed for holding water or non-alcoholic liquids.—Although the formula is not a very novel one, we know it to be useful and likely to suit the requirements of some of our readers. It stands as follows: Alcohol (spirit of wine) 1 pint; sandarac, 1 ounce; mastic, 1 ounce; common white turpentine, 1 ounce; glue and isinglass, sufficient; water, sufficient. Dissolve the two resins—sandarac and mastic—in the spirit, and then add the turpentine to the solution. Make some very strong glue, and add to it a good pinch of isinglass. Now heat the alcoholic varnish until the liquid begins to boil, and then very slowly stir in the warm glue. The amount of the liquid glue to be added is determined by noting the point at which, after thorough mixture, a magma or thin paste is formed capable of being easily strained through cloth. When required for use, the strained mixture is to be warmed and applied like ordinary glue to the articles to be united. A strong junction is effected, which is not destroyed by cold water, and only after a comparatively considerable time by hot water or ordinary saline solutions.—*British Journal of Photography.*

A gentleman of Ellsworth, Me., made a bet with his wife that he could undress, go to bed, get up, dress and then undress and go to bed again while she was preparing to go to bed. He won his bet.

## Wholesale Thieving.

A remarkable series of robberies, in the vicinity of Trenton, has recently been brought to light. About two weeks since, a man named Henry Taylor, residing a few miles from the city, in Mercer county, was suspected by one of the neighbors of stealing some grain bags. The loser obtained a search warrant and in company with an officer visited Taylor's house. On making an investigation they were astonished to find the building crammed full of articles of every description, which had undoubtedly been stolen by the occupant. Among the things in and about the house were quantities of corn, oats, wheat and cloverseed, and an almost endless number of bags; lots of building timber and slabs of marble; numerous sets of harness, straps, blankets and buffalo robes; large amounts of carpets and matting, and other house and church furniture; carpenter's tools of all kinds; wash tubs and boilers; wearing apparel of every description, towels and sheets; running-gears and tops of wagons;—in fact almost every conceivable kind of portable property, amounting in value to several thousand dollars. Taylor was at once committed to prison, and the articles found on his premises conveyed to Trenton, where most of them have since been identified and claimed by their proper owners. The plunder seems to have been gathered from at least a hundred different sources, scattered over a district extending from Ewing to Allentown, in Monmouth county. The curious part of the matter is that this system of stealing was carried on so long and extensively without detection. The accumulation was so great that it could hardly escape observation. Now that the facts have come to light the mystery that has so long enveloped the various thefts in the vicinity of Trenton has been solved. Some time ago the Presbyterian church at Hamilton was completely despoiled of its carpets and movables. These were all recovered at Taylor's place, to which they had secretly been carried. What he proposed to do with so much plunder has not yet appeared. A thief of so much shrewdness and smartness should have sold them or passed them to other hands; but it is generally the case that a rogue is eventually caught napping somewhere.

## Wonders of the Lightning.

A flash of lightning rushes through space at such a rate that it might go from the earth to the moon in one second.—Then what time is allowed a man's nerves to transmit to the brain the impression of a stroke of lightning? And what time has the brain to understand such a crash?—Absolutely none! The flash occurs, and in darkness a life is cut off. Experience bears out this deduction, for Prof. Tyndall relates thus his own experience: "Some time ago I happened to stand in the presence of a numerous audience with a battery of fifteen large Leyden jars charged beside me; through some awkwardness on my part, I touched a wire leading from the battery and the discharge went through my body. Life was absolutely blotted out for a very sensible interval, without a trace of pain. In a second or so consciousness returned, I saw myself in the presence of the audience and apparatus, and by the help of these external appearances immediately concluded that I had received the battery discharges.—The intellectual consciousness of my position was restored with exceeding rapidity; but not so with the optical consciousness. To prevent the audience from being alarmed, I observed that it had often been my desire to receive such a shock, and that my wish had at length been fulfilled. But while making this remark, the appearance which my body presented to itself was that of a number of separate pieces. The arms, for example were detached from the trunk and seemed suspended in the air. In fact, memory and the power of reasoning appeared to be completely long before the optic nerve was restored to healthy action. But what I wish chiefly to dwell upon here is, the absolute painlessness of the shock; and there cannot be a doubt that to a person struck dead by lightning, the passage from life to death occurs without consciousness being in the least degree implicated. It is an abrupt stoppage of sensation unaccompanied by a pang."

## High Heels.

Nearly all the corns, incurvation of nails, etc., which are peculiar to civilization, being unknown pedal troubles in savage or barbarian life, are traceable to high heels. Notwithstanding shoemakers know this to be true, they continue the fashion, which gives employment to chiropodists—or, as they are known in plainer language, corn doctors—a lucrative profession, which thrives by the folly of those who would rather be lame than wear easy shoes or boots of vulgar patterns. Any elevation of the heel drives the toes into closer quarters, and corns develop to notify the individual there is not room enough at the point of the shoe. Being too tight across the ball of the great toe joint inflames it extensively; that is a bunion. If the pressure is not removed, which is the only permanent relief, a distortion of the toe joints follows, and a perpetual crop of corns is as certain as seed time and harvest. No heels—none of that trouble.

## A Butter Tree.

Tallow trees, milk trees, pitcher trees, and bread fruit trees are found in various parts of the world. They are no longer wonders. But a new discovery in a part of Africa not frequently visited by travelers has been announced that quite eclipses anything in the tree line. It is a tree yielding butter, but not such as they sell in Washington Market. It belongs to a natural order sapotaceae.

According to M. Chevaul, the product consists of a small proportion of aromatic principle, oleine and stearine, very much like mutton tallow. At 23° Fahr. it is liquid, becoming turbid at 100, with globules floating through the mass. It is a poor substitute for butter, yet there is an approximation so that an amateur would pronounce it strong—the regular boarding house article. Salt improves, but under no system of treatment can it be introduced to take the place of that churned from milk. When heated slightly the new product it easily converted into soap with a solution of potash or soda, and thus becomes inodorous. Probably this new article may have some future commercial value in the manufacture of saponaceous compounds and mixing with ordinary butter on the principle of putting sand in sugar.

## California.

The California newspapers have lately been occupying considerable space with what are presumed to be careful estimates of the products of the State during the past year. The wheat and barley crops are to be aggregated \$36,054,500; the clip—on basis of 30,000,000 pounds—is to fetch \$12,000,000, and the fruit crop, including grapes, from \$5,000,000 to 6,000,000. Taken as a whole, it is thought the agricultural and horticultural products will enrich the people to the extent of \$53,000,000. Of this amount it is expected that least \$35,000,000 will be gained by exports to Europe, Asia, and the Eastern States. They yield of the mines will add \$18,000,000, while lumber, fish and live stock are counted upon for a like sum. Altogether the total should reach \$89,000,000, but we have no doubt there are a great many persons who believe that it will not fall short of \$100,000,000. Now, the contemplation, even in imagination, of such a vast pile of gold, as a matter of course, would be comforting to the California mind under ordinary circumstances, but we are not prepared to say how far it may be so at this time, when the convulsions of the earth are doing so much to "shake" the popular belief in its realization.

## A Hard Fate.

A Boston woman, who had for a long time been given up for dead by all who were dear to her, lately appeared, "the ghost of her former self," to those who had thought never to see her again. She told a story of strange and horrible suffering. More than a score of years ago she had sailed, a young girl of eighteen, with her missionary husband for "India's coral strand." The vessel was wrecked on the Arabian coast, and all on board perished save her husband and herself. He was preserved only to fall a victim to Arab cruelty and she to Arab slavery. While her beauty lasted she was the favorite wife of the most powerful chief in the South Arabian desert, but when that waned she fell from her "bad eminence," and was transferred to the harem of an inferior sheik. And so she lived, praying for death, but not daring to die till, banded from one barbarian to another, she a Boston lady, in whose veins flowed the purest Puritan blood, found herself the wife of an Arabian water carrier. From his power an American traveler freed her, and provided her with the means to reach her home.

## The Schools of New York.

There are 11,728 district schools in New York State, and the school houses are valued at nearly twenty three and a half millions of dollars, viz: \$23,408,266. The past five years have witnessed an outlay of nearly ten millions of dollars for new buildings. During 1871, over a million and a half pupils, (1,502,684) between five and twelve years of age, have attended these schools. The attendance has been eighty per cent. of the entire youth population of the State. During a part of the year 28,254 teachers were employed, and the cost was in cities \$3,066,788; in rural districts, \$3,586,305.

## Why are Times Hard?

People talk about hard times, and well they may. An exchange ventures a few plain words on the situation, and here they are for the benefit of our readers:—"We are fast becoming a nation of schemers to live without genuine work. Our boys are not learning trades; our farmers' sons are crowding into cities looking for clerkships and post-offices; hardly one American girl in each hundred will do housework for wages, however urgent her need; so we are sending to Europe for workmen, and buying of her artisans millions' worth of products that we ought to make for ourselves. We must turn over a new leaf."

Several prominent Mormons have been appointed to proceed to Europe on missions.