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JOB PRINTING

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

MERCHANTS' HOUSE,

413 & 415
North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Reduced rates, \$1.75 per day.
HENRY SPAHN, Prop'r.
L. R. SNYDER, Clerk.
Nov. 26, 1874.—6m.*

DR. J. LANTZ,

SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.
Still has his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. S. Wilson's brick building, nearly opposite the Mechanics' House, and he declares himself that by slight and appropriate practice and the most earnest 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 and skillful 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.

Now you can know the great folly and danger of trusting your work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 15, 1874.—4f.

DR. N. L. PECK,

Surgeon Dentist.
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Now you can know the great folly and danger of trusting your work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 15, 1874.—4f.

WILLIAM S. REES,

Surveyor, Conveyancer and
Real Estate Agent.

Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots

FOR SALE.
Office nearly opposite American House
and 24 door below the Corner Store.
March 20, 1874.—4f.

DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., in the building formerly occupied by Dr. S. Wilson. Prompt attention given to calls.
Office hours: 7 to 9 a. m.
1 to 3 p. m.
6 to 8 p. m.
April 16, 1874.—4f.

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, corner of Sarah and Franklin street, STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 27, 74.—4f.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has leased the house formerly kept by Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, Pa., and having repaired and furnished the same, he is prepared to entertain all who may patronize him. It is the aim of the proprietor, to furnish superior accommodations at moderate rates and will spare no pains to promote the comfort of the guests. A liberal share of public patronage solicited.
April 17, 74.—4f.

D. L. PISLE.

WILSON PEARSON,
AUCTIONEER,
Real Estate Agent and Collector.
This is to certify that I have notified the public that I am prepared to sell all short notes personal property of all kinds, as well as Real Estate, at public or private sale, at the residence of Thomas Simpson, at East Stroudsburg, Pa. (Dec. 17, 1874.—4f.)

DAVID S. LEE,

Attorney at Law,
Office "above the 'Stroudsburg House,'
Stroudsburg, Pa.
Collections promptly made.
October 22, 1874.

KIPLE HOUSE,

HONESDALE, PA.
Most central location of any Hotel in town.
100 Main street.
Proprietors.
January 9, 1875.—1y.

DON'T FORGET that when

you want any thing in the Furniture or Ornamental line that McCarty & Sons in the Old-Fellows' Hall, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., is the place to get it.
June 18, 74.—4f.

DON'T you know that J. H.

McCarty & Sons are the only Undertakers in Stroudsburg who understand their business? If not, attend a Funeral managed by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact.
June 18, 74.—4f.

A. ROCKAFELLOW,

DEALER IN
Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,
Boots & Shoes, &c.
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.
(Near the Depot.)
The public are invited to call and examine goods. Prices moderate. (May 6, 75.—4f)

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY

ONE OF THE GANG CONFESSES—THE TRUE STORY OF THE CRIME—ARREST OF THE RECEIVER.

The story of the Adams Express robbery has at last been told, and the mystery which it has invested by the confession of John Sweeney, one of the suspected men.

Sweeney, in company with Dan Haury, an employee of the company, was arrested on Thursday night on suspicion, and since then has been locked up at the headquarters. After the arrest Mr. John Hoey, resident manager of the express company, visited the men several times, with a view to have them tell what they knew of the affair or make some acknowledgment which would lead to the recovery of the property.

From the first Sweeney was steadfast in his denial of any knowledge of the robbery; but on Saturday Haury intimated that he could do something for Mr. Hoey if Mr. Hoey would assist him in return. Mr. Hoey says he did not pay any attention to this offer of Haury's; but the fact that Sweeney turned informer looks as though it had been used to influence him (Sweeney). Mr. Hoey, however, says he only appealed to Sweeney on behalf of his mother and sister, and that that was sufficient to induce him to make a "clean breast of it."

Before giving the confession it may be well to give Mr. Hoey's version of the loss of the safe, which, by the way, is now published for the first time. That gentleman says that at half-past seven on the morning of Sunday, the 19th day of January, 24 safes, 10 from the Washington messenger and 14 from other messengers, were brought to the principal office of the company, at No. 59 Broadway, and, instead of being immediately looked up in the vault as they should have been, Sullivan, the watchman, allowed them to stand in the yard.

Sullivan went to church and left a watchman named Clark in charge of the packages until he should return. While Sullivan was away Dan Haury entered the yard for the purpose of taking out his team to bring in the freight of the Eastern cars. He complained of being ill, and requested to be relieved of the work, a request which seems to have been granted, as it appears that he immediately began to load up an empty cart which stood in the yard. It was Haury's duty to drive this wagon to Communipaw at four A. M. the next morning (Monday) so as to catch the early train. While the watchman's back was turned and his attention engaged in another part of the yard, Haury lifted one of the iron boxes and put it in the forward part of the wagon he was loading. In a few minutes it was lost to sight beneath a mass of freight, which was quickly thrown in.

After the wagon had been loaded and made ready for the morrow Haury departed, and shortly thereafter Sullivan returned from church and locked up the treasure boxes and trunks without missing any of them. Next morning the money clerk called for the boxes and one was found to be missing. In the meantime Haury had gone to Communipaw and returned. All the employees were examined, but when it came to Haury's turn he refused to be examined, and became so indignant at the suspicion which he supposed attached to him that he talked of resigning. Nothing could be learned of the lost safe, so private detectives were called in to work up the case. A "shadow" was set on Haury, who knew he was watched, and, on two occasions, assaulted his shadow. As he knew he was watched he was too weary to be caught in any overt act, and the detectives made no headway. In the meantime the company had received a description of the property lost and advertised it.

On Wednesday morning a German lad, named Koope, who lives in Seventy-fourth street, found a package on the corner of Second avenue and Fifty-first street, which contained \$30,000 worth of North Carolina State bonds, which he brought to headquarters and handed over to Superintendent Walling. Here was the first satisfactory clue. It proved that the robbery had been done in New York, and that the perpetrators were not professional. The superintendent sent for Mr. Hoey, who immediately identified the bonds as part of the property lost. At this stage of the case the superintendent decided upon arresting Haury and his confederate Sweeney. The men were found in Washington street on Friday night, and brought to headquarters. The next day a man of plain appearance called at headquarters and requested an audience with the superintendent.

The request was complied with, and at the conference the stranger said his daughter worked in the same shop with two girls named respectively Lena Wilson and her maiden sister Ella Lutz. Until the day previous they had been in very poor circumstances, but by some means unknown to the narrator's daughter they had suddenly become rich. The evidences of their prosperity were found in rolls of bills which they exhibited to the wondering eyes of their working companions. The superintendent immediately sent for the girls in question and examined them. Ella did not question or conceal anything, and told all she knew. The money she had was given to her by a friend named Phillips, who proved to be Haury, to buy a new silk dress with. On the night previous to the arrest Phillips came to her house in company with another man and told her his aunt had died and left him \$500,000. He produced from his pocket an immense roll of bills, and said it was part of the legacy. From this roll he abstracted \$100 and handed it to her,

with instructions to get herself up "nobby," as he wanted to take her to a ball. After he had given her the money the young man who was with him took a bottle of champagne out of his pocket and they made merry. When this bottle was drunk Phillips produced another one, and that was also consumed. The men then left and the girl had not seen them since. On these ample facts the police went to work, but did not obtain any clue to where the bonds had come from or where the great bulk of the stolen money had been placed. But for Sweeney's confession it is very doubtful whether either would be found. At this juncture Sweeney turned States evidence, and by his confession all the clues are strung into a consecutive story.

In his confession to Mr. Hoey Sweeney stated that he was informed by Haury that the safe was on the truck and everything was "right." The next morning Sweeney went over on the same boat with the wagon which contained the safe and waited outside the freight depot until the wagon had been unloaded. When Haury returned he jumped into the wagon and in about three minutes had the safe open and the contents put into one bag. On the way back to New York they threw the safe overboard. Haury went to the office and Sweeney went to his house, corner of Albany and Washington streets, where in about half an hour he was joined by the driver. Here they divided the "swag."

About ten o'clock the same day Sweeney says he went up to "Mote" Ehrlich's house, in Fifty-third street, to have the bonds "straightened," or, in other words, converted. Ehrlich keeps one of the most famous "fences" in the country, having done business with some of the most noted criminals of the day. Ehrlich took the "crooked stuff"—bonds—and gave him about \$300 in exchange; he also bought a diamond valued at \$1500 and some specie, both proceeds of the robbery; he did not give full value, but told Sweeney to call again. The next time Sweeney called he told him he had seen the bonds advertised, and, being a little frightened, he threw them away.

As soon as this statement was made officers were despatched to arrest Ehrlich, and three hours later he was brought to headquarters a prisoner. When Sweeney had progressed thus far, Mr. Hoey inquired what had been done with the money, and Sweeney answered that it had been buried in a basement in Nassau street; that he had hired a little boy to bury it for him. This ended the confession, and in company with the superintendent and Mr. Hoey, the informer set out to look for the boy, who was found without much trouble. The boy conducted the party to the cellar of No. 54 Nassau street, where \$24,665 of the stolen money was found secreted under a stone in the floor. The boy was in the employ of the gentleman who occupies the cellar. It appears he did not know what was in the package.—New York Herald, 9th inst.

Report on Potatoes.

Last spring B. K. Biles & Co. of New York offered a series of prizes for the best instances of success in the production of three new kinds of potatoes—the Extra Early Vermont, Brownell's Beauty and Compton's Surprise. They were competed for by hundreds of farmers, living in every part of the United States. The terms required that the crops should be raised in the customary manner, without resort to any forcing processes or unusual methods of multiplication, and it was understood that the competitors were to support their statements by affidavit. The award of the committee—consisting of Geo. Thurber, F. M. Hexamer and P. T. Quinn—has been made public. For the largest quantity of Extra Early Vermonts raised from one pound of seed the prize of \$100 was given to Alfred K. Titus, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose product was 708 pounds. The next greatest yield was reported from Minnesota, and was 698 pounds. The largest yield of Compton's Surprise to the pound of seed was by P. C. Wood, of Esther, Illinois, 900 pounds; and the second largest, 874 pounds, by Robert Lewis, Castleton, N. Y. The greatest yield of Brownell's Beauty from one pound of seed was by H. C. Perish, Piquette, New York, who claimed 1018 pounds; and the second, 811 pounds, was by A. Lovelace, White Mills, Pa. The largest quantity of Extra Early Vermont produced to the acre was 4164 bushels, by D. Steck, Hughesville, Pa. The largest yield of Compton's Surprise to the acre, 490 bushels, was by Mrs. M. A. Royce, East Tennessee; and the largest crop of Brownell's Beauty, 5931 bushels, was by A. Rose, Penn Yan, New York. For the crop prize there were few competitors, and there appears to be a great disproportion between the yields obtained from a small given quantity of seed and those obtained by the acre. Many larger crops were produced by persons who did not compete for the prizes. The destruction caused by the Colorado beetle had an unfavorable effect in many localities. Of the merits of the three varieties mentioned, it is said that the Extra Early Vermont is regarded as superior for the market and table, and is in fact the earliest and best in cultivation; that the Compton has given satisfaction as a potato of the highest quality; and that Brownell's Beauty has produced the largest yield and won the praise of all cultivators. From these data potato-growers of Monroe county may be able to draw conclusions that will be of service to them in their arrangements for next year's crop.

A Building Association:

A leading citizen of Philadelphia furnishes the following interesting information about the workings of the building association and of the peculiar system of perpetual and redeemable ground rates. He takes the case of a poor man earning small day's wages who determines to secure him a home. The man, whom we will call John Jones, goes to the extreme suburbs of the city, about three-quarters of an hour's ride by street car from the State House, and buys a lot, say of James Smith, 18 feet front on a 50 foot street and 90 feet deep, for \$200, without paying for it, by entering into an obligation to pay a yearly rental of \$12, or six per cent. As long as this interest on the purchase money is paid annually the ground rent landlord—as he is called—cannot demand the principal.

John now joins a building association and takes say five shares. On each share \$1 is to be paid monthly, and as there are 1,000 shares, each month \$1,000 is paid into the association. Then the money so paid in is put up at auction among the members, and the bidding mounts up from five per cent. premium to perhaps twenty, at which it is knocked down to John. He agrees to pay besides his \$1 per month per share—say \$5 per month—the interest on \$1,000, plus \$200, 20 per cent. premium, amounting to \$72 per annum.

With this \$1,000 John contracts with a competent builder, who puts him up a 14-12 feet front, leaving a passage of 3-12 feet on his 18-foot lot. His house is to be of brick, 32 feet deep, with a well and pump and a shed over them, and his lot surrounded by fencing seven feet high. His house will be entered by a front door opening on a parlor having one window front and one on the side. Passing through the parlor, a door opens on a small entry, from which stairs rise to the second story. On the opposite side of entry a door opens into the dining room, lighted with one window, and through this John passes to his kitchen, in which is a good range. At the kitchen door under the shed stands the pump, behind this again is the garden lot, 50 by 18.

Now let us examine the financial result of John's experiment.

James Smith, ground rent per annum,	6 per cent, on \$200,	\$12
Building association, \$5 per month,	amounting to,	60
Building association, interest on loan		77
Taxes, \$2 per \$100 on valuation of house, say \$300,		16
		\$159

Thus for \$12 per month John has a home all to himself, where the morals of his family are preserved from the contaminating influences of the tenement house, where the comfort and domesticity of his household are promoted, and to which he is tempted to add one little thing and another.

It is in effect a mortgage which never matures unless there is a failure to pay the interest; or it may be described as a rental, which gives the renter a permanent possession of the estate if he promptly pays the rent. So familiar and popular has this mode of conveyance become that all the quotations of vacant lots are based upon this annual rent or interest on the principal sum. This mode of quotation is carried still further, and the price of the lot is named at the front, which is the interest on all the feet of ground which lie behind that frontage. This seems intricate, and certainly is difficult to state, but may be easily comprehensible by taking John Jones's case. His lot is worth \$200, and the interest is therefore \$12; he has 18 feet frontage on the street, therefore \$12 divided by 18 gives the quotation for the price of his lot, which is 66 2-3 cts. per foot. As long then as John, his heirs, or assigns, pay to the aforesaid James Smith 66 2-3 cents per annum for every foot of frontage that Jones rented or bought—for here the purchase on ground-rent conveys every right, title, and interest of a fee simple—Smith cannot molest Jones in his use and occupation of the lot. The ground-rent landlord may sell his ground-rent, as the title passes from buyer to seller just like a mortgage.

Now let us examine John's account with the building association. He borrows \$1,000 in cash, agreeing to pay \$1,200 and the interest. He stands charged with \$1,200. Paying \$100 per annum, it would take John twenty years to pay up \$1,000. But at the end of the time, his shares being worth \$1,200, he stops paying and the house is his own. In fact, however, John is a participant in the profits; the premium and the interest he pays going to reimburse himself, and it only takes in a practice ten or twelve years to put John in absolute possession of his home.

Estimating ice to be worth half a cent a pound, or ten dollars a ton, the ice crop of 2,000,000 tons just harvested on the Hudson is more valuable by two million dollars than either the wheat or the corn crop of the entire State of New York.

A citizen of Leavenworth Ks., on going to his barn to milk in the dark of the early morning, got into the wrong pen, and undertook to milk a mule. He don't remember which side of the barn he went out at, but expects his bucket in a few days.

The Middletown Press states that a much respected lady living in the town of Chester, aged eighty-two years, will next week be led to the altar and a second time become a blushing bride.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D. of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficulty of cure your case becomes, I as a physician, who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefitted in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their cases would be deplorable indeed. But lady suffers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription which has received the loudest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs, that continual drain that is sapping from your systems all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, may all become and subside by a preserving use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper workings of your systems are relieved by this mild and safe means while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from my pamphlet on diseases peculiar to your sex sent on receipt of two stamps. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

Two Rooms for Sick People.

A very important matter is to have two rooms for sick persons, given up entirely to their needs—one to be used only at night, and the other in the daytime. Even if the patient is so ill that he cannot bear his weight, and must be carried to a bed or sofa in an adjoining room, or into a room across the hall, it must be done. Experience has taught us that this is of the greatest assistance in the recovery of either grown people or children, only by so doing can you give the invalid the purest, freshest air, and the kindest attendance.

A little child was very ill with fever; his room was up stairs; but every day, after he had been sponged in hot water and alcohol, and had been rubbed gently with soft hands, he was wrapped in a thick shawl and carried in loving arms to an attractive room down stairs, where sweet flowers and lovely pictures soothed his senses, and kind hands ministered to his wants all the day. Then a clean, sweet bed, whose bedding had been aired in the sun for hours, awaited him at night, and soothed his limbs to needful repose. This practice was commenced at the mother's desire, when the child was in delirium, taking no notice of anything, but the first night proved how beneficial it had been, for sleep, "tired nature's sweetest restorer" came to him, and the next morning he awoke to consciousness, and was highly pleased at the change when he was carried down stairs, and charmed to rest by the pure air and pleasant surroundings. The physician was surprised at the marvelous dispatch with which his patient recovered from what he had feared would prove a fatal attack, and attributed it, in a great measure, to the restorative powers of pure air, well sunned bedding and a change of rooms. When the head of the house was attacked with severe disease, two rooms on the ground floor were immediately given up for his requirements, and daily the kind physician lifted the stalwart form in his arms and carried him across a small hall into the parlor, where a blazing fire on the hearth brightened the room, and brilliantly tinted autumn leaves and green vines made a bow of beauty upon which his weary eyes rejoiced to gaze. Although his recovery was declared most doubtful by physicians and friends, yet exceeding care in airing the bed and bedding, in keeping the room sweet with coppers, and in feeding and rubbing him hourly, brought him back to comparative health, and gladdened a household who sadly shrank from the ever dreaded presence of death.—N. Y. Times.

Between May and October, 1874, there were banished to Siberia 16,889 persons. Of these unfortunate, 1,220, being criminals of the worst description, were sentenced to hard labor, and 1,624 had been expelled from their communities as obnoxious, drunken, or bardsensous. These exiles were voluntarily accompanied by 1,680 women and children over fifteen years of age, with 1,260 younger children. Ten years ago the number of criminals exiled to Siberia in a twelve-month was ten times greater than the above total, which shows either a diminution of crime or a meritorious mitigation of punishment. Most probably the latter is the case, for the execution of the severe Russian law has gradually become milder; for example, the terrible infliction of the knout very rarely takes place now, and only for crimes of the darkest and most tragic character.

New Jersey's finances are shown to be in a healthy condition by the annual report of the Comptroller just submitted. The only debt of the State is that contracted during the war—\$2,496,309—and to offset it there are assets in a sinking fund amounting to \$1,311,450. The amount of taxable property returned by the counties is \$619,057,963, being an increase of \$3,000,000 over the preceding year. Nearly 70 per cent. of the annual State expenditures are for the education of the ignorant, the care of the unfortunate and afflicted, and the restraint and reformation of the vicious, the amount expended for these purposes the past year having been \$2,304,825.67. There very few States of the Union, indeed it is not probable that there is one, which can make a better exhibit than this of our neighbor.

Nearly all the applications for new national bank charters come from New England, and not from the South and West, as some people expected. It requires capital to start banks, and that is what that section doesn't possess.

How Postage Stamps are Made.

The process of manufacturing the little postage stamps is quite interesting: In printing, steel plates are used, on which 200 stamps are engraved. Two men are kept at work covering them with the colored inks and passing them to a man and a girl, who are equally busy at printing them with large rolling hand presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put into use in case of necessity. After the small sheets of paper upon which the 200 stamps are engraved have dried enough they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water, which is better than any other material, for instance, gum arabic, which cracks the paper badly. This paper is also of a peculiar texture, somewhat similar to that used for bank notes. After having been again dried, this time on little racks which are fanned by steam power for about an hour, they are put between sheets of post-board, and pressed in hydraulic presses, capable of applying a weight of two thousand tons. The next thing is to cut the sheets in half; each sheet of course, when cut, contains a hundred stamps. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to two other squads, who in as many operations perforate the sheets between the stamps. Next they are pressed once more, and then packed and labelled, and stowed away in another room, preparatory to being put in mail bags for despatching to fulfill orders. If a single stamp is torn, or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred are burned. About five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. For the past twenty years not a single sheet has been lost, such care has been taken in counting them. During the progress of manufacturing, the sheets are counted eleven times.

The Source of Salt.

The sea depends on the disintegration of rocks on land for salt. It does not originate in oceans and seas. Brines wash it and hold it in solution as particles are liberated by violence, decomposition, and gradual action of many natural forces. All streamlets and rivers, therefore, are constantly transporting salt to the sea. If there is more than can be held in solution then it accumulates in masses at very deep points. Thus the salt mines of Portland, and the vast horizontal beds of pure salt in Texas, as well as the mountain of rock salt in St. Domingo, were collected at the bottom of ancient seas, which are now dry land, remote from water.

There are places in Africa where the process of disintegration of salt from rock is regularly going on, but there is not water power enough to force it onward to the sea. Hence the particles are spread abroad and mixed with the soil. The negroes of northern Africa having discovered its distribution where there is no water to dissolve in the ground leach it. In that way they separate the salt. Salt pervades the earth. It exists in the grasses and most vegetable products on which animals feed. In that way they derive enough in most countries to meet the demands of their natures. They require as much as civilized humanity. With them salt is necessary, as with ourselves, for keeping the organs of vision in good condition. Stop the supply and blindness would ensue.

Between May and October, 1874, there were banished to Siberia 16,889 persons. Of these unfortunate, 1,220, being criminals of the worst description, were sentenced to hard labor, and 1,624 had been expelled from their communities as obnoxious, drunken, or bardsensous. These exiles were voluntarily accompanied by 1,680 women and children over fifteen years of age, with 1,260 younger children. Ten years ago the number of criminals exiled to Siberia in a twelve-month was ten times greater than the above total, which shows either a diminution of crime or a meritorious mitigation of punishment. Most probably the latter is the case, for the execution of the severe Russian law has gradually become milder; for example, the terrible infliction of the knout very rarely takes place now, and only for crimes of the darkest and most tragic character.

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