

to learn of the successful efforts of the company in preserving a few of the remnants of what was feared would soon be an extinct race of animals.

Five and a half feet of snow had fallen last winter by this time, but we have only had 46½ inches dealt out to us up to date since the first fell last November 16, and 2.25 inches of rain. All the good sleighing we have had was from December 8th to the 24th. Ice has frozen every night since Dec. 29th, except Jan. 27th and Feb. 4th.

WORK AT THE GAS WELLS.

The American Gas company have moved their plant from Lake Shore nearly one mile east, within about 250 yards west of the County road and only a few yards south of the line between Farmington and Centerville. They began their new well on January 27th and are now down about 600 feet. They put down 100 feet of 12-inch casing, then they changed to 8-inch; if impracticable to drive the 8-inch down to the body of gas they will use 6, then a 4-inch casing. The large outside casing is first used to admit of the next size being driven without so much resistance from friction as would result from driving one size so many hundreds of feet in the earth. The derrick is 74 feet high; the hammer is a long bar of iron weighing about 2000 lbs. Most of it is inside the pipe that is being driven; it raises about five feet and comes down 40 to 60 times a minute. The drill is about 3000 lbs. in weight. Gas is used in the engine for fuel, conveyed through a one-inch pipe from one of the wells near the Lake. The lower part of the derrick is sided up with lumber and warmed, and in the night kept lighted as well as warmed with a portion of the gas burning in a large open sheet iron pipe. Two shifts of two men each constitute the laboring force and night or Sunday they do not stop the progress of the work. About 900 feet was sunk near the Lake, but the quick sand made it difficult working and their pipe breaking, the company concluded to move to their present location nearer the mountain.

TWO VITAL QUESTIONS.

Two important questions are confronting us that are not receiving as much attention as should be applied to them—a scarcity of health and a scarcity of money. The former question was forcibly brought to my attention a few days ago by hearing a man a little over forty years of age, who had used tobacco over twenty years, talking to some boys about twelve to sixteen years old who were smoking. He described the pains in his chest, shortness of breath, etc., that he had acquired by using tobacco and urged them to abandon the practice before it was practically too late to do so. Why legal measures, church discipline, or some more stringent efforts are not adopted than are now being enforced, to check this alarming danger to society, is a problem I am unable to solve. Some parents say their children use tobacco until they fairly get accustomed to it before they are aware of the fact, thus proving that they have neglected to catechize them on important subjects. Other parents are indifferent, and too many fathers find they can not use much influence in

that direction, owing to the fact that they use the weed themselves. Some may say that laws enacted on this subject would be inconsistent and arbitrary, but I fail to see it in that light. It is a conceded fact that the children of parents who use tobacco are frequently sufferers on account of their parents using it, and it seems that laws protecting society from such physical ills would be a step towards the higher civilization we are or should be aiming to attain.

An important factor in accounting for the scarcity of money I think is the craze for insuring both life and property. I understand that over \$40,000 per month is being sent out of the Territory by men who have taken out life insurance policies. If one-fourth of that amount would come back by reason of death losses being paid, the loss to the Territory would not be so heavy; but I don't believe we get that much back or anything like it. It may be wise in some cases to insure, but a great many of our towns are losing hundreds of dollars in hard earned cash more every year now than they ever did by fire.

NOTABLE DEEDS OF WOMEN.

Mrs. F. S. Richards, president of the lady board of managers of the World's Fair commission, writes to the NEWS as follows:

"We ask space in your paper for the appended circular, which we deem of great interest to the women of Utah. The fifth paragraph especially commends itself to us as providing a medium through which the heroism of the women of Utah may be placed on record."

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

CHICAGO, February 1, 1893.

To the State Board and Committees:

The board of lady managers suggest that the committees in each state classify statistics in an approximately uniform manner, and recommends the following scheme:

1. Statistics in regard to women in their connection with the industries and professions. (This will include those in domestic service, factories, stores, schools, journalism, independent business, etc.)
2. Statistics in regard to the associated effort of women. (This will include literary clubs, religious societies, church societies, reform associations, etc.)
3. Statistics in regard to the work of women in philanthropy, reform, and in public service. (This will include homes, asylums, reformatories, etc., founded by women; prisons, etc., administered by women.)
4. The status of women under the laws of the state. (This will include the political status of women.)
5. Concise statistical statement of notable things done by women. (This would include deeds of heroism, bequests, scientific or historical collections, unusual positions held by appointment, achievement, etc.)
6. Population, male and female; criminal population, pauper population, defective population. (The last three give both male and female.)

These statistics should be in the form of charts mounted in winged frames, in order to be easily inspected, and also to occupy as little space as possible.

In addition to the charts already named, it is recommended that a brief but comprehensive monograph accom-

pany each state exhibit of statistics, which would embody in convenient form the salient points and the conclusions legitimately deduced from the statistics.

Our foreign committees of women are preparing statistics in a comprehensive and extremely interesting manner. In the more progressive countries of Europe this line of work has attained a high degree of perfection; their long experience enabling them to adopt effective methods.

It is hoped that every state and territory in the United States will send to the board of lady managers statistics that will not only reflect credit upon the intelligence and energy of American women, but will elicit from these recorded facts some broad principles, which will encourage women everywhere, and also lead men to recognize the importance of women as factors in industrial and social effort.

SUSAN G. COOKE,

Secretary Board Lady Managers.

MRS. KELSEY.

Under the above caption the *Mining Age* of the 18th inst., contains the following story of an aged pioneer: Living in a nook in the Cuyama mountains in San Diego county, Cal., at the age of seventy, is Mrs. Benjamin Kelsey. She was the first white woman to cross the Sierra Nevada. That was in 1841, long before the gold excitement, when she was eighteen years of age.

A native of Barren county, Ky., Mrs. Kelsey moved to Missouri, where she married. With her husband and thirty-one others—all men—she started overland for the Pacific coast. In the party was a boy named John Bidwell, who was the prohibition candidate for president in the last campaign. Some of the other members of the party were Captain Webber, who founded Stockton and became rich; Colonel Barleson, Colonel Richmond, Captain Joe Childs, Josiah Belden and Charley Hoffer.

Wagons were abandoned near where Salt Lake City now stands, and the rest of the journey made on horseback. Mrs. Kelsey carried her baby in front of her saddle. The Sierra Nevada was crossed at the headwaters of San Joaquin river and camp made on the summit, three months after setting out, on August 1, 1841, which was Mrs. Kelsey's birthday. She and her husband went up to Sutter's Fort in a leaky rowboat propelled by Indians. They reached the historic spot on Christmas day of that year. Joel Walker had just arrived at the fort where gold was discovered only a few days prior to the Kelseys, accompanied by his wife and five children.

Going to Oregon in 1843, the Kelsey family returned to Napa valley the next year. They were there when the revolution broke out and went to live at the fort at Sonoma after Captain Merritt captured it.

Kelsey and General Vallejo built a sawmill on Sonoma creek.

To a correspondent of the *San Francisco Examiner*, who visited Mrs. Kelsey in her mountain home not long ago, she gave these reminiscences:

"In the spring of 1843 my husband went to the mines to see if there was any truth in the reported gold discovery. He was gone ten days and brought back \$1000. The next time he went he took a flock of sheep for mutation and brought back \$16,000.

"He bought Salvador Vallejo's stock