

sums appropriated by Congress for this purpose. A more important result, however, consists in the fact that the destruction of our public forests by depredation, although such cases still occur, has been greatly reduced in extent, and it is probable that if the present policy is vigorously pursued and sufficient provision to that end is made by Congress, such trespasses, at least those on a large scale, can be entirely suppressed except in the Territories, where timber for the daily requirement of the population cannot, under the present state of the law, be otherwise obtained. I therefore earnestly invite the attention of Congress to the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Interior, that a law be enacted enabling the government to sell timber from the public lands without conveying the fee where such lands are principally valuable for the timber thereon, such sales to be so regulated as to conform to domestic wants and business requirements, while at the same time guard against a sweeping destruction of the forests. The enactment of such a law appears to become a more pressing necessity every day.

My recommendations in former messages are renewed in favor of enlarging the facilities of the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the leading interest and the permanent industry of our people. It is to the abundance of agricultural production, as compared with our home consumption and the largely increased and highly profitable market abroad which we have enjoyed in recent years, that we are mainly indebted for our present prosperity as a people. We must look for its continued maintenance to the same substantial resources. There is no branch of industry in which labor directed by scientific knowledge yields such increased production in comparison with unskilled labor and no branch of the public service to which the encouragement of liberal appropriations can be more appropriately extended. The omission to render such aid is not a wise economy, but on the contrary undoubtedly results in losses of immense sums annually that might be saved through well directed efforts by the government to promote this vital interest. The results already accomplished with the very limited means heretofore placed at the command of the Department of Agriculture is an earnest of what may be expected with increased appropriations for the several purposes indicated in the report of the commissioner. With a view to placing the department upon a footing which will enable it to prosecute more effectively the objects for which it is established, appropriations are needed for a more complete laboratory, for the establishment of a veterinary division and a division of forestry and for an increase of force. The reinforcements for these and other purposes indicated as the immediate necessities of the Department will not involve any expenditures of money that the country cannot with propriety now undertake in the interests of agriculture.

It is gratifying to learn from the bureau of

EDUCATION

The extent to which educational privileges throughout the United States have been advanced during the year. No more fundamental responsibility rests upon Congress than that of devising appropriate measures of financial aid to education, supplemental to local action in the states and territories, and in the District of Columbia. The wise forethought of the founders of our Government has not only furnished the basis for the support of the common school systems of the newer states, but laid the foundations for the maintenance of universities and colleges of education and the mechanical arts. Measures in accordance with this traditional policy for the further benefit of all these interests, and the extension of the same advantages to every portion of the country, it is hoped will receive your favorable consideration.

To preserve and perpetuate the national literature should be among the foremost cares of the national legislature.

THE LIBRARY

Gathered at the capital still remains unprovided with any suitable accommodations for its rapidly increasing stores. The magnitude

and importance of the collection increased as it is by the deposits made under the law of copyright by domestic and foreign exchanges, and by the scientific library of the Smithsonian Institution, call for building accommodations which shall be at once equal and fire proof. The location of such a public building, which should provide for the pressing necessities of the present, and for the vast increase of the nation's books in the future, is a matter which addresses itself to the discretion of Congress. It is earnestly recommended as a measure which should unite all suffrages, and which should no longer be delayed.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The joint commission created by the Act of Congress of August 2d, 1876, for the purpose of supervising and directing the completion of the Washington national monument, of which commission the President is a member, has given careful attention to this subject, and already the strengthening of the foundation has so far progressed as to insure the entire success of this part of the work. A massive layer of masonry has been introduced below the original foundation, widening the base, increasing the stability of the structure, and rendering it possible to carry the shaft to completion. It is earnestly recommended that such further appropriations be made for the continued prosecution of the work as may be necessary for the completion of this national monument at an early day.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In former messages, impressed with the importance of the subject, I have taken occasion to recommend to Congress the adoption of a generous policy towards the District of Columbia. The report of the commissioners of the district herewith transmitted contains suggestions and recommendations to all of which I earnestly invite your careful attention. I ask your early and favorable consideration of the views which they express; to the urgent need of legislation for the reclamation of the marshes of the Potomac and its eastern branch, within the limits of the city, and for the repair of the streets of the Capital, heretofore laid with wooden blocks, and now, by decay, rendered almost impassable, and a source of imminent danger to the health of its citizens. The means at the disposal of the commissioners are wholly inadequate for the accomplishment of these important works and should be supplemented by timely appropriations from the federal treasury. The filling of the plots in front of the city will add to the adjacent lands and parks now owned by the United States, a large and valuable domain, sufficient it is thought to reimburse its entire cost and will also, as an incidental result secure the permanent improvement of the river for the purpose of navigation. The Constitution having invested Congress with supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, its citizens must of necessity look to Congress alone for all needful legislation affecting their interests, and as the territory of this district is the common property of the people of the United States who equally with its resident citizens are interested in the prosperity of their capital, I cannot doubt that you will be amply sustained by the voice of the country in any measures you may adopt for this purpose.

I also invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the wants of public schools of this district as exhibited in the report of the commissioners. While the number of pupils is rapidly increasing, no adequate provision exists for a corresponding increase in school accommodation, and the commissioners are without the means to meet this urgent need. A number of the buildings now used for school purposes are rented and are in important particulars unsuited for the purpose. The cause of popular education in the District of Columbia is surely entitled to the same consideration at the hands of the national government as in the several States and Territories, to which magnificent grants of the public lands have been made for the endowment of schools and universities.

(Signed)

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
Executive Mansion, December 1st, 1879.

THE "ARIZONA'S" COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

THE following letter from Brother Henry A. Dixon, though not intended for publication, contains particulars of the accident to the *Arizona*, which we have no doubt will prove very interesting to our readers, and particularly to the friends of the missionaries from Utah who were on the vessel at the time of the accident:

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland,
On board steamship *Arizona*,
Nov. 11, 1879.

Niels Rasmussen, Esq.,
Salt Lake City:

Dear Bro.—You have no doubt heard through the telegrams in our local papers of the damage the *Arizona* has sustained through a collision with an immense iceberg, towering up over 50 feet above water mark, resembling an almost transparent cloud on a bluish ground, with a white covering of snow; looked awfully grand, such a sight can never be effaced from my memory. It occurred on Friday evening, November 7th, at 15 minutes to 9 o'clock. A calm sea was running at the time and the night not particularly dark. We were running nearly 16 knots per hour, having at the time about six thousand pounds of steam pressure on. She was over 1,200 horse power, a magnificent vessel, over 500 feet in length, 5,600 tons, built entirely of iron of the best material, having seven compartments, which had a tendency to keep her afloat. I can assure you it was an exciting time, and one long to be remembered, manifesting God's power, and the frailty of poor erring humanity. Safely ensconced in one of the most magnificent vessels afloat, with every modern improvement for security and comfort that man could think of, to all human appearance invulnerable, proof against Utah's granite rocks, in a moment a crash leaving a fissure or gap of over 34 ft. in length, varying in width from 3 to 20 ft.; bulkhead or prow completely stove in, also fore-castle; 15 tons ice wedged into her, four men in fore-castle buried. About 4,000 gallons of water in this compartment. With light hearts, as nothing had marred our peace, having made excellent progress, averaging 15 knots per hour, a calm sea, but little fog, we would have made an unprecedented passage, but alas for human hopes, vainly indulged in relative to the termination of our voyage, the engine stops, a few seconds elapse, a thud, a shock, pitching everything forward, a rush for the deck, my first impression, a vessel run down; looking over the bulwarks into the seething and foaming water, fancy I see masts, a delusion. Soon I realize the danger in a towering iceberg, which to use a familiar expression, "sent a cold chill to my heart," felt almost as though the cold waves were rolling over me. Recovering for a moment, I felt calm; remembered there was a God mighty to save; called my brethren together, supplicated in behalf of ourselves, those on board, and also preservation of our noble ship, for somehow I had become attached to her; committed ourselves to the Lord, awaiting the result with perfect composure. The boats were ordered to be lowered pending an examination. Sailors extricated, one almost lifeless, cooks who had been scalded, wounds dressed, quite an exciting time when the boats ordered lowered, after a little replaced in their sockets; reassuring, ship's head turned towards St. John's which port we reached in safety on the 9th inst., having experienced a calm sea in answer to prayer, as we realized it would be next to an impossibility to proceed with a rough sea. She steamed at the rate of five to 13 knots per hour. We were about 240 miles distant when she struck, in lat. 46 n., lon. 47 w. Will take about three weeks to make the necessary repairs for to proceed to Liverpool. I understand she has 700 carcasses of beef, 27,000 bushels wheat, tons of cotton, cheese, lard, hops, fruit, etc., a valuable cargo; employs about 150 hands. Mr. Guion, one of the proprietors, was a passenger; he immediately telegraphed the firm in New York for the *Nevada*, the next boat, to call and take what passengers she could, also for the Allen line steamer to take a few, so that in a few days we will leave with the *Nevada*, expecting to be

in Liverpool in a few weeks. Views have been taken of the ship in her disabled condition, which I hope on my return to submit for your inspection. My health is pretty good, notwithstanding the foggy and chilly atmosphere of Newfoundland; I feel first rate. I am thankful I brought those cards, Articles of our Faith, we have been distributing them on the island. Brothers Wm. H. Coray, J. E. Vickers, and Brother Jones, of Cedar are well, and united with me in doing our duty. Kind regards to all enquiring friends, and may God bless you.

MILLARD STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Millard Stake Conference was held in Fillmore City, Saturday and Sunday, November 22nd and 23rd, 1879.

There were present on the stand: Of the Presidency of the Stake, Ira N. Hinckley, Edward Partridge and Jos. V. Robinson; Elder Thos. Callister; Bishops Alexander Melville, Daniel Thompson, Joseph S. Black, D. R. Stevens.

After the opening services, President Hinckley said he felt like appointing the Bishops of the Stake as a standing committee to see about building a suitable meeting-house, for the purpose of accommodating the Stake, and to see what industrial pursuits we can engage in to employ our labor at home and thereby become more self-sustaining.

Bishops D. Thompson and D. R. Stevens followed in an interesting manner, touching upon the principle of tithing and the favorable condition of their wards.

2 p.m.

After the usual devotional ceremonies, Elders Jos. V. Robinson, Thomas Callister and Edward Partridge, also President Hinckley, addressed the meeting upon the necessity of becoming self-sustaining, building suitable and convenient meeting houses, and the general duties of the Saints.

Sunday, 10 a.m.

After singing and prayer, The clerk read the statistical reports of the Stake.

Elder E. Partridge followed, showing that our reports should be attended to very punctually and carefully, in order that we may know our true condition financially as well as religiously.

Elder Jos. V. Robinson realized that the children that were born in the gospel had great advantages over those born in the world; showed that much care should be taken in the training of the young.

Benediction.

2 p.m.

Devotional services over, Elder E. Partridge presented the general authorities as also the local authorities, all of whom were unanimously sustained.

Elder N. Pratt said we had been gathered from the various parts of the earth for one great purpose, viz., to serve the Lord and build up his kingdom on the earth. Spoke of the prosperity of the Saints, and that the Lord was with us.

Elder L. Brunson followed with a few interesting remarks.

President Hinckley said he felt that we had a good time during our conference; that the spirit of God had been with us. He thanked the people for attending and the choir for their sweet music.

At the Priesthood meeting on Saturday night there was much valuable instruction given.

Conference adjourned until February 21st, 1880, at 10 a.m.

LAFAYETTE HOLBROOK,
Stake Clerk.

The Latest Discovery.

Of more value than any silver mine in Colorado, is GERMAN CATARRH CURE—a remedy prepared especially for the cure of Catarrh and severe colds in the head, that invariably lead to catarrh, which are so common in this climate. Remember that catarrh, if not checked promptly, goes to the lungs and ends in consumption. Each day's delay lessens the chance of cure. Price only 50 cents. For sale by the manufacturers, Brown Medicine and Manufacturing Company, Leavenworth, Kansas, and all wholesale and retail druggists in the west.

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CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. 14w

I STRONGLY recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the lungs, bronchial tubes, or general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D.,
deod&w Gagetown, N.B.

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