

tion of specie payment, not more remote than three years, and at the end of that time the Secretary be authorized to raise gold by selling bonds to such amounts as may become necessary from time to time to keep the Treasury in a condition to redeem greenbacks as presented. It is recommended that the fractional currency be replaced by silver, and to accomplish this the Secretary desires to set all the mints at work coining silver, and that as rapidly as it is produced the fractional currency be recalled and destroyed, beginning with the smallest denominations. The Secretary also asks that the coinage of gold be made free in the United States as it is in London, in order to prevent the exportation of bullion for coinage.

In regard to the printing of all varieties of government notes, bonds and stamps, the Secretary recommends that the whole be done exclusively at the Treasury department; the government has all the necessary machinery, obtained at a great cost, and all the needed facilities, and it can perform the work at the same or a less cost than private firms when the cost of transportation by express is considered. Aside from these minor considerations the Secretary regards the question of safety as one which it should control. At the end of the present contracts, or as soon as they can be legally terminated, he recommends that all work of this nature be performed in the printing division of the Treasury. The Secretary recommends free banks as part of the plan for the resumption of specie payment, but this branch of the subject is not elaborated.

Concerning the Internal Revenue the Secretary recommends that the tax be taken off bank checks, matches, cosmetics and drugs, and to meet this loss an additional tax of ten cents per gallon be imposed on whiskey. This will raise the revenue a little greater than is now received from the articles enumerated.

The practical workings of putting tea and coffee on the free list have been fully examined by the Treasury Department and carefully prepared tables of the prices in foreign markets and prices to consumers for a period subsequent to the taking off the tax shows that, while the country lost from \$6,000,000 to \$12,000,000 from the decrease of revenue on this account, the removal of the tax simply added to the price in foreign markets, and has not benefited consumers here in the least. He recommends the restoration of this tax.

The attention of Congress is called to the great danger to the revenue attending all attempts to modify the penalties which have heretofore existed, and which the Treasury has sought to enforce. The Secretary is no believer in the system of moieties, and does not desire its restoration in any shape, but he expresses serious doubts whether any benefit has followed certain modifications of penalties for the violation of customs regulations.

The Secretary does not regard the Treasury department as a proper place for adjudication of cotton cases; they are for the most part of a complicated character, require the taking of much evidence, and a judicial investigation, and he therefore recommends that all cotton cases be withdrawn at once from the jurisdiction of the Treasury and turned over to the courts.

Upon the question of tariff the Secretary, without entering upon much discussion, says that at present it is only necessary to treat it purely as a question of revenue and not as one either of protection or free trade. In the interest of business he does not think any changes should be hastily made, and if Congress desires to revise the present rates he recommends that a commission be appointed to take the whole subject into consideration, with instructions to report to the next Congress.

Great economy is recommended in the expenditures for public buildings. The Secretary recommends that Congress go over the appropriations and estimates for these works with great care, with a view to reducing some and wholly suspending others. He expresses the belief that the needs of the government do not require such elaborate and costly structures as have of late been erected, but that plain, and at the same time substantial, buildings will answer every purpose and save many millions. He thinks there is need-

less extravagance in furnishing public buildings, and that much greater economy should be practiced in all directions in this matter. He has transmitted the estimates, which have already been carefully revised, but he earnestly requests Congress to unite with him in scanning them still more closely, with a view to their further reduction.

The force of the department has been re-organized and diminished exactly in accordance with the laws and appropriations of last session, but the secretary thinks the lowest limit of economy consistent with the prompt and efficient performance of public business has not yet been reached.

As to all plans for increasing the public indebtedness by aiding private enterprise of any kind, the secretary does not believe the present condition of the government justifies extending aid in any form.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—Twenty-one lives were lost during Saturday's and Sunday's gale on the Scottish coast. A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says that Russia contemplates reassembling, next March, in St. Petersburg, the international law conference lately held in Brussels. Exertions will probably be made to secure the consent of Great Britain and some minor States. The work of the conference will be confined to its enactment of the more purely philanthropic clauses of the programme proposed by Russia, and this failing the northern powers may settle the matter alone.

There is considerable alarm here, in consequence of the discovery of eight cases of smallpox on the steamer *Abbotsford*, at the Victoria Docks, undergoing repairs of damages sustained by colliding with the steamer *Indus*, while on the passage from Antwerp for New York; the cases were removed to the hospital, and the *Abbotsford* is being disinfected. The remainder of the passengers had left the vessel and gone to Liverpool before it was known that the smallpox was on board.

Cape Coast Castle advices to the 7th of November, were received today. Governor Strahan had delivered the Queen's message to the king and native chiefs, saying that England had saved them from ruin, and that henceforth slavery was abolished.

LONDON, 2.—The steamer *La Plata*, from Gravesend, for Rio Grande Del Sud, chartered by Siemens Bros. to repair the telegraph cable, foundered off Ushout, on the 29th of November. Sixty persons were drowned. Fourteen of the survivors were rescued by the *Garelock*, from Glasgow, from a boat in which they had been floating twenty-four hours, and were transferred to the steamer *Antwerp*, which arrived in the Thames last night. The loss is attributed to the shipping of a heavy grappling apparatus. Of 250 miles of telegraph cable on board 150 miles was paid out, which had to be abandoned in unavailing attempts to save the vessel by lightening her.

The captain, surgeon and three other officers, the engineer, seven stewards and cooks, eleven stokers, fourteen seamen, and the whole of the cable staff, numbering sixteen, and including Mr. Icketts, chief electrician, were drowned. The chief steward, who was saved, reports that the fires were all out by 10 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. A heavy sea carried away two of the boats, the ship gradually settled by the stern, and at 12:30 foundered, stern first. The captain and doctor were on the bridge, having failed to reach the patent life rafts, and went down with her. The decks burst as she sank.

Mail advices from Constantinople say the authorities stopped the transmission on the 20th of November of the following dispatch: "Already the existing discontent of the diplomatic corps at the arbitrary acts of the government has been materially augmented by the violation by an armed force of a house at Keehaber, near Latakia, belonging to American missionaries. A party of soldiers scaled a wall surrounding the house and carried off to prison two converted natives, who had become Protestant teachers. All the foreign representatives at Constantinople reminded the Porte of its treaties, except Elliott, the British minister, who declined to co-operate for fear the Russian government should

seize the opportunity to denounce the treaty of Paris. Boker, the U. S. minister, entered a strong and spirited protest against the violation of the missionaries' house, and reminded the Porte that his government was always quick and energetic to defend the rights of its subjects; the Sultan has promised that full redress should be given for the proceeding.

HAVANA, 2.—The police, assisted by a force of volunteers, drove the gold brokers off the streets to day.

ROME, 2.—The Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted a motion for the immediate consideration of the subject of Garibaldi's pension.

COBOLG, Ont., 2.—The schooner *Star* was lost on Tuesday night; all hands are reported lost.

MONTREAL, 2.—A number of French Canadian physicians here have formed an anti-compulsory vaccination league.

LONDON, 3.—The Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns, has removed the name of Dr. Kenealy from the list of Queen's counsel.

The *Daily News* from Berlin, says it is reported that Great Britain has formally and finally refused to take part in the international law conference which Russia proposed to reopen at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, 1.—News has been received here of the illness of the Czar of Russia; it is rumored that he is insane.

RIO JANEIRO, 1.—Advices from Buenos Ayres report that a battle was fought on the 25th of November, near Lavonde, between the government troops and the insurgents, the former commanded by General Arras, the latter by General Mitre. The engagement was severe, lasting three hours and closing without decided result. Four hundred government troops were killed and wounded; the loss of the insurgents is unknown. Col. Bolzas, of the government army, was wounded.

LONDON, 4.—Twenty rifles and bayonets, with ammunition, have been seized in Cork, and one man arrested.

Five fresh cases of smallpox are reported in a Liverpool workhouse among the steerage passengers of the steamer *Abbotsford*.

ROME, 4.—The Pope has absolutely refused to recommend the bishops imprisoned in Brazil to resign their sees, as a measure for the reconciliation of their differences with the government.

HAVANA, 4.—The Spanish coasting steamer *Tomas Brooks*, from Santiago de Cuba for Guantanamo, struck yesterday morning on Morillo, near Guantanamo, and sank immediately; about thirty lives were lost.

BUENOS AYRES, 4.—It is officially announced that General Mitre, having been defeated, and finding himself closely pursued by the government forces, proposed terms of capitulation, which were rejected, and he finally surrendered unconditionally with his army, and peace has been restored. In the province of Buenos Ayres the government troops are in pursuit of Arredondo, whose advanced guard has been defeated.

ST. PETERSBURG, 5.—The Russian government has sent notes to the various powers, inviting them to participate in the conference to be held here, to resume the discussion of the question submitted to the conference lately held at Brussels.

ROME, 6.—It is feared that the Tiber will overflow, as its waters are rising.

LONDON, 6.—The ship joiners and carpenters on the Clyde have resolved not to submit to the proposed reduction of wages.

SANTANDER, 6.—The republican General Salamanca, at Bilbao, is making a diversion upon Orduna, while General Loma is operating at the same time in Guipuzcoa. The object of these movements is to weaken the lines of the Carlist Genl. Mendiere, in Navarre, which now prevent the revictualing of Pampeluna. Opposed to Salamanca is the Carlist General Magroviño, and General Egaus conducts defensive operations against the republican General Loma. Five thousand men under the latter have landed at San Sebastian.

—Thirty cases of goods from Hong Kong, the property of Parson Newman, were placed in the seizure room of the New York custom house, on Saturday.

—For synopsis of annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury see to-day's telegrams.

Correspondence.

General Progress.

WILLARD, Box Elder Co.,
Dec. 2, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Our beautifully situated and peaceful village, or the inhabitants thereof, after a busy season of ploughing and sowing, reaping, harvesting, garnering, and building, are now turning their attention to the cause of mental improvement. Our Sabbath and day schools are in a very favorable condition, the public meetings are well attended, the Literary Institute flourishing of course, as ladies are admitted as members—what could flourish without their gentle influence? Our people are identified with the co-operative movement in Brigham City, and our co-operative store, under the able management of John T. Thain, is in a thriving condition notwithstanding the scarcity of greenbacks.

We have been visited by traveling catchpennies, but the taste of the people does not incline that way. What we need is visits from those who are traveling to impart and receive food for reflection; any such will find a friend in Bishop G. W. Ward and his associates.

Being situated on the line of travel of the U. N. R. R., we have many privileges not heretofore enjoyed, and the scientist, the lecturer, or the searcher for mineral wealth might find something worth his staying for one day in our schools, meetings, or mountains.

Mining is not neglected, as Messrs. Harding and Barker have been working extensively in the iron mine during the past season, and they now have thousands of tons of ore, ready to ship, and to order, within one mile of the U. N. R. R. track.

The health of the people is good, and last but not least a good spirit bears rule, and prosperity smiles with a benign influence over our peaceful abodes.

C. W.

Farmers' and Gardeners' Club—United Order.

RICHFIELD, SEVIER Co.,
Nov. 29th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Although all who have visited our settlement of late have testified of it as one of the most thriving towns in Utah, yet, we would hardly have realized it so well, had it not been for a little exhibition we had here a few days ago, at the annual election for our Farmers' and Gardeners' Club. The roots and vegetables exhibited there exceeded anything I have ever seen, at any fair, both in size and beauty. Some English kidney potatoes, imported from Canada, by Bro. Wm. H. Segmiller, and raised here by G. T. Wilson, were very fine.

Bros. G. T. Wilson, Wm. Thompson and Michael Jensen's cabbages and different kinds of roots were especially praised. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows—for President, G. T. Wilson; Vice-President, Wm. Thompson; Directors, J. A. Helstrom, Gottlieb Ence, and — Hertzfogel; Home and Corresponding Secretary, C. I. Kemp; Treasurer, Wm. Ogden. It was considered by Bp. A. K. Thurber, and Wm. Segmiller and other men of experience, that where the red sandstone soil is, it exceeds anything else in fruitfulness, both for vegetables and grain.

The U. O. is going along under the new organization most excellently, and new additions to our strength are continually arriving from the North and from the South. We bid them welcome, and as many more as desire to come. Here is plenty of room for all who desire to serve God, and think more of building up his kingdom than of making money.

CHR. I. KEMPE.

Singular Case of Human Petrification in Minnesota.

A well-authenticated and rather astonishing case of petrification of a human body, says the *St. Paul Press*, has recently been reported to the writer, but names and localities are omitted in deference to the wishes of relatives of the deceased lady whose remains furnish the phenomenon herein alluded to. The circumstances of the case are substantially as follows: A young

lady residing in the southern portion of the State died about eleven years ago and was buried—the body remaining undisturbed until a few days ago, when her husband and friends deemed it expedient to remove it to another burial-place. Workmen were employed to disinter the coffin inclosing the body, and in due time they had uncovered the coffin, but, on attempting to lift it to the surface, were surprised to observe that it was of extraordinary weight. Subsequently investigations revealed the fact that the body, instead of showing the decay which is presumed to be the lot of all humanity, had actually been petrified during the eleven years intervening between its burial and disinterment—the body and features retaining their bony outlines, but completely solidified or turned into stone. The case is an unusual and interesting one, but the friends of the lady, some of whom are now residents of St. Paul, for good and sufficient reasons dislike to have the name given to the public unless some good and useful purpose can be subserved thereby.

OBITUARY.

Elder PHINEHAS RICHARDS, son of Joseph and Rhoda Howe Richards, was born in the town of Framingham, County of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, on the 15th day of November, A.D. 1788. He lived with and near his parents in Framingham and Hopkinton, an adjoining town, until 1811, when he migrated westward to Richmond, in Berkshire County, of the same State, where, in the war of 1812, he was enrolled in the Massachusetts militia, and marched to Boston in defence of his country, and was soon promoted to the Colonel's staff, with the rank of Sergeant Major. On receiving his discharge he returned to his parents and with them to Berkshire, where, on the 24th day of February, 1818, he married Wealthy Dewey, and located in Richmond, where he followed his vocation of cabinet maker, joiner and carpenter, and there reared his family of children, who are now in Utah, except George S., who was killed by the mob at Haun's Mill, Mo., and Joseph W., who died at Fort Pueblo while on the march of the Mormon Battalion. He held the office of Coroner for the county seventeen years, and meantime served as Constable of the town.

During the early missions of the Twelve and other Elders to the Eastern States, Presidents Brigham and Joseph Young visited their kindred in Richmond, and left their testimony of the Gospel restored, with a copy of the Book of Mormon, which produced such conviction that he was led to visit Kirtland and satisfy himself whether these things were so. Accordingly, on June 13, 1837, he was baptized by President Brigham Young, and confirmed soon after by President Hyrum Smith, and on the 27th day of July was ordained an Elder by Elders Beaman, Morton and Hedlock, the Presidents of that Quorum.

On the 3rd day of September following he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as a High Councillor in that State of Zion, by Presidents Joseph Smith, jun., Joseph Smith, sen., and Sidney Rigdon. During 1838, and until his emigration with his family from Berkshire to Nauvoo, in 1843, he traveled and preached the Gospel, building up branches of the Church in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, of whom many active members are now to be found in various parts of this Territory, the fruits of his labors in these years.

On arriving at Nauvoo he was not long left to private pursuits, but as elected City Councillor and High Councillor, and was associated with various enterprises, having for their object the building up of that city and its surroundings, until May of 1846, having received the ordinances of the Everlasting Covenant in the Temple, he crossed the Mississippi in the general exodus of the Saints, and made his way westward with the exiled throng, spending the winter of 1846-47 in Council Bluffs, and Winter Quarters on Indian lands, where he also spent 1847, and until July, 1848, when he left in company with his brother Willard and a part of his family, arriving on the old Fort site in Salt Lake City, on the 10th day of October following.

At the re-organization of the Church in Utah, in February 1849, he was again appointed High Councillor, and was Senator in the Provisional Government of Deseret, and for several years a Representative, and afterwards Chaplain of the House in the Territorial Legislature.

In settling San Pe County, he was one of the first to locate there, and after a time returned to his home in the 14th Ward of this City, where for a number of years he officiated as Councillor to the Bishop of the Ward, and there died at his residence on the 25th day of November, 1874, aged 86 years and nine days.

During his residence of a year and a half with his son in Ogden he realized the great wish of his latter years, in being ordained a Patriarch under the hands of the Presidency and Twelve, on the 17th day of May, 1873. The leisure of his feeble days caused him frequently to express regret that he could not be more actively useful in advancing the cause of our Redeemer's kingdom on the earth, to which every effort and desire seemed to be devoted. He fell asleep without a struggle or a groan, in the bright hope of those rewards which are promised the righteous.—COM.

DIED.

At Paradise, Nov. 24, of liver complaint, JOHN OLDHAM, aged 61 years.

Deceased joined the Church in Bury, Lancashire, March 6th, 1855; emigrated to Utah, May 21st, 1864; was ordained a high priest Nov. 6th, 1866. For many years he was superintendent of the Sabbath School. He was a faithful Saint, and died beloved by all.—COM.

Millennial Star, please copy.