

above Peterson, Morgan city, and unless there is a change in the temperature soon the mines will be closed until spring. L. W. Tackett yesterday exhibited several large nuggets taken from the tunnel, which is now thirty feet, and says that when they ceased operations every rock seemed to serve as a cover for the gold. The claim was discovered purely by accident. Tackett has been in the habit of making annual hunting excursions in Weber canyon and side canyons, and about a month ago equipped himself for that purpose. In going up Cottonwood canyon he passed a splendid prospect, being worked by parties from Morgan city, about which very little has been said. He decided to keep a sharp lookout and a few miles further up the stream stumbled over what gives abundant promise of being one of the greatest gold fields in the country. The claims are on a gravelly bar, which is nearly 1500 feet in width and runs up against the mountain. The usual characteristics of an extensive gold field are not wanting.

A FURIOUS STORM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The stormy weather of the last few days culminated shortly before midnight last night in a furious gale, which increased in intensity until noon today. The wind then slackened somewhat but was still blowing heavily at 6 o'clock. The weather and sea are so bad that no ships left port, and there have been only one or two arrivals. Even in the sheltered bay the sea is unprecedentedly heavy. Ships were torn from their anchorages and knocked together, and those lying at the wharves were considerably damaged. There have been innumerable accidents, but so far no fatalities have been reported. The British ship Stroua and the ship Occidental fouled each other in the stream and were damaged. The ships Talisman and Manchester collided and were considerably damaged. The ship Nereus broke from anchorage and drifted against the ship Benicia and the schooner Laura Pike, and all three were seriously damaged. The Harrison street wharf was badly damaged.

Innumerable other cases of similar nature are reported. The wind was accompanied by a pelting rain, which fell steadily for twelve hours. There are indications of more wind and rain. Telegraph wires are in bad shape and most of today San Francisco was cut off from connection with the outside world.

The storm continues tonight with almost unabated fury.

Heavy rain is falling and a high wind is blowing. In addition to the damage off San Francisco and Oakland shipping suffered severely at Sausalito and Tiburon on the Marin county shore. The damage at Tiburon alone is estimated from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and probably as much more was done at Sausalito. At Tiburon the yacht Belle, valued at \$7000, was blown ashore and pounded to pieces. The yacht Duke was also wrecked as well as a number of house boats and small boats. At Sausalito the big iron steamer George W. Elder dragged her anchor and went on the rocks where she pounded a hole in her bottom. She was pulled off by a tug but is still in a

dangerous position and liable to get ashore again if the wind changes. Half a dozen big ships were soon up on the mud flats, but their position is not considered dangerous.

The gasoline launch Marion was driven under the big ferry boat Tamalpais and sunk. The yacht Nellie also ran into the Tamalpais and was badly battered. The valuable steam launch Mary McNeil was driven ashore. The Tamalpais land and water wharf was destroyed by the heavy seas. The damage to big ships on the San Francisco and Oakland sides of the bay cannot be estimated until they go on the dry dock for repairs. The big iron ships Talisman, Benicia and Nerens had their plates stove in and spars broken while in collision. Hundreds of small sail and row boats were knocked to pieces or sunk.

In San Francisco the wind did no very great harm. Some trees were blown down and chimneys toppled over. The rain also caused a few sewers to break and washed out gardens and yards. At Golden Gate Park the Casino was unroofed and the plants and shrubbery suffered some injury. The storm is general throughout northern and central California, but beyond a few buildings unroofed no damage is reported.

DEATH OF BISHOP ROBERT DAINES.

The death of our beloved Bishop Robert Daines has cast a gloom over the quiet homes of the Latter-day Saints of this place. Brother R. Daines was born at St. Cross, Suffolk, England, Aug. 3rd, 1829; died Nov. 16th, 1892, after an illness of eleven weeks, during which time he suffered severely from inflammation of the bladder. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints the 17th day of December, 1851, by Wm. Smith; married Mary Ann Barker, October, 11th, 1850, by whom he had four children, three of whom he buried in England. He emigrated with his wife to America November 1855; landed in New York January 1, 1856; lived there about one year and then buried his last child. He then moved to New Jersey, where he buried his wife on January 1, 1858. In the spring of 1859 he came on to the frontiers and after a short stay married Jemima Seamons on May 1, 1859; started across the plains July 22, 1859; drove a Church team in Feramor Little's company; arrived at Salt Lake City September 8, 1859; moved to Cache valley in the spring of 1860, and settled by a small spring where Hyde Park now stands. He then labored to make his first home. In the fall of 1861 he was called by Bishop William Hyde to labor as an acting Teacher among the people and became the president of that body of men. In 1864 he was ordained a Seventy. After the death of Bishop William Hyde, he was chosen and set apart Bishop of Hyde Park ward under the hands of Brigham Young, Jr., on May 20th, 1871. He was ordained a High Priest May 20th, 1877, and again set apart a Bishop by Apostle C. C. Rich. At the April conference, 1885, he was called to go to England on a mission and returned on the 8th of May, 1886, on account of ill health. In

the spring of 1887 he went with others to Canada and stayed on Lee's Creek about two years; returned on February 24th, 1889, and resumed his position as Bishop. This position he filled with much credit and was respected by the people, among whom he made many warm friends, who, together with a numerous family, mourn his departure.

He was the father of twenty-two children, six of whom preceded him to the spirit world. He died as he had lived, full of faith hope and charity, awaiting a glorious resurrection.

J. A. D.

HYDE PARK, Nov. 26., 1892.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.—The international monetary conference met again today. Rothschild's proposals were submitted to the conference this afternoon. They cover eleven octavo pages. Rothschild argues at great length that bimetalism in Great Britain is absolutely impossible. He suggests that the question arises whether it is not possible to extend silver generally, and by this means assist in checking the further fall in values. Rothschild said he did not claim that his proposals would prove a final solution of the question, but they would prove palliative.

Summed up, his proposals are that American countries continue the purchase of silver, and European powers buy an amount equal to £5,000,000 sterling every year for five years at 43d. If silver should rise above that price, purchases are to be moderately suspended. The Portuguese delegates have been instructed by their government to act in harmony with the British representatives. It is stated that Rothschild proposes to raise the legal tender of silver in England from two pounds to five. Great importance attaches to the proposal, as it means that English £5 notes will be payable in silver.

Rothschild said, in part, that he felt that a gold standard in England was the only possible one, and that if they considered that her whole commerce and a large part of that of other countries was carried on by bills of exchange on London, which were naturally payable in gold, it must be admitted that the world generally transacts business on a gold basis and that a double standard, with the exception of a very modified form, does not exist even in those countries professing to pay in either metal. Whatever international agreement may be made, or whatever ratio is chosen, gold alone will always be the favorable medium of settling large debts or making remittances. Germany's action in 1873 and the action of Italy, Austria and Russia in amassing gold is conclusive proof of the appreciation of great European countries of the advantage of a gold standard. Apart from other considerations it seemed to him that a universal arrangement of the currency question was impossible, as the wealth and sources of expenditures of no two countries are alike. It would be impossible to carry on the trade of the world on a sound basis if the debtor was allowed the option of paying in whatever currency suited him.

Rothschild thought some such arrangement as he proposed would give