

ence is at work to effect his removal, and with him all his present colleagues. This will give place to a new ministerial combination. As soon as the Carlist revolution is suppressed Marshal Serrano will return to Madrid and choose the members of the new cabinet, of which he will be minister and president.

LONDON.—The *Post* this morning confirms the rumor current yesterday that negotiations between the United States and England relative to indirect claims had been broken off, and states positively that the British government has withdrawn from the arbitration provided for by the treaty of Washington.

MADRID.—The government officially announces that the Carlists, in large numbers, are surrendering to the loyal forces.

CAMARGA, Mexico, 8.—Irevivo, with his entire force, left here this morning for the interior, abandoning the line of the Rio Grande, he moves towards Lineras, for the purpose of opposing Correla, who is coming hither to operate with Cerrallos, from Matamoras. Aguerre and staff have joined Treviva. He received a dispatch before starting that Diz was in Galisco rapidly organizing his forces. Guerra reports officially that Racha has suffered a terrible blow through his battalions having pronounced in the mountains of Durango, killing their chiefs and capturing a large quantity of provisions and munitions belonging to the government.

PARIS, 11.—The commission on capitulations are unable to adjudicate on the capitulation of Paris. They think, however, that great responsibility rests on Jules Favre, minister of foreign affairs, and exculpate Trochu and Vinoy from blame.

OTTAWA, Ont., 11.—In the house debate on the Washington treaty, Galt said England should not weaken in the controversy, by the refusal of Canada to consent to that portion of the treaty submitted to the Dominion. He argued that peace with the United States was a necessity to England, and believed every concession to the United States was a step towards annexation. He favored the independence of Canada, and thought the position of the Dominion was one of weakness to England.

LONDON, 12.—The *Observer* says communications have been passing between the cabinets of Washington and London the past week. The government of the U. S. has assumed no definite position of a favorable character. There is ground for the hope, however, that President Grant may recommend and the Senate approve a modification of the treaty of Washington. The course of the British government before parliament to-morrow depends on the reply of the Washington cabinet. Public opinion in England is that the U. S. will close negotiations for settlement.

PARIS, 11.—The specie in the banks of France has increased to 4,000,000 francs.

The commission on capitulations are unable to adjudicate on the capitulation of Paris. They think, however, that great responsibility rests on Jules Favre, minister of foreign affairs, and exculpate Trochu and Vinoy from blame.

PARIS, 12.—Gambetta, replying to an address of a deputation from Alsace and Lorraine, said, France must not speak of revenge. He advised the adoption, as watchwords, of patience and labor. True to a policy of which these were symbols, France would obtain satisfaction without resort to the sword.

MADRID, 12.—The annual budget has been published. It shows an excess over expenditures of six hundred and fourteen francs. The budget proposes to tax railway fares 10 per cent and increase the tax on landed property 10 per cent.

Serrano will have the main portion of his forces concentrated at Biscay tomorrow.

BRUSSELS, 12.—The bank of Belgium has raised the rate of discount to five per cent.

LONDON, Monday morning.—The *Times* and other London papers this morning are of the opinion that the announcement of Friday that negotiations between Britain and the United States in regard to the indirect claims had been broken off was premature. The *Times* says positively that all will yet be righted. It maintains that the American government has agreed in principle to withdraw the claims for indirect damages and advises forbearance on the part of both houses of Parliament.

LONDON.—The papers generally, in articles upon the American presidential question, assert that the re-election of

Grant is doubtful if he persists in keeping the claims of indirect damages before the Geneva tribunal.

The Utah Blunder.

The disgrace of the United States prosecutions of the Mormons came through a plain disregard of law by Judge McKean, in which he was encouraged by the administration, upon the principle that all means are justifiable to crush polygamy. We freely expressed our opinion at the time they were clearly illegal, but Gen. Grant was encouraged to proceed by a hue and cry of flunkey journals that any scruples about the law in such a matter was because of sympathy for polygamy. Now we have the outcome in the decision of the Supreme Court making all these prosecutions illegal. And the principles of law are so plainly set forth that we suppose no one will assume to say that the Court has erred.

Of course there was great rejoicing among the Mormons at this decision; but they are sagacious and well disciplined people, and it is wholly improbable that they committed the violent acts which the Gentile news man telegraphed from there.

The legal point is in the main this: Under the organic law the United States Court for Utah sits part of the time as a United States Court, administering United States laws, and part of the time as a territorial court, administering territorial laws. * * *

Judge McKean thought the United States law against polygamy insufficient for his purpose; therefore he chose a Mormon territorial law against lewd and lascivious cohabitation. But as there was no likelihood of getting a jury under the territorial law to find a man guilty of lewd and lascivious conduct for having a plurality of wives, he proceeded to cross the United States Court with the territorial court so as to have juries selected under United States law by the United States Marshal, to administer a criminal law taken from the territorial code, which was passed by the Mormons themselves, and was never thought to forbid plural marriage.

Judge McKean proceeded as if he was set entirely above the law. The United States Attorney for the district refused to go with him in this course, and resigned. Judge McKean appointed another and went forward. Then George C. Bates was duly appointed. He is a man of high-minded and chivalrous character. Of course he could not take part in this illegal persecution. He presented the case at Washington, and was sustained at first. Then Judge McKean presented his side and Bates was asked to resign. He took a stand on the legality of his course and refused. The remains of the tenure-of-office act made it necessary that reasons should be given for his removal. Now that the Supreme Court has sustained him, these reasons can not be given. Therefore the United States Court for Utah is in a state of conflict, and is disgraced in the eyes of the inhabitants.

By thus disregarding all law in mixing up the jurisdiction of the courts, and by wresting a Territorial statute and the American language from its meaning and intent, Judge McKean organized a court to convict, and fancied he was going to distinguish himself as the great Mormon persecutor. But this touch of law collapsed his bubble, and thus the United States Court in Utah was brought to disgrace. Now, Judge McKean should be got rid of as soon as possible, and a court formed that will set a law abiding example to offenders against the law. * * *

In the general view it will not do to regard all in Utah who are not Mormons as pure minded people, anxious to relieve the national character from this reproach. There is not in the world a more reckless class than the adventurers and outlaws that are drawn to the mining regions of the far West. What they chiefly want is to plunder the Mormon country. It is not polygamy that offends them, but the strictness of that hierarchal despotism against dram selling and prostitution. One of Judge McKean's reforms was to decide illegal a very stringent Mormon prohibitory liquor law, and to give judgment against the officer who executed it in the sum claimed for the liquor destroyed.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

Victoria Woodhull says: "We have had Man-itarianism long enough: We want in its stead a little humanitarianism."

Preparations for War.

Warlike preparations, which may or may not turn out to be preparations for war, continue to be made in France and Germany. M. Thiers, though a civilian, appears to have some idea of that setting a squadron in the field of which, on Iago's showing, Cassio was very ignorant. Besides providing France with an army of 1,250,000 men, and making military service as compulsory to Frenchmen as it is to Germans, he is increasing the field artillery from 1,500 to 2,700 guns. Moreover, the new French canon *de sept kilos* is stated to be an excellent weapon, described as a cast-steel breech-loader, and heavier than the Prussian six-pounder. Five hundred of these guns have been made, and, by this time next year, the full complement is to be complete. To correspond with this development of field ordnance, the Germans are about adopting a new gun with an "incipient" force of 1,700 feet. But it is declared that this new German piece is of the *canard* species, and that the new French seven-pounder breech-loader is made, not of steel, but of bronze, and is lighter than the Prussian six-pounder. The latest proposal, said to find favor in President Thiers' non-military eyes, is to convert the present French muzzle-loading bronze guns into muzzle-loading steel-lined guns, which, it is calculated, will enable higher charges to be made in future in conjunction with a decrease in the calibre of the existing guns. Great preparations are evidently being made in Germany and France. It is said that England also is on the alert, for torpedoes are engaging attention at Woolwich, the trials being secret and for the most part made at night. In connection with this aggressive study, attention is devoted to the protection of ships against the action of torpedoes. The casting and boring of cannon also proceeds, though slowly; for the War office authorities have agreed to differ as to the description of guns to be used. England's great deficiency is in field-pieces, of which, at the beginning of 1872, she had only 180, or about one-tenth of the number possessed by France.—*Philadelphia Press*.

The Rothschilds.

The undulations and changes which the present age exhibits in the political and religious world, have counterparts in the financial world. The famous house of Rothschild, so long celebrated as the richest and most powerful of European banking houses, seems to have fallen from its high estate, and no longer rules supreme in financial circles. Time was when the anti-breakfast indisposition of the haughty Hebrew baron caused every banker of Europe to tremble. Now, the old, historic house, the industry, perseverance and vigilance of whose founders have edified school-boys innumerable in both hemispheres, has lost its pre-dominance, and takes a second rank among financial institutions.

It is a matter of some satisfaction to know that the old house has lost its ascendancy not so much by reason of any fault or insufficiency of its own, as by the inauguration of new financial measures and expedients. The loss of power and control is relative rather than absolute. Its wealth has increased after the ratio well-established, by which vast sums of money and control of capital always increase. The growth of other agencies greater than theirs has accomplished the ruin of that ascendancy which made the Rothschild's princes among financiers.

The most prominent, if not the chief, cause of the decadence of this house, is the success of those organizations known in Germany as credit institutions, and to whose establishment the Rothschilds were at first hostile. Ten years ago the old house, to which the whole financial world was tributary, haughtily declined any connection with the new institutions, except to use them for the purpose of extending its own predominance. Now, at Vienna and Berlin, the branches of the house of Rothschild have placed a large portion of their funds in the hands of these associations, and are glad to be assigned a portion of their great enterprises. A German paper affirms that at the present time the Discount Association of Berlin is to the house of Rothschild as Prussia is to Baden.

Aside from the remarkable growth of the knowledge of the science of wealth, among European bankers an obvious inference from this state of things is that financial skill cannot be transmitted, like its results, to posterity.—*Chicago Post*.

A gentleman whose daughter had married a man by the name of Price, was congratulated by one of his friends, who remarked:

"I am glad to see that you have got your Price for your daughter."

An old toper, being asked one day why he persisted in drinking, replied: "Dry makes me drink, drink makes me drunk, and drunk makes me dry again."

The explanation was considered quite sufficient.

A gentleman recently married in Chicago presented his bride at the wedding with the original transcript of one of the first dispatches ever sent over the first telegraph line, from Baltimore to Washington. It was the announcement to the lady's grandmother of her birth and read, "Only a girl."

From the Red River country a German writes to the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* that, on the banks of the various streams of that region, German settlements are springing up like mushrooms from the earth. Flourishing farms now cover the ground but lately a wilderness.

"Mamma," said five year old Nellie, "they sang 'I want to be an angel' in Sunday School to-day, and I sang with them."

"Well, Nellie!" exclaimed mamma, "could you keep time with the rest?"

"Oh, yes, indeed; I kept ahead of them most of the way."

A New Haven physician has discovered a successful way of silencing the clamors of his landlord. When that grasping personage calls for the payment of his rent, the doctor quietly shows him a skeleton in an inner room and tells him: "That man came here just two weeks ago with a bill." This is regarded as equivalent to a settlement in full.

If God should put suddenly into money, or its representative, the power to return to its rightful owner, there is not a bank or a safety deposit that would not have its sides blown out; and parchments would rip, and gold would shoot, and mortgages would rend, and beggars would get horses, and stock gamblers would go to the alms house.—*Rev. T. Talmage*.

The English critic, Rev. H. R. Haweis, regards the opera as "an unmixed evil," "musically and ethically," pronouncing it the most irrational and un-intellectual form of music. The music of string quartets, in his opinion is the most intellectual, and he seems to reverence the violin above all other instruments. The piano-forte in a quartet is, he says, a sort of wasp in a beehive, a cuckoo in a hedge-sparrow's nest.

The Chicago Relief Association has built 8,000 houses for those rendered destitute by the fire, at a cost of \$125 each, furnished. They are from 12 by 16 to 20 by 16 on the ground, are built of strong materials, such as 2 by 6 joists, 2 by 4 studding, planed and matched floor, walls of inch boards battened, and are lined with thick felt paper. Each house has two panel doors, three windows, a double iron chimney, and a partition. The furniture consists of cooking stove and utensils, several chairs, table, bedstead, bedding, and sufficient crockery for a family. Here is a comfortable outfit for a moderate sum for a family commencing life in a Western homestead.

Tea-growing in Georgia.—An East Indian tea expert, Wm. G. Howard, has been successfully experimenting in Georgia. He plucked from one tea-plant twelve ounces of green leaf, which next day he made into three ounces of tea. This yield, he says, is far ahead of that usual in India, where 500 pounds is a fair season's yield from an acre. At the rate of yield in Georgia, he would procure 458 pounds at a single picking, and supposing he could get ten pickings—one every 20 days—the gross would amount to 4,580 pounds. The quality is said to be equal to the best.

If you desire Rosy Cheeks and a complexion fair and free from Pimples and Blisters, purify your blood by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose. \$28 w15

WANTED.

Several copies of the first American Edition of the Book of Mormon, published in Palmyra N. Y., in 1830, for which I will exchange new copies of the latest edition.

GEO. A. SMITH,
Historian's Office, Salt Lake City.