

phreys, in his annual report, asks for the following among other appropriations for the Pacific coast, for the year ending June, 1875: for a fort at Fort Point, \$50,000; a fort at Lime Point, \$50,000; and for a fort at Alcatraz Island, \$50,000. No appropriations are asked for batteries at San Jose and Angel Island, for the fort at San Diego or for the removal of the Rincon rock. An appropriation of \$20,000 is asked for the defense at the mouth of the Columbia River.

The public debt statement shows a reduction of \$681,434 during October. The currency balance on hand is \$16,396,777.

GALLON, Ohio, 2.—Another attempt to destroy Gallon by fire was made on Saturday night. One fire occurred at 10 o'clock, the work of incendiaries, but the flames were subdued before more than one building was destroyed. Others were fired earlier in the evening, but were discovered in time and extinguished. The night police force has been largely increased, and a high state of excitement prevails.

CHICAGO, 2.
The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says that enough is now known of the character of the annual estimates, to show that they will be more than \$10,000,000 less than for last year; the estimates both for the public works, under the engineer bureau, and those under the treasury are very much reduced. The cost of the navy remains about the same; and while the army, in some of its supplies, was cut below its real necessities at the last session, Sec. Belknap has regulated his estimates strictly in accordance with the law. The treasury estimates have been based exactly upon what the House gave in its last appropriation. The cost of the Indian service will not be diminished. The deficiency in the post-office department will be increased, owing to the rapid extension and added facilities of the department. As a total result, however, the reductions are, as stated, something over \$10,000,000. The report of General Humphreys, Chief Engineer, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. Work in all directions during the past season has progressed finely upon the rivers and harbors, and upon the fortifications, much heavy work, which has been in progress for several years back, is nearly completed, and the estimates are, in consequence, very materially reduced.

NEW ORLEANS, 2.—The election is progressing quietly; up to this hour—one p.m.—no disturbance of any kind has been reported. Persons fraudulently registered are challenged by either party, and not allowed to vote. Many negroes vote the conservative tickets. Dispatches from Franklin and New Iberia say that everything is quiet, and in the latter parish the negroes are reported to be voting strongly with the whites.

SHREVEPORT, 2.—Up to this time everything is peaceable here.

CINCINNATI, 2.—The charcoal in the stock house of the Vesuvius furnace, at Ironton, Ohio, was burned on Saturday; loss \$10,000.

The citizens of Russell, Ky., were working strenuously on Saturday to preserve their town from destruction, which was threatened by forest fires, which were burning for 30 miles in that vicinity.

FORTRESS Monroe, 2.—No rain has fallen in the lower peninsular counties for more than a month, and vegetation is suffering. A large fire is raging in the Great Dismal Swamp.

FOREIGN.

NICE, 29.—Ex-President Thiers arrived here to-day; a great demonstration was made in his honor.

BERLIN, 29.—The trial of Kullman for the attempted murder of Bismarck, began at Wurzburg to-day; the prisoner admitted his guilt.

The session of the Reichstag was opened to-day by the Emperor in person. The speech from the throne enumerates comprehensive measures to bring about uniformity in judicial procedures. The attainment of this end, the Emperor says, will confer on the fatherland a boon long enjoyed by other countries. Steps have also been taken to secure a kindred uniformity of civil rights. It is true that years will elapse before these reforms can be accomplished, but the Emperor rejoices to be able, to-day, to express the conviction that the hopes of the government and country will be realized in a not too distant

future. Legislation in regard to the military system of the Empire will be completed by bills dealing with the land-sturm and the apportionment of contributions among the various States for the maintenance of the army in peace. The general rise in prices renders the sums of money heretofore granted insufficient to meet the ordinary expense of the army, and to provide for the improved arms, etc., demanded by the advance of military science. The budget of 1875 will show the necessary increase of contributions for this and other branches allied to it. The government agree that the existing power as to the circulation of paper currency is only limited by the demands of public interest with the maintenance of a metallic currency. Bills regulating the issue thereof will be presented. Projects of law, making civil marriages obligatory and introducing civil registration throughout the empire, will also be submitted. The Emperor continues—"Your co-operation is now for the first time invited to institute a budget for Alsace and Lorraine. You will here have an opportunity to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the resources, requirements and institutions of those provinces than was hitherto possible under the old system of yearly administrative reports, and you will show our compatriots of the upper Rhine, that most ancient of German territory, that their interest is that of the whole nation. Thanks to the Berne postal convention, and the good will of the states represented in the Congress, it has been found possible to establish a postal union, which promises facilities before unknown for developing intellectual and commercial intercourse between the nations. My relations with foreign powers are pacific and amicable, and the tried friendship which unites me with the rulers of powerful empires affords a guarantee for the continuance of peace, in which I may claim your entire confidence. Any temptation to employ the united power of the empire otherwise than for defence is far from my mind. This very power enables the government to meet with silence unjust suspicions in regard to its policy. Should the malevolence of party passions, whence these suspicions spring, seek the form of acts, you have only to take your stand against it, when I know the whole nation and its Prince will be ready, at any time, to defend it with the whole power and honor of the empire." The speech was received at the close with deafening applause.

About 200 deputies were in their seats. The Crown Prince Frederick William, his uncle, Prince Charles, and his cousin, Prince Frederick Charles, were present. Bancroft Davis, minister from the U. S., occupied a seat in the diplomatic gallery. Bismarck presented the Emperor's speech. The passage relating to Alsace and Lorraine and the final paragraph were applauded with special enthusiasm. The Reichstag will choose a president on Saturday.

LONDON, 29.—Captain Tyler, in a reply to a letter from a director of the Erie railway company, states that, in his opinion, the working expenses of the road ought not to exceed sixty-six per cent of the gross earnings.

John Laird, the well known ship builder, died to-day.

MADRID, 29.—The Carlist officer, Lozano is to be tried by court martial.

It is stated that Don Alphonso has ordered the destruction of trains and the shooting of railway officials.

BERLIN, 30.—The Kullman trial was resumed to-day. The judge in summing up the testimony as to the mental condition of the prisoner, said he was only partially accountable for his acts at the time of the attempted assassination. Kullman was found guilty as charged in the indictment, and sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years in the house of correction, to ten years suspension of his civil rights, and to remain under police surveillance for life.

The trial proper of the Count Von Arnim will begin within two weeks.

VIENNA, 30.—The Prince of Montenegro recently sent a dispatch to the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, asking for an investigation into the recent conflicts between Christians and Turks; the ambassador replied that the Grand Vizier had promised that justice should be done, and that the dip-

lomatic body would confine itself at present to watching the course of events.

LISBON, 30.—Mail advices from Buenos Ayres state that the Congress of the Argentine Confederation has declared the republic in a state of seige, and voted the money necessary to crush the insurrection. A number of newspapers have been suppressed, and the editors have fled or been imprisoned. The President of the Republic says he can muster and equip 20,000 men immediately.

DUBLIN, 30.—Cardinal Cullen and the entire Catholic episcopate have issued pastoral letters, denouncing the late address of professor Tyndall at Belfast, before the British Association, as a revival of Paganism.

LONDON, 31.—A dispatch to the *London Times* says the governor of Syria has been ordered to suppress all the protestant schools in his province.

There are 1,500 persons sick with typhoid fever at Darwin, in the county of Lancaster, more than one-sixteenth of the entire population.

HALIFAX, 31.—Brown accepts Sadler's challenge, and will row five miles with him for five thousand; the race is to be here or at Springfield.

NAPLES, 1.—The municipality of Naples propose to tender General Garibaldi an annuity of \$8,000.

BERLIN, 1.—The Reichstag organized yesterday by electing Forckenbeck, president, and Stauffenberg and Haenel, vice presidents.

MADRID, 1.—It is asserted that several leading Carlists waited on Don Carlos at Tolosa, and represented to him that it is useless to continue the war.

LONDON, 2.—The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the difficulties in the way of the foreign powers who seek to make commercial treaties with Roumania, independently of the Porte, continue. The Turkish ambassadors at St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna have been instructed that the treaty of Paris must be maintained, and should it be violated in this case the signatory powers will be appealed to; if, however, Roumania, will submit the question to the Porte a satisfactory promise is probable.

EDITORIALS.

ONLY A TWELVEMONTHS' MARGIN.

It has been telegraphed East and West that one reason why indictments for offences against what is known as the polygamy law of 1832 are few is because of the operation of the United States law of limitation, which, as everybody knows, affects the prosecution of offences against the United States laws.

If we are correctly informed, the United States law of limitation limits prosecution for treason or other capital crime, except murder, and also except forgery, to three clear years next after the commission of the crime, and for offences not capital to two years, unless the party accused flees from justice in that time.

Capital crimes are crimes punishable with death. By the laws of the United States these crimes are treason, murder, arson, rape, piracy, robbery of the mail with jeopardy to the life of the person who has charge thereof, rescue of a person convicted of a capital crime when going to execution, burning a vessel of war, and corruptly casting away or destroying a vessel belonging to private owners, also aggravated military offences. Forgery is not a capital offence in the United States.

Offences against the said law of 1832, therefore, come under the two years term of limitation. If prosecutions under that law are not commenced within that lawful period, they cannot be brought at all.

On the score of gallantry, however, that term may reasonably be expected to be reduced by the first half, leaving only the last twelve months for prosecution, when the intention to prosecute exists. We say on the score of gallantry, and we mean it. Moses gave to the Israelites a law that a newly married man should not be required to

go out to war for twelve months after taking a wife, but during that time he must be left at liberty to stay at home and comfort the wife that he had taken. Now it can hardly be presumed that the officers of this enlightened republic of the United States would be less gallant, less considerate, or more harsh and cruel than Moses and the Mosaic law. How could we concede the palm of gallantry to the lawgiver of old Israel in the "barbaric Orient" more than three thousand years ago! The American eagle would never stop screaming and flapping his wings in pure indignation if we were to do anything of the kind. Therefore we are impelled to presume that U. S. officials would not dream of instituting prosecution for polygamy during the first twelve months after the marriage. What Christian or civilized officer could think of so ungallantly, rudely, and indelicately dampening a poor girl's nuptial joy or disturbing her connubial peace for the first twelve months? The thing would be preposterous, worse than heathen, little short of diabolical. All the women would cry shame on it. This consequently narrows down the margin of time for possible prosecution to twelve months, and twelve months' hazard for the sake of the wife of one's bosom is a very little thing.

ONE OF THE CAUSES.—An eastern republican journal, commenting upon the October election revelations, and concluding that "a democratic House of Representatives is among the probabilities," explains things by saying that "the administration of President Grant has not given entire satisfaction."

An exchange says that no administration ever did give "entire satisfaction," but that the meaning of the above phrase concerning the administration of President Grant is that it has fallen a long way short of giving entire satisfaction, which is undoubtedly the case.

HE DECLINES.—An exchange says, "Clarkson N. Potter, one of the ablest democrats in the State of New York, declines being a candidate for re-election in his district; not that he could not be returned, but personal reasons demand that he shall for the present go out of public life."

KING KALAKAUA COMING TO AMERICA.—King Kalakaua and suite, it is reported, are about to leave the Sandwich Islands, on a visit to the United States, including Washington. His object appears to be to see the country and the people, and negotiate a loan and a reciprocity treaty.

THE POLAND OF TO-DAY.—Luke Poland's life is at present uneventful. He is writing a volume entitled "The Mistake of a Lifetime," but occasionally drops his pen to drive a pig out of the garden, or wallops a neighbor's boy for getting too close to his pear trees. Sometimes strangers come to the gate and want to know if "Old Gag Law" lives there, but when they see Luke coming round the corner of the house with a shot-gun in his hand, they "move on" quite rapidly without ever turning back to press the question. — *Brooklyn Argus.*

DANISH EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—A "Gangers' Emigrant Aid Society" has recently been established in California, with officers in San Francisco. The society proposes to confine its operations chiefly to Denmark, the Danes being considered as among the most valuable class of emigrants, being sober, industrious, staying where they are dropped, not extravagant in their expectations, and making steady, law-abiding citizens. The people of Wisconsin, Minnesota and neighboring States obtain Danish emigrants at \$15 per head, but they are expected to cost the California farmers \$50 per head.

Nevertheless, even at the latter price, it is thought that Danish emigrants will furnish labor material preferable to either the Chinese

or the ordinary migratory class of white laborers now in California.

The Society will also extend aid to colonizing remote districts of the State, steps for the establishment of a colony in Santa Barbara Co. having been already taken.

MUZZLING THE SAW-MILLS.

ELSEWHERE will be seen a statement from a Colorado paper that a deputy United States marshal had seized the sawmills in that vicinity for the assigned reason that they were cutting timber from government lands. This action is characterized by the journal referred to as outrageous and oppressive, and it is charged that it will stop building operations and greatly retard the settlement and development of that region, of which there can be no doubt. It is presumed that the parties who arranged the scheme did so in the interest of some who had heavy stocks of lumber on hand and wished to sell it to good advantage. This may be so, but one thing is plain enough—the movement could not have been inaugurated in the interest of the citizens, nor in the true interest of either the government or the nation at large.

Evidences outcrop of a similar desire to cripple the development of this Territory and in the same way—by fettering the manufacture of lumber in the mountains around. In no possible way can such a policy prove beneficial to the government, in whose interest it is professedly adopted. But, if enforced, it would greatly hinder the further settlement of this region, and retard the general progress and prosperity of the community, besides inflicting heavy losses upon many individuals whose capital and business are in connection with the production of lumber.

The laws under which these proceedings are had are mostly very old ones, and their whole tenor shows that they were not intended to apply to the condition of remote settlements like these in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, where settlement must have failed entirely if the settlers had been deprived of the privilege of cutting timber from the unappropriated mountains for purposes of building, etc.

The laws in this connection were made with the express design of preserving the live oak and red cedar (not our scrub cedar and scrub oak) for U. S. naval purposes. Incidentally other timber is included, but the whole drift of the laws is to prevent the stripping of the above two kinds of timber from the easily accessible public lands in the States east of the Rocky Mountains and the great Plains, so that there may remain abundance for the use of the navy of the United States. In those portions of the Union there is no difficulty in driving right into and among the timber, and access to the sea with the cut timber for exportation to other nations is also a thing of great facility. But here, in these mountains, there is no possibility of ship timber being removed to the sea shore for exportation, and there is none worth removing if it were possible—there is neither live oak nor red cedar of the classes meant in these timber laws.

Again, most of the timber in this part of the country, grows upon the almost inaccessible mountain sides, remote from settlements, and in situations which require the expenditure of fortunes to make roads to them. If after all this has been done, government agents are to step in and forbid the people from using this timber for necessary purposes, it will be tantamount to declaring that government has determined to put a stop to the settlement and development of this part of the Union, and is determined that it shall revert to a state of barren nature. But no sensible man can think that government means anything of the kind, and no court of justice would attempt so blindly to enforce laws which were manifestly made for other localities and other conditions.

EVERYTHING in Ladies' Hair Goods at the Standard Hair Store. w88