

A New Europe.

To every reflecting mind it is manifest that Europe is undergoing a gradual but characteristic change. The present Europe is no more that of Mr. de Metternich and Lord Castlereagh, or even that of Lord Palmerston and Guizot; and still less the Europe as influenced by the Bourbons, or by the Napoleonic dynasty. It is a new Europe. Hence arises a new European concert of action, from which springs a new system of diplomacy, and which will eventually give birth to a new law of nations.

The new Europe has originated, by the slow evolution of three centuries, from the numerical, intellectual and moral progress of the races. But during these last fifteen years the change taking place on that continent has most strikingly manifested itself, even to the duller comprehension. In this connection we need only mention the dislocation of the Austrian empire (1859-1866), the fall of the small Italian thrones, Queen Isabella's expulsion (1868), the gradual disintegration of the Pope's temporal kingdom, and finally the capture of Rome by the Italian army in the same year in which the Napoleonic dynasty was overturned at Sedan by the blows of Protestant Germany.

A single glance at the thrones of Europe will show us that all the reigning houses, one excepted, are of German origin, and that all the leading ones are Protestant or schismatic. True, a few are Catholic, but they are closely and proximately connected with the others—they willingly or unwillingly gravitate in their orbit. In Germany, the Emperor William forms the central trunk of the genealogical and dynastic tree, surrounded by satellites almost all Protestant, Baden, Mecklenburg, Hesse, Saxe-Weimar, Brunswick, Wurtemberg, &c. The members of the Wittelsbach branch of Bavaria are all Catholic, and above all, Germans. Protestant Saxony, through the influence of the present reigning family, Catholic, was formerly an ally of Austria; it is now an ally of Prussia.

With the powers of Europe outside of Germany the Emperor William is related, first, to the Czar of Russia, being his maternal uncle, of the German house of Holstein-Gottorp-Oldenburg; and secondly, to the Queen of England, mother-in-law to the heir apparent of Germany, of the German and Protestant house of Hanover. Besides these, Germany is connected with several of the minor or secondary European powers. The German Lutheran house of Oldenburg reigns in Denmark; it is related to Russia and Greece. In Sweden reigns the house of Bernadotte, Lutheran, and Germanized by its alliances; in Holland, the Calvinist and German house of Nassau; finally we may mention the Catholic families arising from Protestant and German sources—the Saxe-Cobourgs of Belgium and Portugal. There is at this time in Europe but a single dynasty which is not German to any degree, that is the house of Savoy. Among the old dynasties the German house of Hapsburg is the only Catholic one; but, being stricken in its sovereign state, it is compelled, to preserve its existence, to cleave closely to Germany and Russia.

From the above it is easy to perceive the error of the French legitimists who, in order to place France *en rapport* with the new order of things in Europe, are striving to restore the traditional monarchy, under the Count de Chambord. Recent events demonstrate that the leading Protestant powers are more inclined to acknowledge a republican form of government in France than a clerical dynasty. Don Carlos and Count de Chambord, although legitimate pretenders, are both repudiated by monarchical Europe. And it is tolerably safe to say that the restoration of any kind of monarchy in France is impossible.

It is unnecessary to inquire how and when that country will again recover its political ascendancy, and its lost influence and position among the great powers. That will depend entirely on circumstances. In the mean time, as Prince Bismarck, by his antagonism to Catholicism, has been mainly instrumental in bringing about the present state of affairs in Germany and in continental Europe, the great chancellor will undoubtedly be more determined than ever to expel from Germany every agent

and element of Ultramontanism. In this he is sustained by the authority of the Emperor William, and his course is tacitly approved by Europe.

LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 27.

Weather.—Heavy falls of rain, mixed with hail, and threatening, overhanging clouds have prevailed to-day and last night.

Stormy.—There was a pretty heavy fall of rain last night. This morning the higher portions of the mountains were partially clothed in white. Winter is at the doors.

Homicide in Montana.—At Mitchell's Gulch, near Helena, Montana, Oct. 20, John Westfall fatally shot S. W. Hall, with a rifle, in a quarrel over the water in a ditch.

Sainsbury.—If Mrs. Mary I. Sainsbury, who came to this city with the last company of emigrants, will call on or write to Charles Sansom, 20th Ward Co-op. Store, Salt Lake City, she will hear of something to her advantage.

Disgraceful Conduct.—We understand that while Mr. Campbell, foreman of a gang of men employed in building the grade of the Bingham Canyon and Camp Floyd railroad, and his hands were at work in the Canyon on Monday, a number of men commenced rolling huge rocks and boulders down the side of the mountain towards the workmen, thereby endangering their lives and limbs. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of those parties, that they may be made to answer for their cowardly and evidently wantonly malicious conduct.

Emigrants on the Way.—The following dispatch was received by President Young last evening—

"NEW YORK, Oct. 26th, 1874.
"President Brigham Young—

"W. N. Fife, A. B. Taylor, Jas. Bywater and Volney King have arrived with a company of emigrants, 160 souls. They will leave to-morrow. I will leave on Monday, Nov. 2nd. All well.

"W. C. STAINES."

The company is expected to arrive in this city on or about the 4th of November.

"Another Sad Death."—Under the preceding heading, the Ogden Junction of Oct. 26 has the following—

"On Thursday last, the 22nd inst., a man named C. F. Neal arrived in this city from Laramie, put up at the Beardsley House with the intention of remaining here for a time, in order to try the effect of the climate upon his health, which had been very poor. He complained of feeling very unwell and much exhausted with his journey, but arose on Friday morning appearing much better. But on Saturday he suffered a relapse, and yesterday he died.

"He was looking for a young man, a friend, to come and nurse him during his illness, and last evening the friend arrived on the evening train from the East, only to find his expected patient a corpse.

"Deceased was about twenty-six years of age. The cause of his death is supposed to be rheumatism of the heart. The body was buried in Ogden Cemetery this afternoon."

A Filthy Practice.—At an early hour this morning a man deposited a load of filthy rubbish on the State Road, in the 8th Ward, directly in front of houses in that locality. Marshal McAllister followed him up, made him re-load the rubbish upon his wagon and haul it away to a more suitable locality. The man plead hard not to be arrested for this flagrant breach of the sanitary regulations, saying it was his first offence and that he would make it the last, and the Marshal let him go. The necessity, however, of a more strict enforcement of the ordinance relating to nuisances must be apparent to all. If people can escape by making excuses everybody guilty of a similar offense will make similar pleadings. If a person pleads "ignorance of the law, first offence, never do it again, &c.," he can scarcely plead ignorance of doing a gross personal wrong to the parties in front of whose premises the filth and rubbish are deposited. The practice of

unloading debris upon the streets is quite common, and the law should be enforced in every instance, except where permission is given, for the purpose of filling up a hollow, etc.

Justice Pyper "Mandamussed."—Last evening an alternative mandamus, issued by Judge McKean, was served upon Justice Pyper, commanding him to issue an execution in favor of Dennis J. Toohy, against J. H. Beadle, or to appear in the District Court, on the 9th day of November, and show cause why he should not be compelled to do so, by peremptory writ.

It will be remembered that, some time since, Mr. Beadle brought a suit against Mr. Toohy, before Justice Pyper, for the recovery of the amount of a note, held by the complainant against the defendant. It was the same suit in which the counsel on each side besmudged the opposing clients by dousing them unmercifully with circumstantial slops. Mr. Toohy showed that he had a claim on the other amounting to considerable over the amount sued for, and judgment was rendered in his favor for the amount of the note in question and a hundred dollars and interest and cost of suit. Mr. Beadle, gave notice of an appeal, and now Mr. Toohy claims an execution against Mr. Beadle, on the grounds that the time of taking an appeal from the Justice's to the District Court is expired and no notice of appeal had been served upon him; also that the Justice should have sent the original papers in the suit up to the District Court, whereas only copies had been sent up. Justice Pyper refused to issue the execution on the grounds that Mr. Beadle was ready to make affidavit to the effect that notice of appeal had been served on Mr. Toohy; and because it had always been the custom to send copies and not the original papers up to the higher court in cases of appeal, although attorneys differed regarding the point. This point, however, is merely technical, as the originals could be had by the court whenever desired. It appears that Mr. Beadle transmogrified himself into a deputy sheriff and took the notice of appeal to Judge Toohy's office and handed it to a person in the latter's employ, but whose head, the Judge says, is not bevelled according to Gunter, and that, probably on account of the absence of the required amount of mental pabulum he failed to make the connection with the Judge.

NEWS NOTES.

The silk factories of New Jersey employ 7,000 girls.

Kansas is believed to be the worst State in the Union just now for "tramps."

Herr Pape, who, after Mr. Lazarus, was the best clarinet player in England, died last month.

Buff and gray boots made of linen are all the rage with the Paris ladies.

It is believed there are not over two dailies in Kansas paying expenses, and not one weekly out of ten making anything more than a fair living.

Emigrants to California are disgusted with their ten days "across the continent" by rail. How would they like three months with an ox team?

Vasquez, the California bandit, in jail for murder, wants the "friends of humanity" to "eternally oblige" him by contributing cash to procure counsel for him.

The Lawrence *Journal* says: Mrs. Frank Lalage, of Chase County, gave birth to triplets a few days ago—all girls. The father fainted, and the mother is doing well.

The *National Republican* puts on a good face on learning the result when it says, "No doubt about it, this is the off year in Ohio for the republicans. We are off—badly off!"

The London *Daily News* discusses the third term and holds that "General Grant may probably be as good a candidate as any other man of third rate ability."

Feminine mobs are becoming quite the thing in England. The *Pall Mall Gazette* notices the growing tendency on the part of the humbler classes of society to express disapprobation in mob form.

There is a man in Grass Valley who rented a box in the postoffice and paid for the same promptly for

five years, and during that time he received one letter.

A sprightly youth of seventy-three years, Samuel Crag, of Belknap, sent 1000 squirrel tails to the Oregon State Fair. He had killed the pests between March and September, besides skunks, minks, and other "varmints" too numerous to mention.

Lieutenant Fitch looks like a draftsman in preacher's clothes, and Miss Minnie has the appearance of a lady's maid, whose hair needs combing.—*Burlington, Iowa, Daily.*

The German military authorities are giving attention to the protection of railways in case of invasion. One of the measures proposed is the construction of earthworks at level crossings, points of junction, &c.

The Connecticut apple crop is large, and the Hartford *Times* says, "It begins to look as if Connecticut, at least, would have an old-fashioned supply of apples and cider at Thanksgiving festivities."

French newspaper correspondents give accounts of a new line of horse cars just opened in Paris, in which every one allowed to enter will have a seat, and there are no straps to hold on to. How much behind the age is the effete civilization of France!

At a dinner recently given by a Russian lady in London the table was entirely covered with moss, and the only evidence of a white tablecloth was seen in that portion which hangs at the sides of the table. Flowers were profusely introduced, and the effect was altogether unique.

The British Museum has lately acquired, at the cost of £700, a splendid specimen of the zircon, or jacinth, one of the finest known. It is no larger than a pea, but the London *Times* says "flashes and glows with a red lustre which seems to denote the actual presence of fire and flame."

Kossuth confesses himself to have been annoyed by the recent reports of his destitution, but proudly says: "It is no discredit to a man who has held the supreme power of a kingdom, and had the absolute control of its millions of resources, that he should retire to private life with his hands empty but clean."

Emigration to the United States is apparently on the decrease. At a meeting of the commissioners of emigration in New York the other day a statement was read showing the immigration from January 1st to October 12th, for three years past. According to this statement immigration in 1872 was 238,326; in 1873, 230,247; in 1874, 120,608.

In an insurance case in Philadelphia the owner of a drug store makes a large claim, and a part of the defense is the testimony of an expert that the bottles alleged to have been broken would have covered the floor of the store four feet deep, whereas only about a half bushel of broken glass was discovered, including the shattered window glass.

It seems to be already an established fact that the Aldea process, by which watery matter is removed from fruit by pneumatic evaporation in a few hours, is going to prove a very great source of prosperity to the State. The Alden process has already created a new industry which will eventually contribute millions to enrich California.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The St. Louis *Globe*, in reference to the exaggerated accounts of journalistic remuneration, says: "The worst of such stories is that they allure into the ranks of journalism aspiring but deluded adventurers whose highest capabilities would be exhausted in guiding the fiery, untamed horse-car mule, and who might find it hard work herding grasshoppers on the plains."

Olive Logan has written a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, in which she says: "When I go to other countries I am received with respect due a woman of parts; I return to my own land, and am instantly assailed by the very evil which when I am abroad I try to deny to be the besetting sin of American journalism—the scurrility of the press."

All the girls, says Jenny June, now wear their hair combed back plain and tied in the Chinese pig tail, or old-fashioned queue, at the back. This is a revolution so complete, after the puffs, and braids, and chignons, and waterfalls, that it detracts much from their appearance en masse, and makes all women appear suddenly to have grown smaller and plainer.

Rather a singular accident oc-

curred at Warriorsmark, Pa., recently. A young man was in the act of tying his horse to a hitching post, and having passed the bridle rein through a hole in the post, slipped the first two fingers of his left hand in the loop of the strap projecting from the hole, and was about to pick up a stick to insert in the loop, when the horse jumped back and tore both fingers entirely from the hand.

A shoal of porpoises got imprisoned within the dike at Princetown, Mass., the other day, and an exciting carnage followed. The local *Journal* says: "We hear of a man getting into the bloody waters seizing a small porpoise and lifting him alive into his boat. The men became so excited that they waded waist deep in the water, and two or three were observed seated astride the nimble beauties enjoying a wet and novel ride. The massacre was general, and but few fish escaped death."

A well known short hand reporter, Mr. George Snell, died at Brighton, England, on Sept. 22. He was considered the father of his profession, and had followed it for upwards of fifty years. He was employed by the government, often at much risk to his life, to report the speeches made by various agitators at public meetings during the Irish rebellion in 1831, and he was known at that time as "The Recording Angel of the Marquis of Anglessey," a sobriquet first applied to him by O'Connell, who, on more than one occasion, shielded him from the violence of the mob.

Polygamy in Utah.

It appears that Judge McKean is about as unfit a jurist as human ingenuity could select to be a Federal Judge of Utah at the present juncture. A judge who addresses charges ostensibly to a grand jury and really to Buncombe is not pleasant to contemplate, but a judge who under pretence of charging a grand jury in Utah really charges Buncombe on the Atlantic coast, is a kind of person we shall evidently get no good of. Judge McKean has been quoting to Buncombe per the grand jury of Salt Lake, Montesquieu's saying that the nature and principles of government are to be studied by way of explaining laws, which is a very good thing for a writer on jurisprudence to say, but not a very good thing for a Judge on the bench to repeat, and the saying of the Supreme Court of California that courts are bound to take notice of the political and social condition of the country in which they sit, which seems to us a maxim susceptible of much misapplication. Judge McKean has misapplied with great exactness. It strikes us that while he was quoting he might have quoted with propriety the saying of Chancellor Bacon that "Judges ought to remember that their office is *jus dicere* and not *jus dare*, to interpret law and not to make law or give law." If Judge McKean had quoted this and acted on it he would not have taken the trouble of delivering a tirade against polygamy in place of instructing the jury in the law.

Polygamy in Utah is not a topic on which we are in the habit of hearing much sense talked, and McKean has plenty of precedents in the *Congressional Record* for the way in which he discusses it. The case is not so simple as McKean and gentlemen in Congress appear to think it. In fact it is a very difficult case. The Mormons went or were driven to Utah when it was the most remote and unvisited part of the national domain. They built up there an industrious and prosperous community, with a religion founded on a revelation which to intelligent people is a mass of Hebraized gibberish, and with a social practice which is disapproved in all civilized nations. They hurt nobody but themselves and their proselytes, however, and if they could have helped it they would have remained in isolation until this time. Pacific railways and new gold mines were destined to disappoint their hopes, and now they are face to face with another and stronger civilization, and they must go to the wall or the wilderness.

In fact, members of Congress rant about Mormonism as if Mormonism was about to pervade the whole country, and pass penal statutes in such haste that one would think they were in danger unless they restrained themselves by rigid