

The Servile Americans.

For a people who call ourselves free and pride ourselves in our independent spirit, we are remarkably behind the "Kingriden" Europeans in the servility with which we submit to outrages in the matter of public amusements.

If the programme, in whole or in part, is bad, we keep still and suffer, with no change in demeanor, save, perhaps, a modesty in the matter of applause. If a manager advertises something very taking, and after securing our attendance gives us something only half as good, with any excuse whatever for the change of programme, we submissively keep silence. We don't even demand to know why he did not inform us before hand, or why he does not offer to return our money obtained under false pretenses.

They manage those things better in Europe. If a performer make a ridiculous failure—fails signally to give them the worth of their money—they drive the poor wretch from the stage with a torrent of hisses and shouts; if a manager fails to keep his advertised programme—but no manager over there would dare for a moment to do as with us, to change the programme at the last moment, or to fail to notify his customers of a necessary change.

An interesting example of this difference in audiences took place at Paris, a couple of weeks since. A party of richly dressed American ladies, in one of the proscenium boxes, were laughing so much as to interfere with the enjoyment of others. After a few preliminary "hush"-es, which the laughers did not mind, the audience rose *en masse*, and with a perfect volley of hisses and cries of "silence," taught the occupants of the box that ill-breeding would not be submitted to in France as quietly as in America.

Our people really need a little improvement in this respect—some starch, or backbone, as it were.—*Cincinnati Times.*

The Force Bill.

Before this paper is issued we trust that the new Force Bill will have been opposed in the House by the Republican leaders who opposed it in the caucus, and that the Republican party will have been spared a responsibility under which it would have staggered. We shall, however, discuss the principle of a bill which we presume will have been defeated before these words are read, because it is a principle which can never be safely disregarded. The fourteenth section of the bill as reported in the caucus placed the personal liberty of every American citizen at the discretion of the President. It provided that—

"Wherever any such unlawful combinations (of two or more persons), as defined in the revised statutes and under this act, shall be organized or attempted, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to set at defiance and overturn any State authorities, in all such cases such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion within the limits which shall be prescribed by the proclamation of the President of the United States, it may be lawful for the President of the United States, in his discretion, to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*; and it is provided also that all the provisions of the second section of the act of March 3, 1863, relating to *habeas corpus*, are hereby revived in full powers."

The President was made the sole judge of the existence of such combinations, of their lawfulness, of their purpose, and of their power, and he might at his pleasure annul every guarantee of liberty, and imprison without investigation or appeal.

Such a proposition should need only to be stated, for in an English-speaking community the statement is the argument. For hundreds of years the political effort of the English race has been to secure personal liberty, and its guarantees can not be too highly revered. The power conferred by the Force Bill is such as may be properly exercised in a state of open war, but not such as may be granted to prevent war, because that pin-hole would let in the whole sea. The dangerous power would be always sought and granted upon the plea of preventing war, just as Louis Napoleon

justified his *coup d'etat* and street massacres under the pretense of "saving society." We do not say, of course, that General Grant would misuse such a power. But it is a power that no President should ask in a time of peace, and that no Congress should grant; and that the grant was deliberately recommended by a caucus of members of Congress, many of whom were doubtless sincere and patriotic men, shows how familiar the public mind has become with a military spirit, and how far it has drifted from a watchful jealousy of constitutional forms and civil guarantees. The *Washington Republican*, a paper of no importance except as a parasite of the President, hailed the adoption of the Force Bill by the caucus as a sign of "courage," and it was suggested in other quarters that the President would not misuse the power. But is it seriously supposed that Americans, whose boast is a government of laws and not of men, would regard as courageous a disposition to rest their personal liberty upon a confidence that the Chief Magistrate would not misuse the power of depriving them of it?

We put up the argument upon which the Force Bill is urged as strongly as it has been stated. And the reply is conclusive. If the Southern situation is as it is represented, if the law-defying hatred of the controlling class in those States is such as to authorize the passage of this bill, it is such as to justify the President in proclaiming a rebellion, and summoning troops as Lincoln did in 1861. But if such is not the situation, if there are only the disorders and disturbances and hatreds and oppressions which were sure to follow a war that freed the slaves and destroyed the industrial and political system of the States concerned, there is no reason or justice in the bill, and it is a crime against civil liberty.

If there are unlawful combinations in any State so numerous and powerful that they have overturned, or are overturning, or threaten to overturn the authorities by violence which they can not control, then let those authorities, as the Constitution provides, apply for assistance, which should be and would be promptly rendered. But upon what conceivable ground can a people jealous of the safeguards of liberty authorize the Chief Magistrate to suspend the great writ of freedom at his pleasure, because "two or more persons" interfere in an "unlawful manner with the due execution of the laws of a State or of the United States?" The country can not be at peace and at war at the same time. If there is a rebellion or domestic violence in Louisiana or in any other State, the Constitution points out how it is to be dealt with, and the country will sustain the suppression of the rebellion. But if there is not rebellion, there can be no reason for resorting to war measures, while a general grant of power to the President to proclaim a rebellion and to suspend the writ at his pleasure, at a time when his own personal and political ambition might strongly tempt him to the exercise of so extraordinary a power, would be one of the most fatal precedents in our history for the overthrow of constitutional freedom.—*Harper's Weekly*, March 6.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is making a row over the fact that the head of a female not famous for virtue has been engraved on a certain issue of our fractional currency. Well, what of it? Would the *Courier-Journal* prefer the head of a male prostitute? We have no end of them around here as celebrities in office. Some people are hard to please.—*Washington Capital.*

Those who are posted can now get a pretty fair article of whisky by calling for coffee in at least one of the restaurants in the basement of the Capitol. To avoid scandal, probably, it is served in regular coffee-cups, with saucer, spoon, and all other insignia of genuine old government Java. It is understood that the same beverage was furnished on the floor of the House, during the late struggle over the civil rights bill, in nice, old-fashioned earthenware tea-pots.—*Washington Paper.*

A Cleveland youth of rather fast proclivities fell in love with a parson's daughter, and as a clincher to his claims, said to the reverend gentleman, "I go my bottom dollar on piousness."

Man's a fool!
When it's hot he wants it cool,
When it's cold he wants it hot—
Ne'er contented with his lot.
When it's dry
He for showers is heard to sigh,
When—to meet his wish—it rains,
Of the wet the fool complains.
Hot or cold, dry or wet,
Nothing suits that he can get;
I consider, as a rule,
Man's a fool.

Passion always lowers a great man, but sometimes elevates a little one.

If you are blue, weak and dumpish, go out for an airing and a walk. It is worth more than whole bottles of medicine.

A wicked wretch was asked why he married so little a wife. "Why," said he, "the best way among all evils is to choose the least."

A humorous apothecary in Boston exposes a case of soap in his show window with the pertinent inscription: "Cheaper than dirt."

Talmage rolls up his eyes until they look like two goose eggs in a coal-wagon, if you mention "theatre," but he goes to the Beecher-Tilton trial and stands it like a man.—*St. Joe Herald.*

An exchange gets off the following on delinquent subscribers: "Looking over an old ledger, we see a long array of names of former subscribers who are indebted to us. Some of them have moved away and are lost to sight, although to memory dear. Others are carrying contribution boxes in our most respectable churches, and others again have died and are angels in heaven, but they owe us just the same."

DIED.

At North Ogden, Feb. 24th, 1875, MARY, wife of John T. Evans, aged 36 years, 7 months and 6 days.

Deceased was the daughter of Wm. and Jane Perkins, was born in South Wales, baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints when eight years of age, emigrated to Utah in 1868, having resided in Cedar City since that time. Her husband has, for some time, been employed as blacksmith by the Rocky Mountain Coal Co., at Evanston, and it was while returning from that place, and visiting some relatives at North Ogden that the third of a series of paralytic strokes terminated her life.—*Com.—Ogden Junction*, March 8.

On the 7th inst., at Mound Fort, of consumption, JOSEPH M. BAILLY, aged 31 years.

Deceased was born at Crawley, Buckinghamshire, England, Dec. 16, 1843. He emigrated to America from London on the *Hudson*, and was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at Wyoming, Nebraska, while on his way to Utah. He was a man of good character, and was respected by a large circle of friends. He leaves a wife and three small children.—*Ogden Junction*, March 8.

In Ripley, Maine, Feb. 22nd, Revd. WILLIAM TRIPP, in his 81st year.

Also his wife, NAAMAH H. TRIPP, Oct. 9th, 1874, in her 76th year. They were the parents of Enoch B. Tripp, of Salt Lake City, Utah.—*Com.*

At Smithfield, Cache County, Feb. 25th, of consumption, JOHN ALTHAM, aged 39 years and 11 months.

Deceased emigrated to Utah from England in the fall of 1863; went to the frontiers and drove an ox team and brought his wife and family in the fall of 1866; as a father, husband and neighbor he was well respected, and his loss is sorely felt; he lived and died in full faith in the gospel.—*Com.*

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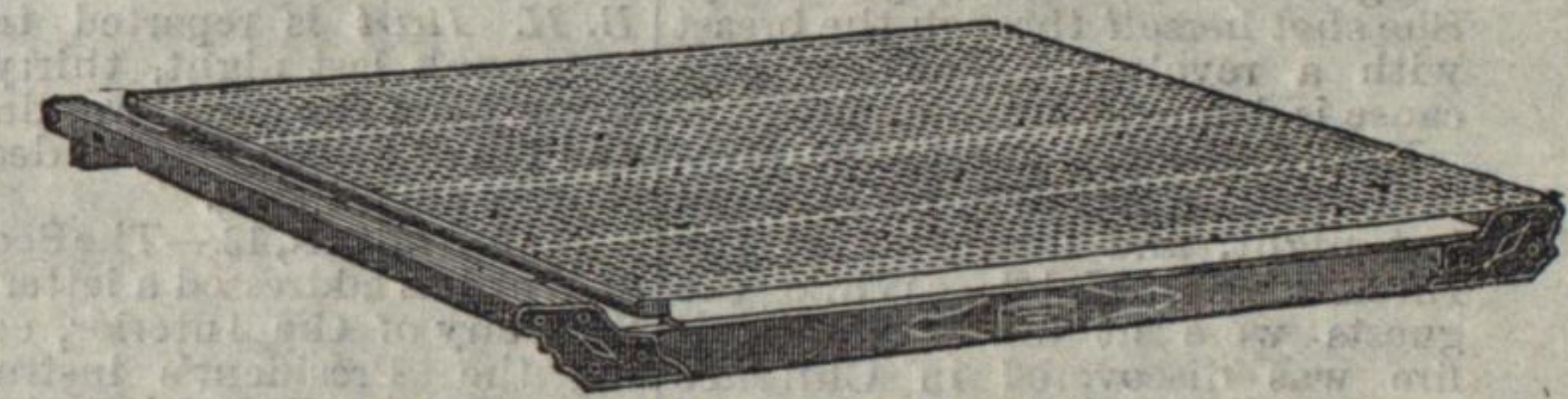
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THE UNDERSIGNED NOTIFIES THE TRADE THAT he has been exclusively engaged in the Hat, Cap, Boot and Shoe business for the last twenty-five years, and he wishes to call your attention to the fact that in order to serve the trade this season, he has made very large purchases in the above lines, and will keep the stock full through the season. Any orders that the trade may favor him with will have prompt and careful attention, and at the very lowest prices. He hopes, by strict attention in above specialties, and not interfering in his neighbors' business, to merit a portion of the patronage of the trade.

Respectfully,

GEO. DUNFORD.