

RATHER INQUISITIVE.

The other day, on the Metropolitan railway, I sat next to a little, long-nosed man with red whiskers. Opposite to us sat a middle-aged lady in black. The little man stared at her very hard, fidgeted a good deal, and opened a conversation.

"In mourning, ma'am, I see."
"Eh? Yes." (Spoken rather sharply.)

"Sad thing that. One of the old people, perhaps?"

"No."
"One of the young ones? Baby, eh?"

"I have no babies."
"Of course not. The guv'nor—husband, you know?"

"Yes." (Very sharply.)

"Sorry for that. Sudden, perhaps?"

"No."

"Ah! lingering illness; that's worse, sometimes. In trade, was he?"

"He was a sailor."

"Caught a fever, perhaps?"

"He was drowned."

After a pause—

"Save his chest?"

"My husband's effects were not lost."

"Religious sort of a man, was he?"

"Yes, he was."

"Glad of that. Suppose you are glad the chest wasn't lost?"

"I suppose so."

After another pause—

"Suppose you'll be getting married again soon?"

The lady made no reply to this, but got out at the next station.

The little, long-nosed man looked around as though in search of another victim. At last he fixed on me.

"Got a hat-band on, I see?"

"Yes, I put it on because my hat was shabby."

After a brief interval—

"Would you feel inclined to swap your umbrella for my walking-stick and five shillings?"

I felt that the time had come for decisive action. I struck the miscreant dead at my feet and stepped out upon the platform. I believe he is buried now. I have heard no more of him since.—*Judy.*

A HERO'S REVENGE.

During the Seven Years' War, a young citizen of Antwerp, filled with enthusiasm by the fame of the great Frederick, and excited by boyish dreams of the glory of a soldier's life, in spite of the opposition of a widowed mother, and the tears that dimmed the blue eyes of his cousin, the little Astrida, left his home, and became a soldier under the banner of Prussia. Right well did he follow it through many a toilsome march and well fought battle. At length, as the army lay in close proximity to the enemy, the young soldier—now a sergeant—by some slight breach of discipline, so enraged an officer of his general's staff, that he, in his passion, struck the offender with his sword. Young and high spirited as he was, what a tumult of feeling overwhelmed him at this insult. How could he endure the disgrace of a blow and live? Yet, could he resent it? The noble-born officer was so high above him in rank that the redress of an equal was denied him. And even a word of insubordination would inevitably bring upon him—especially in the face of the enemy—an ignominious death. Forcing himself to be calm, he merely said: "I will make you repent that."

The next day the armies engaged in battle, the contest was close, and both sides, it seemed, with equal reason hoped for the victory. At length all felt that one struggle more would decide the day. The Prussian veterans prepared to do their utmost to keep their laurels in a last charge; but before that charge could be successfully made, it was necessary that a certain well-placed battery of the enemy should be taken. Again and again the line had advanced, only to recoil from its deadly fire. Now an officer called for volunteers to storm the work. Men determined that death might stop them, but that nothing should turn them back. Instantly one stepped forward, then there was a pause, but for a moment only; others followed and the devoted band rushed on. A forlorn hope, indeed, it seemed; and still the first volunteer kept his place at the head.

There was breathless anxiety as, now hidden by the smoke of battle, now by its uplifted showing, their ranks fast thinning, they struggled on. And still the same tall form led them, and urged them by his example to valor. Still he led when the fort was reached, and through the desperate fight, till the foe left their now powerless cannon, and the

eagles of Prussia floated over the captured stronghold. Then the whole line swept forward, and the officer who had called for volunteers sprang from his horse and embraced the man whose wondrous courage had saved the day; but he stopped astonished, and it may be ashamed, when in this noble soldier he recognized the sergeant he had struck, who now, standing with his right arm disabled, quietly touching his cap with his left hand, and said: "I told you you should repent it."—*Exchange.*

ANCESTRAL VENERATION.

The present iron fence around Boston Common was constructed in 1836, under the Mayoralty of Samuel T. Armstrong. Previous to this date the Central Burial Ground on the Common extended to the sidewalk on Boylston street and was there bounded by a high, dilapidated brick wall.

Mr. Armstrong being desirous of extending the mall through this burial ground, opened negotiations with the several owners of the tombs to be affected thereby, and after many tedious and protracted consultations, all the said owners save one, Mr. H—, agreed to relinquish their rights in the tombs. Mr. H— persistently and indignantly refused to entertain any proposition to deprive him of his rights. He vehemently declared that he "would stand at the door of his tomb with a drawn sword to prevent any disturbance of the sacred bones of his honored ancestors!"

Nevertheless, the desired enterprise was pushed through, and as a part of the undertaking, the city constructed the range of new granite tombs, which is parallel with the Providence Railroad path. One day, after the completion of these new tombs, Mr. Armstrong met Mr. H— on the premises, and together they examined these new receptacles. The Mayor told Mr. H— that he would give him the first choice among the tombs in this new range if he would consent to forego his right to the old tomb. To this proposition Mr. H— at last reluctantly consented, to the great joy of the Mayor, who, taking him by both hands, expressed his heartfelt satisfaction at the settlement of the controversy.

"Now, Mr. H—," said the Mayor, "I wish you to ask your own sexton, at an early day, to assist you in the removal of the remains of your family in a careful manner from the old tomb into this new one."

"What?" rejoined Mr. H—, "do you suppose I'll have my nice, new tomb dirtied up with those old bones?" No; close her up, and the bones with them."

Which was done, and that tomb was hermetically closed, and with others still exists under the mall which adjoins the cemetery.—*The Pellet.*

SUPREME COURT ON THE REBELLION.

An Interesting Decision in Regard to the Legal Consequence of Secession—Indestructibility of the State Government—Validity of the Coerced Constitutions.

The following decision was made in the Supreme Court at Washington on April 22d:

White vs. Hart et al., error to the Supreme Court of Georgia.—This was an action on a note given for the price of a slave. The defense pleaded that by the new Constitution of the State the Court was prohibited from taking any jurisdiction of a case involving the validity of such a contract. The judgment of the Court was for the defendant, and it announced the following propositions:

1. That when the Constitution of 1868 was adopted Georgia was not a State in the Union; that she had surrendered her connection as such, and was a conquered territory wholly at the mercy of the conqueror, and that hence the inhibition of the States by the Constitution of the United States to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts had no application to her.

2. That her constitution does not affect the contract, but only denies jurisdiction to her Courts to enforce it.

3. That her Constitution was adopted under the dictation and coercion of Congress, and is the act of Congress rather than that of the State, and that, though a State cannot pass law impairing the validity of contracts, Congress can, and that, for this reason also the inhibition of the Federal Constitution

has no effect in the case. This Court reverses this judgment, and in substance says:

The subject presented by the first proposition has been considered incidentally several times by this Court, and its former decisions, in respect to it, need only be reaffirmed. The national constitution created not a confederacy of States but a government of individuals. It assumed that the government and the Union which it created, and the States which were incorporated into the Union, would be indestructible; and, as far as human means could accomplish such a work, it intended to make them so. The government of the nation and of the State are alike independent and absolute in their respective spheres of action, but the former is as much a part of a government of the people of each State, and as much entitled to their allegiance and obedience as their own local State governments; the Constitution and laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof being in all cases where they apply the supreme law of the land. The doctrine of secession is the doctrine of treason, and practical secession is practical treason, seeking to give itself triumph by revolutionary violence. The late rebellion was without any element of right or sanction of law, and the duration and magnitude of the war did not change its character. The States in rebellion were never out of the Union, and never absolved from the duties, liabilities and restrictions always incumbent upon them. On the second point, it is said that without remedy the contract may not be said to exist. The ideas of validity and remedy are inseparable, and are both parts of an obligation which is guaranteed by the Constitution against invasion. Hence the denial of the remedy by the State was not valid because it annihilated the contract. The third of the propositions is said to be clearly unsound. Congress authorizes the State to frame a new Constitution, and she elected to proceed within the scope of the authority conferred. The result was submitted to Congress as a voluntary and valid offering, and was so received and recognized in the subsequent action of that body. The State is estopped to assail it upon such an assumption. Upon the same grounds she might deny the validity of her ratification of the constitutional amendments. The action of Congress upon the subject cannot be inquired into. The case is clearly one in which the judiciary is bound to follow the action of the political department of the government, and is concluded by it. It is added that, if Congress had expressly dictated and expressly approved the proviso in question, such dictation would have been without effect. Congress has no power to supersede the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion, as also in the case from Arkansas, No. 42, *Osborn vs. Nicholson et al.* In that case there was a warranty that the slave was sound, and that he was a slave for life. The Court says that such a warranty does not extend to the exercise of the sovereign power of the State, by which the slave was emancipated, and that the Thirteenth amendment of the Constitution does not affect the question; the contract, being valid when made, was enforceable in all the courts, and that subsequent legislation, either by statute or constitutional provisions, could not render it invalid. The Chief Justice dissented, and stated that he would give his grounds in an opinion to be filed hereafter.—*Sacramento Reporter.*

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM my place, one brown Horse, ten years old, saddle and collar marks.
One dark iron gray mare, 4 years old, brand H on left hip, white spot on left hind foot.
Also one red heifer with young calf, brand M on right shoulder.
Any person giving information of the above animals will be suitably rewarded.

THOMAS HOWARD,
Mill Creek Ward or Paper Mill.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED AT MY OFFICE

In the City of Coalville, Summit Co. until the 3rd day of June, 1872, For quarrying hauling the rock, and laying up the walls and doing the carpentry work on the Court House in said county.

Proposals to be opened on the 3rd of June, at ten o'clock.

A. E. HIN. KLEY,
Sup. of Court House

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That cash entry for the Townsite of Minersville, Beaver Co., Utah Territory, made April 6, 1872, embracing the following described lands, to wit: E 1/4 of N W 1/4 and N E 1/4 of S W 1/4 of Section No. 12, Township No. 30 South Range No. 30 West, containing 120 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants thereof, and is now ready to be disposed of in lots to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry, will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah.

J. R. MURDOCK,
Probate Judge.

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That cash entry No. 2527, for the Townsite of Washington, Washington County, Utah Territory, made February 10, 1872, embracing the West 1/2 of Sec. 14 the N W 1/4 of the N E 1/4 of Sec. 14, and the S W 1/4 of the S E 1/4 of Sec. 11, Township 42 South of Range 15 West, containing 40 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants thereof and is now ready to be disposed of in lots to any person or persons entitled thereto. All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 10, 1872.
WM. SNOW, Probate Judge.

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That cash entry No. 2528, for the Townsite of Harriburg, Washington County, Utah Territory, made February 10, 1872, embracing the S W 1/4 of the N E 1/4 and S E 1/4 of the N W 1/4 and the N E 1/4 of the S W 1/4 of Sec. 23, Township 41, South of Range 14 West, containing 120 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants thereof and is now ready to be disposed of in lots to any person or persons entitled thereto. All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 10, 1872.
WM. SNOW, Probate Judge.

UTAH CATTLE ASSOCIATION,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

PHILIP FUGSLEY, President.

CHARLES B. TAYLOR, Vice President.

DIRECTORS: H. J. Faust, John Paul, George Unander, George Naylor.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

WE WILL

BUY AND SELL BEEF CATTLE

AND STOCK

By the Drove or in quantity to suit the purchaser or seller.

MUTTON SHEEP WANTED.

H. J. FAUST, Supt.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That cash entry for the Townsite of Adamsville, Beaver Co., Utah Territory made February 24, 1872, embracing the following described lands, to wit: N 1/4 of S E 1/4 and S 1/2 of N E 1/4 of Section 30, Township 29, Range 8 West containing 60 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants thereof, and is now ready to be disposed of in lots to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry, will take due notice and make the application as provided in the statutes of Utah.

J. R. MURDOCK,
Probate Judge.

J. M. JOELSON,

Dealer in

FURNITURE,

And Manufacturer of

Upholstery, Mattresses, &c.,

GROESBECK CORNER, Opposite the

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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W. M. CLAYTON, Notary Public.

S. J. JONASSON, Conveyancer.

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