

## EDITORIALS.

A FEW individuals in brief authority invested ought to go to school and learn that the Constitution of these United States was ordained and established, as declared by its founders, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

"A more perfect Union." Do the high-handed proceedings of the ring and its tools in seeking to subvert the local laws, monopolize all the power, legislative, judicial, and executive, and reduce the people to bondage, tend to produce "a more perfect Union," or "establish justice?"

"Insure domestic tranquillity." Do the persistent attempts of the ring to screen seducers and adulterers, punish their punishers, tear husbands from their wives and fathers from their children, under pretense of legality, have the remotest influence in "insuring domestic tranquillity?"

"Provide for the common welfare." How does the breaking up of a family, heretofore living in peace and a degree of comfort, the everlasting stirring up of litigation, "provide for the common welfare?" The confiscation of a citizen's property, the jumping of his claims, the scattering of his family and the casting of them out to shift for themselves, might provide pickings for the "common welfare" of the infamous ring, but how the "common welfare" of the public would be enhanced thereby does not appear.

"Secure the blessings of liberty." We have often wondered how the denying of a man the rights and privileges of citizenship because of his religion could "secure the blessings of liberty," but the problem puzzles us more and more. We can see wherein such a procedure secures license to the ring, but liberty—name it not in such companionship. "Bad men love not liberty but license." Is it liberty to be disfranchised for believing the Bible? If so, enfranchisement is a premium on infidelity and a bribe to the Bible believer to become an apostate. Indeed apostates, infidels, deniers of Christ, appear to be special favorites of "Christian" officials hereabout, fittest subjects of marked patronage and support.

Notwithstanding the attempts of certain officials to do just what they please, it might be well for them to study the following, considering that, in the intent and operation of this provision, State and Territory are virtually identical—

The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme Law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is another paragraph which will be equally edifying to the ring and their tools—

Any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States, to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the penalty required in any action at law or equity.

To-morrow is Sunday—a day appropriate for calm and sober reflection, and it might be an excellent thing for judges, jurors, marshals, governors and all sorts of officious officials, to employ the day in meditating upon the declaration that the Constitution, and the laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State (and Territory) shall be bound thereby. Bound thereby, remember. That gives them no option outside of the Constitution and constitutional laws.

The war losses sustained by South Carolina are estimated at three hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars—about two thirds of her former great wealth. In this estimate is included the cost of reconstruction.

An affectionate young woman of Montgomery, Ala., on being told that her lover had been suddenly killed, cried: "Oh, that splendid gold watch of his! Give me something to remember him by."

If there is anything in a name here we have it. Very polite Boston papers call their foundling asylum a "refuge for anonymous infants," while Chicago, with the most finished etiquette, announces a "ranche for babies born on the European plan."

A sly old deacon wishing to give his pastor a hint to put more juice into his sermons, said to him one day, "I must get a seat near the pulpit, for by the time your words reach my ears, the people in front of me have so taken the pith out of them, that they are as dry as dish water."

In the Police Court the other day a musician was fined twenty dollars for pelting a woman with tomatoes. We hope this will have the effect to break up this disagreeable custom, for which there is no justification in a city paved with cobble stones.—*San Francisco Ex.*

At a meeting of a "Ladies' Society," held recently at Baraboo, Wisconsin, there were present seventeen babies, and towards the close of the evening's entertainment some fool of a man set all the women by the ears by offering a premium to the handsomest child. After a lively fist fight of ten minutes' duration the society dispersed, never to meet again in this world.

A lady impelled by the demands of fashion to seek recreation (?) in the country during the summer months, writes back despairingly: "Did you ever revel in the gaieties of a half-grown torpid village, where a walk to the graveyard was the only recreation, and where if you indignantly refuse to walk you were shudderingly reminded, 'Ah, poor child, you may have to go there soon.'"

To Cure Felon the *Rural New Yorker* gives the following recipe: "Take sassafras bark—the inside bark—dry, and grate it fine and wet it in a teacup with cold water for a poultice. Apply to the felon, and wet once in five minutes with cold water. This followed up, will draw it to a head in 24 hours, without any pain and without any injury to the hand. Use the bark of the root."

"What's the matter, Uncle Jerry?" said Mr. —, as old Jeremy R. was passing by, growling most furiously.

"Matter!" said the old man, stopping short; "why, here I've been lugging water all the morning for Dr. C's wife to wash with, and what d'ye souse I got for it?"

"Why, I suppose about ten cents," answered Mr. —.

"Ten cents! She told me the Doctor would pull a tooth for me some time."

We met a man the other day wearing a steel shirt bosom. With an air of conscious pride he pointed out its varied advantages: it never needed washing, could be worn with a soiled shirt, and the like. We have conceived a profound respect for that practical man. We recognize in him the exponent of all sham. Were it not that we fear the steel of his shirt is not all in front, our admiration should be expressed in a manner that would exalt him.

A Yankee having told an Englishman that he shot, on one particular occasion, nine hundred and ninety-nine snipe, his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once. "No," said he, "It's not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe." Whereupon the Englishman, determined not to be outdone, began to tell a story of a man having swam from Liverpool to Boston. "Did you see him yourself?" asked the Yankee, suddenly. "Why, yes, of course I did; I was coming across, and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor." "Well, I'm glad you saw it, stranger, cos yer a witness that I did it. That was me."

Over exertion, either of mind or body, sometimes appears to tell sharply on a succeeding generation. As a familiar example, we know that Baron Humboldt was one of the most laborious of men; by way of compensation, his eldest son, just dead, seems to have been one of the laziest. He had vigorous health, the German papers say, but he spent the last twenty years or so of his life in bed. The toilsome efforts of the author of *Cosmos*, from the peaks of the Andes to the Polar seas, were thus compensated in his son by the self-indulgence of a Sybarite. Rust apparently consumes, nevertheless, faster than labor wears, for this luxurious scion of a hardy stock—styled a "sonderling" by his contemporaries of Berlin—died at a much earlier age than the great seaman, his father.

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## NOTICE!

TO Whom it may Concern: That cash entry for the Town site of Rockport, Summit County, Utah, made July 17, 1871, embracing the South half of N W quarter of section 4, and the north west quarter of S W quarter of section 4, Township 1 south, range 5 east, containing 120 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants; 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.

A. E. HINCKLEY,

Coalville, August 15, 1871. w30 6m