

In view of these and other considerations, we again urge all People's Party voters who desire to vote at the August election, to go to the place appointed—Independence Hall on Third South Street, a little west of Main Street, and make sure that they are properly registered. The hours are from 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m., and there are only two days more in which to register. After 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon the registration will be closed—to members of the People's Party.

It is not enough that the registrar has called at the house of a citizen and left the impression that he is duly registered. Every voter should make sure that his name properly appears on the list. And to do this he must go personally to the place we have named during the time specified. Remember, the registration legally closes this week!

The following letter which has been widely circulated, newcomers as well as legal residents having received a copy, should serve as a pointer for People's Party voters:

Confidential.

HEADQUARTERS COUNTY LIBERAL COMMITTEE.

269 South Main Street,

SALT LAKE CITY, June 3rd, 1890.

Dear Sir.—The time for registering for the August election expires with this week (June 7th), and the registrars are now sitting at Independence Hall on West Third South Street, near Main.

This is a very important election scarcely less so than the one in February last—and every good citizen and lover of liberty and progress should see that his name goes on the rolls. We earnestly hope that you will take nothing for granted in this matter, and if you have not registered for this election, call on them at once and do so.

The Liberal Committee will be pleased to furnish you any additional or needed information.

Yours truly,

H. S. McCALLUM, Chairman.

In view of the activity of the "Liberal" committee, what are the precinct committees and club officers of the People's Party doing? Is it not their pledged duty to see that all the legal voters of the party in their respective localities are properly registered? Once more, take notice that there are only two days left!

CONGRESS AND THE CONSTITUTION

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* thinks the doctrine enunciated by Chief Justice Fuller and the other Judges who dissented from the recent ruling of their associates, is "a radically new departure." Also that it is "preposterous and revolutionary." This doctrine is, that the power of Congress over the Territories is re-

stricted by the Federal Constitution. The *Inter-Ocean* says this proposition "fairly exceeds the bounds of the most radical State sovereignty doctrine."

The substance of all this is, the *Inter-Ocean*, like the Salt Lake Tribune, claims for Congress supreme and unlimited powers over the Territories, and rejects with scorn the idea that the national Constitution cuts any figure in this claim of absolute sovereignty.

They are both entirely off the track. This radical Republican notion is not held, even by the Republican Supreme Judges or by leading Republican legislators. The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed over and over again the doctrine that, though Congress has complete jurisdiction in Territorial affairs, it is nevertheless limited by the national Constitution.

For instance: The First Amendment governs the legislation of Congress in the Territories just as much as in reference to the States. In order to sustain the validity of the acts of Congress in regard to Utah, the Court has been compelled to decide that they were not passed against "an establishment of religion." The Court had to declare that certain things held by the "Mormons" as part of their religion were not religion, or else decide against those acts of Congress.

All this shows that the Court viewed the powers of Congress over the Territories as limited by the Constitution. The Court has said so, several times, in terms, and the Opinions delivered in cases taken up from Utah on appeal prove clearly that the Court so held. More than that, Congress has, by legislation, recognized this limitation, in extending the provisions of the Constitution, and the laws of the United States, so far as they are applicable, over all the Territories. This provision as to Utah forms the last section of the Organic Act.

So that, instead of Justices Fuller, Field and Lamar enunciating a "preposterous and revolutionary doctrine," it is the *Inter-Ocean* and its radical Republican confere in Utah that has taken "a new departure" and talked puerile nonsense.

The difference of opinion between the Republican and Democratic Justices of the Supreme Court, was not on the question of whether or not Congress was limited by the Constitution in its legislation affecting the Territory of

Utah. There was no dispute between them on that point. It was in regard to the question whether or not Congress had exceeded its constitutional powers in the instance under consideration. This of itself demolishes the fallacy entertained by the papers named and takes the ground from under their feet.

The absolute sovereignty heresy has gained mighty headway during the last half century, and has almost obliterated republican government in the Territories. But it has not yet reached the revolutionary point assumed by its Chicago and Salt Lake radical advocates, and is not likely to do so while this nation remains a Republic.

MR. BASKIN'S GRIEVANCE.

THE joy of Mr. R. N. Baskin while laboring in Washington against American institutions and the welfare of Utah, was suddenly beclouded by information to the effect that the city government had graded the street in front of his residence in such a fashion as to render it almost necessary for him to use a ladder when he wished to climb into his home from the main thoroughfare. On his learning that the street was rapidly receding downward from his domicile he dashed off a dispatch in which he asked the municipal powers that be to "stop the outrage."

It was too late for stoppage, the act of official incongruity having been consummated. The gentleman returned to Salt Lake, but whether his departure from the Capital was on account of the "Liberal" Council having taken the Street from under his feet, or because he had begun to see the word failure in blazing letters projecting from his disfranchisement scheme, deponent saith not. Be this as it may, he appeared before that body on Tuesday, June 3d, and pleaded his cause in the plaintive and not his usual bull-dozing tone. He now wishes the injury to which he has been subjected repaired. It certainly ought to be, as the damage to his possession from the alleged improvement to First North Street is beyond question.

There are two points connected with this matter from which Mr. Baskin can draw whatever of comfort he can extract. The first is that had his own party not secured, by fraud, the reins of municipal government in this city, and if the people had their rights, he, in all hu-