

ting only persons duly licensed to sell it, and forbidding its sale by them on Sundays or between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. on week days, or to minors. The six Cæsars of the Supreme Court notify the people of the State of New York that they have no right to require a license for the sale of imported liquor, that they cannot limit its sale to any particular days or times, or to persons of any particular age; and that each saloon in the city of New York may keep open the same on Sundays as on any other day, and may keep open all night, without license, provided it sells in the original package (or bottle) 'imports' from Jersey City. It warns the police captains of New York, who arrest only when they cannot blackmail, that if they attempt to blackmail the unlicensed Sunday seller to childeu of imported liquor they will land in Auburn prison. As the Sunday law is only kept on the statute-books to provide blackmail and blood-money for these official Blueskins and criminal protectors, this may be a good thing so far as New York City is concerned. But it cuts deeper and wider. It absolutely destroys the license system. It makes rum free, when imported. It exempts its sale from license, when imported. It forbids any court to interfere with its sale, when imported. It forbids the legislature to regulate its sale in any way, when imported. The limitation to "imports" and to "the original package" is flimsy subterfuge. All liquor sold will hereafter be from another State and sold only in the original package—for to cart it out of the State and bring it back will cost less than a license. What liquor is made here will not even have to be traded for that made in other States, to make it imported.

"The State of New York cannot forbid the importation, but it can and does forbid the sale within her boundaries of diseased meat, impure milk, and unhealthy food products. The six Cæsars of the Supreme Court promise to protect, with the army and navy if necessary, all persons engaged in violating these laws. If one hundred cans of swill milk is sent into New York City from New Jersey, and the Board of Health attempts to interfere with its sale to the dealers while it remains in the original cans, or before it becomes absorbed into the general trade, the members of the Board shall be fined and imprisoned.

"The State of New York cannot forbid the importation, but it can and does regulate the sale within her boundaries of a thousand things—of nearly everything—from poisons and explosives to peanuts and excelsior. The six Cæsars of the Supreme Court wipe out this control and regulation, and declare that all licenses of every kind are unnecessary when the thing sold is imported and in its original package—whatever that may be. So long as the obscene book is in its original covers, the diseased meat in its original carcass, the impure milk in the original can, the poison in the original bottle, the dynamite in the original bomb, the State of New York cannot forbid the sale, nor regulate the sale, nor interfere with the seller or the buyer. Every action by a State court in contravention of this decision is a misdemeanor to be severely punished by these six Cæsars at Washington.

"The six Cæsars go further than this. They take away this right from the State to regulate their domestic trade, and they confer it upon Congress. They decree that Congress may decide what shall and what shall not be imported from one State into another. They announce that here-

after the freedom of trade between the people of the different States may be limited to a list of articles prepared by Congress, but until Congress prepares a forbidden list and free list, everything must be considered as on the Inter-State Free list.

"This is the daring stand of the ultra Protectionists, and it simply forces a little in advance of the time set for the fight they have planned for the future. The six Cæsars notify them in advance that they are with them in 'protecting' the North against the South, the East against the West, and in extending the advantages of protection to the plutocrats of special States and sections.

"The six Cæsars notify Congress that while they will not permit a duty to be placed upon Alabama iron sent into other States for sale, it may forbid the importation of that iron from Alabama into Pennsylvania or any other State in the Union where it will interfere with a Republican iron master. The six Cæsars notify Congress that it has their permission to say what products of labor in any one State may be sent into any other States and what may not be sent. The six Cæsars notify Congress that they have conferred upon it the same power over the trade between States that it has over foreign commerce, with the sole exception that it may not couple a fine with permission to import from one State into another State, as it does with importations from foreign countries. Instead of a dutiable list and free list—as with foreign nations—Congress must prepare for each State a Forbidden list and a Permitted list of articles it may import and export, the list to be made up for each State so as to best 'protect' the mill owners and capitalists of it against the competition of other States.

"The pretense under which the six Cæsars change the whole character of our Government is found in the power conferred upon Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the several States."

"Commerce is one of the sub-divisions of trade. It is 'trade carried on in ships.' It had no other meaning when the Constitution was drafted, and it has no other proper and exact meaning now in connection with exchange of products. In 1789 at least 90 per cent of the trade between the States was commerce—trade carried on in ships—and all trade with foreign nations was commerce. To give Congress power to regulate 'commerce' with foreign nations and withhold from it the power to regulate 'commerce' between the States, was absurd. There would be a conflict of jurisdiction over the ships, over the water, over the control of ports of entry. The whole question of shipping was given to Congress, for this was a federal matter.

"But the camel's nose of commerce then inserted under the tent flap of trade has been followed by his whole body and the expulsion of his master into the storm. There never was any intention of giving Congress the slightest control over 'trade,' whether inside or outside of a State, or between two States. If such a claim had been set up, not a State would have joined a union that required it.

"Under the Supreme Court's method of defining the word 'commerce,' no State in the Union has any right to pass any law regulating marriages, or defining the marriage relations, or limiting the social evil. These are commerce, and quite as properly under the exclusive control of Congress as the railway traffic between New York and Chicago. Certainly the marriage of a male citizen of New

York to a female citizen of Illinois is as truly commerce between the States as the shipment by him of a package to her.

"The leaders of the Republican party who proclaimed in 1858 that 'the Constitution was a Covenant with Death and a League with Hell,' declared in 1860 that the 'Constitution should be rolled up like a scroll and put away forever.' We who have lived through thirty years control of the country by that party have lived to see the Constitution 'rolled up' and 'cast into the flames,' and the Union of our fathers change into a despotism as absolute as any on earth. The Republicans who hated the Stars and Stripes of the Free Republic and joined in the yell started by the New York Tribune to

Tear down that flaunting lie,
Half mast the starry flag,
Insult no sunny sky
With Hate's polluted rag,

may now begin to be satisfied. The end of their plotting and scheming and howling for a despotism built upon the destruction of the Union is in plain sight.

T. E. WILSON."

ADVERSE DECISION IN THE CHURCH CASE.

THE dispatch announcing that after being held under advisement more than a year, the case of the United States vs. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been decided by the Supreme Court at Washington, came too late to admit of extended comment May 19th.

The decision is adverse to the defendant, which was the appellant. From the brief synopsis of it which is given, it would seem that the judgment of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, in which the proceedings to disincorporate the Church and escheat its property, were begun, has been confirmed entire.

The members of that Church will not be taken unprepared by this announcement. While they hoped for a different result the tendency of events in relation to them for some years, in fact during nearly their entire history, has taught them to meet every form of disappointment and injustice with calmness, and an implicit trust in the God of Justice who will, in time, adjust every wrong. It is only left to the Saints to take cheerfully the despoiling of their goods.

PROTESTATION AGAINST DESPOTISM.

ONE of the chief recommendations made by Governor Thomas in his last official report to the Secretary of the Interior, is still fresh in the public mind. It was the effect that the power to elect all the