

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.—At the recent annual convention of the Commercial Law League of America, held in Omaha, a vote of thanks was moved for the "royal hospitality" with which the delegates had been received by the citizens of that city, but the chairman had his feelings so jarred by the word "royal" that the objectionable word was struck out, and the word "American" substituted. We quote from the report of the proceedings:

The Chairman (Mr. Florance): I would like to ask Mr. Hamilton, if he has no objection, to change one word which always jars upon me. I prefer "American hospitality" to "royal hospitality."

Mr. Hamilton: I will accept any amendment which makes it more American. What I mean is that we have had a bang-up good time. (Applause and laughter.)

The Chairman: When I suggested the word "American" I used it as synonymous with a bang-up good time. (Laughter.)

The motion of Mr. Hamilton was then carried by a rising vote.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—The question as to the constitutionality of Acts prohibiting barbering on Sunday has recently come before three Courts with different results. The Supreme Court of Missouri, in the case of *State v. Granneman*, held invalid an Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to carry on the business of barbering on Sunday, upon the ground that it is in derogation of the constitution prohibiting the passage of local or special laws. The Court, while conceding the power of the legislature to pass a general law, compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest, applicable alike to all classes and kinds of labor, denied such power as to one particular kind of labor, holding it to be special legislation prohibited by the organic law. So, also, the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the later case of *Eden v. The People*, declared the act of the legislature which provides that it should be unlawful for any one to keep open any barber shop, or carry on the business of shaving, haircutting, or any kind of tonsorial work on Sunday, to be unconstitutional, upon much the same ground as the Missouri Court, viz., that the Act in question was not binding upon all the members of the community. "The Act," says the Court, "affects one class of laborers and one class only. The merchant and his clerks, the restaurant with its employees, the clothing house, the blacksmith, the livery stable, the street car lines, and the people engaged in every other branch of business, are each and all allowed to open their respective places of business on Sunday and transact their ordinary business if they desire, but the barber and he alone is requested to close his place of business. The barber is thus deprived of property without due process of law in direct violation of the constitution of the United States and of this State. Moreover, if the merchant, the butcher, the druggist, and other trades and callings are allowed to open their places of business and carry on their respective avocations seven days of the week, upon what principle can it be held that a person who may be engaged in the business of barbering may not do the same thing? Why should a discrimination be made against that calling and that alone?"—*Central Law Journal*.