

validity when they reached the executive office as they ever would be.

While the new code was under consideration, one of the chapters was found to have contradictory provisions in it. One section amended the former law by reducing the number of members of the Pharmacy Board from five to three, but another section provided that the governor should appoint a commissioner of pharmacy in every year to serve for five years. The Governor might have returned the bill vetoed, but as he had no objections to either of the provisions, he determined to have the two houses pass a concurrent resolution asking the return of the bill. Were the sections parts of acts passed at different times, the one of the later date would of course govern, but the bill now before the Governor was not susceptible of interpretation like those so passed.

THE LICENSE LAW OUTLAWED

The Supreme Court has decided the license law of the last session unconstitutional. They base this decision on the ground that the taking effect of a general law cannot be made to depend upon a vote of the people; that all general laws must be uniform in their application and operation; and that the repeal of a general law cannot be made contingent upon a popular vote. These, if we recollect aright, are the points upon which the law is annulled. It now remains for the legislature to say whether the license law shall be substituted for the prohibitory law; or the latter be amended and suffered to stand as the law of the state. Let us have no dead statutes in the Code. Give them vitality or obliterate them. The State Temperance Convention, which is to assemble in this place in a short time, will probably memorialize the legislature on the subject. Our own conviction is that a judicious license law should be substituted for the prohibitory law, unless our courts will see that the latter is more effectually enforced.—*The Iowa Citizen*, Des Moines, January 30, 1858. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

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