

The court further said:

"In England, the Court of Chancery is the ordinary tribunal to which this class of cases is delegated, and there are comparatively few which it is not competent to administer. . . . There are some cases, however, which are beyond its jurisdiction; as where, by statute, a gift to certain uses is declared void, and the property goes to the king. . . . In such case the king as *parens patriæ* (parent of the country or father of the people), under his sign manual, disposes of the fund to such uses, analogous to those intended, as seems to him expedient and wise."

In reply to this the *Sentinel* very tersely observes that the people are the parent of the government in this country. It says:

Therefore, as there is in this Government, neither king nor *parens patriæ* to which the property in this case might go, it follows logically from the previous statement of the Court (that the administration and application of the estate involved, depends upon the judicial institution and machinery of the particular government to which they are subject), that the decision of the territorial court should have been reversed and the money involved restored to the individuals to whom it belonged. Such is the logic of the case, according to the principles and institutions of the Government of the United States. But this logic was not followed. Instead of it, the court proceeded to create and establish a sovereign power, and clothe it with the office of the parent of the country and the father of the people."

The Court said:

"It may then be contended that, in this country, there is no royal person to act as *parens patriæ*, and to give direction for the application of charities which cannot be administered by the court. It is true we have no such chief magistrate. But here the Legislature is the *parens patriæ*, and unless restrained by constitutional limitations, the Legislature possesses all the powers in this regard which the sovereign possesses in England."

But the *Sentinel* very pertinently states in reply:

"This at once creates a sovereign power and clothes it with paternal authority. And if this doctrine shall be maintained, so that it becomes a principle of American law, and shall become established as a principle of government here, then the revolution backwards is complete; government of the people is gone; and that of a sovereign parent of the people is put in its place. Then the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States is subverted and the doctrine of sovereignty, absolutism and paternalism, is established in its stead. Then also Bancroft's history in the place above cited, will need to be revised so that it shall read as follows: 'Is it asked who is the sovereign of the United States? The Legislature is sovereign and the people are subjects.'"

#### A CHANCE FOR JAPANESE DIPLOMACY

THE recent attack upon the heir apparent to the Russian throne by an insane Japanese soldier has been telegraphed to the ends of the earth and has caused any amount of political speculation. Much of this latter must be set down at once as exceedingly foolish; but one result of the murderous

attempt can be universally accepted without the least hesitation. It is that the poor Czar will feel more keenly than ever the gloomy heart throbs of fear behind his shirt of mail, and that in his stricken and quaking soul he will begin to wonder whether there can be no safety for himself or his family anywhere upon the face of the peaceful earth. In truth he has no reason to believe that the madman's thrust might not as easily have been aimed at another than of the fated house of Romanoff. The assailant was insane for blood, and in the first and nearest being he sought his victim. But where a king shrinks at a shadow and trembles at a breath, he judges not critically between vengeance intended and crimes accidental—to him all is fatalism. Thus doth conscience make cowards of us all.

The conceded greed of conquest with which the Czar looks over the broad empire that stretches between his southeastern confines and the available seaboard on the Pacific ocean, give rise to the suspicion that had the affront to his royal lineage been offered in China, his regiments would have found occasion to sweep down upon the mild-eyed Asiatics and wrest from them a line of provinces leading to the sea. Siberia's inhospitable shores present none of the requirements the Russian rulers long have sought for the construction and maintenance of a mighty navy. A favorable opportunity to win a seat of commerce on the Pacific, if not always sought would at least be promptly seized. But the occasion in the present case is scarcely sufficient. Japan is too remote, and has nothing that the Czar under any circumstances can very well covet. Besides, the insult came not from the government or its officials, but from an irresponsible and crazy soldier. It is more than probable that servile and ample apologies will placate the potent sovereign; and these, we may be sure, the politic Japs will not be slow in offering.

#### AS OTHERS SAW US.

THE great eastern dailies containing accounts of the President's reception in Utah are beginning to come to hand. In the main the correspondents have treated the event with fairness and accuracy and with considerable attention to detail. Some ludicrous blunders, however, may be noticed. One paper asserts that thousands of people walked the streets of Salt Lake City the entire night preceding the President's arrival, because the city was so crowded that visitors from a distance could not be accommodated.

The *New York Press* declares in its article and in flaming headlines that for the first time in the history of the Tabernacle the Stars and Stripes floated over it. The *Mail and Express* says the President, as he came into the Salt Lake valley, had a chance to see the wonderful, eminently successful method of irrigation employed "by the Union Pacific Company to fertilize this great valley;" and in speaking of the Bear River Canal, the same paper describes the stupendous work done in "Bear Canyon," by means of which "water" has been sent down to the dry lands in the valley, making them blossom as the rose;" all of which causes the paper to remark that "the Union Pacific has certainly been successful in its attempt to irrigate the desert lands of Utah." "James Young" is named as the owner and occupant of the Beehive House, and the Gardo House is particularly referred to as the place "where Brigham Young lived and where he died."

These little flights of fancy might be greatly multiplied if space would permit. We quote them because they are real news to the people of Utah, and will be sure to furnish amusement if not information to even the best informed reader.

#### THE NAME "AMERICA."

IT is generally supposed that Chicago is famous for nothing but bogs and high buildings. This is a mistake. Men of literary tastes also live there. James Wellsworth of that city visited Washington, D. C., recently. While seeing the sights of the capital, he did not forget to examine its bibliopolical treasures. He fell upon a rare old book, written in the Latin tongue, but six copies of which are in existence. It is in this book that the name America is first given to this continent.

The book has a peculiar and interesting history. A way back in the fifteenth century a king of Lorraine, in France, founded a university and established a printing press. This caused the gathering of a number of literary men to that center, and among them was a man named Matthew Ringman. This man was an engineer. He was called up to Paris to build a bridge over the Seine. He did build it, and it stands at present, and is known as the bridge of Notre Dame.

While Ringman was in Paris he discovered a letter written by Americus Vespucci to Lorenzo de Medici, a copy of which he sent to the king of Lorraine. The king turned the letter over to his printer, Martin Waldeemuller, who printed it as an appendix to a