

Oh, the monopolists, the millionaires, the money lenders, and the rich people generally, have vast sums of real money. The people need money; the government is *parens patrie*; let this father of the people cause an equitable division among the children. Will it be said that this would be confiscation, and that it cannot be supposed that our government would ever employ such means? It is a sufficient answer to say that the government has already done it. The Edmunds law, by the decision of the Supreme Court of Utah, did confiscate three million dollars' worth of property belonging to the Mormons. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the decision and confirmed the judgment.

And at the same time, the court announced the doctrine, that it is not necessary for a corporation to violate its charter to justify the legislature in dissolving the corporation; but that "Congress for good and sufficient reasons of its own independent of that limitation and of any violation of it, has a full, a perfect right to repeal its charter and abrogate its corporate existence, which of course depends upon its charter." Let that doctrine be adopted by the States as well as by the United States and what corporation can ever count itself secure? All that is necessary to its dissolution is that the legislature may have good and sufficient reasons of its own, independent of limitations defined by law, to repeal any charter and abrogate the existence of any corporation. And if it be a public corporation the money is at once confiscated. By the very fact of the dissolution the property is forfeited and escheated to the government as *parens patrie*. And as this is accomplished by the application of the ancient instead of the modern doctrine, what is to hinder the adoption and the application likewise of the ancient doctrine in the case of private corporations? If it should be, then private property as well as public, would, upon the dissolution of the corporation, be confiscated to the government as *parens patrie*. And, indeed why should not the ancient doctrine be applied in these instances as well as in the other? If Roman and English governmental principles shall be followed in one set of cases, why not in the other?

Everybody knows that these demands from first to last are already being loudly made by different classes in this country. So long as the American principles of government shall prevail all such wild schemes will amount to nothing; but let the European and the Roman principles of government supplant the American, then what is to hinder the carrying into full effect every item of the different schemes proposed and advocated? This is why we say that the Supreme Court decision, under consideration, means vastly more just at this time than the mere enunciation of the principle which it has adopted.

It is strange enough, indeed, that there should be any class of men who are capable of thinking to any purpose at all who would be so scatter-brained as to make such propositions as those of Senator Stanford, the Farmers' Alliance and others to the same purpose. But the strangest of all things is that the Supreme Court of the United States, should by decision

rendered, announce and establish a principle of this government, the very principle upon which alone any and all of these schemes could be made effective. And that the Supreme Court should cite in its decision that very government by which these things were done in the practical application of the doctrine of *parens patrie*, which the decision makes a distinctive principle of this government, is astonishing.—A. T. J. in the *American Sentinel*.

"SCENIC UTAH."

Perhaps the author's introductory remarks to the beautiful work before us are most appropriate to begin our review of the production. He says:

"The scenic beauties of Utah are but comparatively little known. Those of Colorado have been delineated by skilful artists and heralded abroad by eloquent writers, until they are familiar to all. So, too, with those of California, Oregon and Washington. Arizona also, and the northwest portion of Wyoming. Utah alone, of all the wild regions of mountain, lake and canyon, had received scanty recognition. This is surely not because there is a paucity within its borders of landscapes fair or grand, but rather because heretofore they have been away from the beaten track, aside from the paths of those that go forth to look on the handiwork of nature when it is shown in some specially beautiful or magnificent way. However, the time is fast approaching—in truth, is at hand—when the scenery of Utah will receive the attention it deserves. With this set of views and descriptions the author hopes to point out at least its more noble parts.

The mountains of Utah show every expression of the higher picturesque. Among them are wondrous scenes. Heaved up in pale granitic masses, towering high in dark quartzite peaks and ridges, rising in vast waves of many-colored sandstones, with cliffs and ledges and precipices of slate, of limestone, of lava, of conglomerate, and clothed with forests of pine, of fir and of spruce, with river by the course of the young canyons and with the upper heights holding in their deep seams, through all the heated months of summer the winter sun, they challenge comparison with any other mountains of the west of which there has been much vaunting.

The Wasatch range is as beautiful as any. That portion of it seen from the Salt Lake Valley is almost unmatchable, while the Uintah mountains—though seldom seen or described—contain, nevertheless, a class of scenes of the wildest grandeur. Among the mountains of the south there is a complete transformation from the scenery of the north. The scenes are sterile, weird and almost unearthly. There it is that the sedimentary rocks are of such a variety and brilliancy of color as to make the canyons through them strange indeed.

By the word canyons we are reminded of the distinctive features of Utah scenery. They differ in many respects from those of the Sierra Nevada, on the west, and also from those

of the Wind River, the Rockies and other mountains to the east and south. The canyons of the Wasatch, the Uintah, those at the headwaters of the Rio Virgen, the Kanarras, and those among the Vermilion cliffs are all stamped with individuality, and yet not one but shows peculiar and local modification.

Arrayed in their sumptuous robes of Autumn, cool and green with the wealth of summer foliage, fairy-like with the multitudinous flowers of spring, hurried beneath sparkling snow-wreaths of winter—in sunshine, calm and storm; to this we can point with pride.

In treating our subject in detail, it naturally falls under four headings. "The Uintah range," "the Wasatch mountains," "the rock scenery of the south" and "the shores and islands of the Great Salt Lake."

The plates are twenty in number, and are reproduced from the original drawings by the J. Dewing Company, of New York, they are: 1, Bald Mountain, from the upper Weber Canyon; 2, Grizzly Bear group of lakes; 3, Mount Agassiz; 4, a rustic water mill; 5, old mill near Lehi; 6, At Rock Port; 7, The Narrows, Ogden Canyon; 8, After a Storm, Logan Canyon; 9, Lake Mary; 10, Snow Sheds, Depths of Little Cottonwood; 11, Lake Minnie; 12, Cradle of A Mountain Stream; 13, Utah Lake from Springville Canyon; 14, Provo Canyon Falls; 15, Mount Nebo; 16, Temple of the Rio Virgen; 17, At Black Rock; 18, Pavilion, Garfield Beach; 19, White Rock Bay; 20, On Gunnison Island.

Thus it will be seen that the subjects comprehend all varieties of scenery in this Territory, each being a representative of a class. The pictures are preceded by a sheet of descriptive letter press, and to this part of the work the author has devoted the same care and time as to the other parts of the volume. The book is original from beginning to end. The sketches were made expressly for the work, and have never appeared in any other shape. The letter-press also appears for the first time, so that all is fresh and new. In several instances a single plate of Scenic Utah cost the artist two or three weeks' sojourn in the mountains. The subjects for the second and third plates were especially hard to obtain, and to reach Gunnison Island, the subject of the final picture, required one hundred and fifty miles of sailing in a yacht. Plate 16 made necessary a wagon trip of two hundred miles, while that of No. 12 was reached only at a very considerable risk of life and limb. So that the amount of work preparatory to virtually beginning the volume was very great, entailing many months of arduous labor.

The book is sumptuously prepared in white, scarlet and gold. The material is of the very best, both inside and out. The plates were prepared by the J. Dewing Co. of New York, who published the work, and the binding is by Gibbie of Philadelphia. The Artist Proof edition sells at \$50 and the India tint at \$25.

Mr. Lambourne's canvassers will be out next week, and we hope his splendid work will meet with the encouragement which it deserves from the