REVIEW.

discriminating between a doctor's business damaged, could be upheld on
character of a doctor's, than
and Massachusetts statutes will considerably extended, and may become important. The
Fourteenth Amendment is
is that have condemned legislation were at the suit of one
alty, or disqualification. In
sideration the alleged arbitrary
not because of invasion of
ities, but because other parties
which he continued to be ex-
that the constitution may
in the manger. There is, as
ew in the extract above quoted
wealth, the only case known
at all. 10

cases it may prove intolerable
anxiety and jobbery as the
personal shall or shall not
ic improvement. Constitu-
tioned in furthear of the
al property are to be viewed
equally repugnant in spirit to
he laws whether two persons
be unequally indemnified or

WILBUR LARREMORE.

in the opinion of the court in
of indemnity for the injury to
and even as a "gratuity." We
y in the use of "gratuity" the
ially and not scientifically.

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NOTES.

Contractual Capacity and the Conflict of Laws.—Inherent in
every sovereignty is the power of exercising control over persons living
under its protection, and consequently, reference is had to its laws
primarily in determining their status. Because of the immediate
ature of this sovereign control, domicile rather than citizenship has
in cases of conflict between jurisdictions, become determinative in this
regard. It is natural, moreover, that the same controlling force should
be recognized with respect to transactions taking place within the
limits of the sovereignty's jurisdiction. It is in this sense that parties
to a contract are said to submit themselves to the law of the place of

243; Woodward v. Woodward (1889) 87 Tenn. 645.