

centralizing character, is true. But we are rather left, in this treatise, to conclude that it is the towns, cities, and counties, that are to gain by such concessions. The part that the state governments are to play in it is undefined. So, too, in discussing the extension of Federal authority that may be expected to meet the necessities of the railway and commercial system, the subject is left rather in the crude condition of food for thought than of a subject thought out, and with the lines of action and the principles that are to control it laid down. For instance, we look in vain for any clear statement of a reason for Federal administration of the Post Office and the telegraph, which does not also include the railways. Yet there is a distinction which might well enough be stated, and which would at once relieve many minds of the doubt whether the assumption of telegraphic administration would not drag the Government into the dangerous and unconstitutional work of railway administration. Defects like these are indications that we are dealing with a work in its first edition. They do not seriously diminish its value, which we have cheerfully recognized.

....Among the healthiest indications of the times is the growing interest in political science. The simple ethics and general endowment of common sense, which sufficed twenty-five years ago, are rapidly being supplanted by a more severe and thorough training in the nature of government and the science of its administration. The house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, who have taken a surprising interest in publications of this class, have recently issued a new volume with strong claims on the attention of American students. We refer to the 16mo volume, *Politics; an Introduction to the Study of Comparative Constitutional Law*, by William Crane and Bernard Morse, Ph.D., Professor of History and Political Economy in the University of California. This treatise is not designed to cover the broad ground of Dr. Mulford's "Nature." It starts from his conclusions and definitions, and with those of Bluntschli in his *Lehre von Modernen Staaten*, and, after a rapid survey of them in the light of their recent discussion, particularly by such authors as Sir Henry Maine, draws the subject into a more definite American channel. Of these introductory chapters none strikes us as more original than that on "Instinct as a Factor of Political Organization," distinct from intelligence and intuition. The author acknowledges himself indebted to Professor Le Conte for the suggestion of the point he makes; but the merit of developing it, and of calling attention to its bearing on the art of government, and to the training of a free people, is his own. The method applied to the exposition and study of the American political system is that of historical development and comparison. By its means the author is able to trace the growth of American society from the earliest colonial beginnings. As far as English examples and the form they took here go, little fault can be found with his work. It may be doubted whether he has given sufficient importance to the definite and intelligent intentions of the colonists, and their effect on the new civilization. Dr. Dexter would certainly take exception to the unqualified statement that "religious intolerance drove Roger Williams, in 1636, from the Massachusetts Bay Colony" (p. 111). As to the colony of Maryland, the statement that the religious tolerance which prevailed there, and which has been "so much vaunted, and so often contrasted with the narrow intolerance common in New England, was evidently dictated by worldly prudence, rather than prompted by an advanced charity," needs only the additional remark that the Protestants were strong enough to command recognition, if—as we believe they were—they were not the controlling party from whose good sense the toleration proceeded. It was evidently a case in which the composition of the colony, the presence of Catholics in it, and the necessity of attracting Protestants to it made toleration the only line that could be pursued. The most important portion of the book is devoted to the discussion of political questions related to the Constitution of the Federal Union, which is carried on in an intelligent and statesmanlike way, especially as regards the long standing questions of State Rights and Federal Authority. The authors of this treatise base themselves on the double ground of historical development and of juristic rights. They put the case for the secession movement in as strong terms as it will bear, and array against it the considerations which have prevailed with the nation at large. We doubt whether they give sufficient weight to the original intention to found a nation, and whether they do not go into special pleading in the attempt to empty the opening words of the Declaration "We the people of the United States," of the meaning which they seem obviously intended to convey. That the recent tendency is toward the limitation of political power to restricted localities, and that so far forth it shows a marked communistic, rather than a