yet might there not be such a difference between different
classes of traffic as to operate unjustly against the one
charged the higher rate, even though either rate, in the
light of the general receipts and expenses of the road,
might be considered unjust?

While perhaps most lawyers will agree with the
interpretation put upon the Act in this party rate question
by the courts, all will regret the necessity which led
the courts to overrule the Commission. If the Commission
were a court and a part of the Federal system, it would be
different. The decisions of a lower tribunal may be
reversed by a superior, and yet people regard the "Courts"
in a certain sense as "one," and the dignity of judicial
proceedings is not affected. But when a court refuses to
enforce an order made after solemn deliberation, and made
by a body whose acts and deliberations are all of a judicial
nature, it throws ridicule and contempt upon the whole
proceeding. The spectacle of a body judicially investigat-
ing a case, issuing solemn orders, then running into court
begging to have their order enforced and being met with
the statement that their decision is not law, is far from
being an edifying one. It is a spectacle which cannot but
diminish the popular respect for judicial tribunals, and the
sooner the reproach is taken away from our midst, the
better it will be both for Courts and suitors.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

[All legal works received before the first of the month will be reviewed in the
issue of the following month.]

PRACTICE IN COURTS OF REVIEW THAT SUBSTANTIALLY FOLLOW THE
COLORADO PROCEDURE. By JOHN C. FITNAM. Chicago: E. B.
MYERS CO., Law Publishers, 1893.

THE LAW OF ASSIGNMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS IN THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS. By SYDNEY RICHMOND TABER. Chicago:

A TREATISE ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF PAROL EVIDENCE IN RESPECT
to WRITTEN INSTRUMENTS. By IRVING BROWN. New York:
L. K. STROUSE & Co., 1893.