

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 investigating 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: E. B. Myers Co., Law Publishers, 1893.

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