

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, June 9, to TUESDAY, June 15, 1886, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

In a speech on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill, in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, Mr. Comp-ton (Dem., Md.) attacked the Civil-Service Law as unconstitutional. He said it was an anti-democratic and anti-republican usurpation of the people's rights. He was against the law as it stood, radically and irreconcilably. Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) commented on what he termed the extraordinary provision (Randall's amendment) which had been forced upon an appropriation bill to nullify the Civil-Service Law. If it were not ruled out on a point of order, he hoped that the House, representing the country and the advanced thought of the day, would defeat it with a square vote. The law had been tried; it was no longer a speculation; and it had, upon the most thorough trial, been found to be conducive to the efficiency, honesty, and purity of the civil service. Mr. Bayne (Rep., Pa.) protested against the provision, and called attention to the fact that the change proposed to be made could be made by the President. To put this proposition in the bill was to vote a want of confidence in the President and his Cabinet. He believed that the President was doing his level best to carry out civil-service reform, and that most if not all of his Cabinet were endeavoring in good faith to execute the law. The only gentlemen who were complaining of the civil-service rules were the members of the "kitchen Cabinet"—who they were, he did not know.

Mr. Bayne (Rep., Pa.) brought on a contest over the civil-service rider to the Appropriation Bill on Friday, by moving to add to it the item appropriating the President's salary. He spoke briefly against the spirit of his amendment, but insisted that if the proviso was going into the bill at all, it ought to be applied directly to the President's salary. After Mr. Townshend (Dem., Ind.) had made the point of order against the amendment that it was new legislation, Mr. Findlay (Dem.) made the amendment the text of a strong speech in favor of civil-service reform. He denounced this covert attack on it, did not spare his Democratic associates, and, in illustration of the use that would be made of a full list of eligibles, said the recent Baltimore Postmaster (Veazey) had in some manner obtained a full list, and the result was that he discharged every man in the office and filled his place with a Democrat. The amendment was ruled out on the point of order. The discussion of the rider was continued vigorously on Saturday in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Reed (Rep. Me.) mercilessly ridiculing the division in the Democratic party on the subject of reform. Finally Mr. Blount (Dem., Ga.), Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, ruled out the "rider." He held that under the rules it is not competent for the Committee on Appropriations to consider the question of civil-service reform; that jurisdiction of that subject belongs to the Civil-Service Committee, and that the proposition changes existing law.

The events of the debate seem to make it clear that, while there is very determined opposition to the reformed civil-service system in the rank and file of both parties, and while there are a few leaders in both parties who have the courage to assert their convictions, a majority vote can be relied upon, either through a sincere desire for the reform, or from fear of openly defying public opinion, to prevent the passage of any act which, upon its face, is intended to thwart or to destroy the new civil-service system.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the word "office," in the first clause of rule 19 of the Civil-Service Commission, applies to the head of a bureau as well as to the head of a department; that the head of a bureau is the "head of an office" also; that

when the head of a department believes that the public service will be promoted thereby, he can appoint a confidential clerk for the head of a bureau in his department without requiring him to undergo the civil-service examination, and the appointee can receive the pay of any clerk in the classified service, provided there is a vacancy in any grade for which an appropriation has been made.

The Senate on Thursday, by a vote of 8 yeas to 32 nays, refused to take up the resolution providing for open executive sessions. In the House the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole ruled out Mr. Holman's items of the Appropriation Bill, cutting down salaries fixed by law, as being new legislation.

Senator Beck had remarkable success on Thursday with his bill which forbids Congressmen from acting as attorneys for land-grant corporations. The bill was passed without a reference to a committee—37 to 11.

As agreed upon in the House Committee, the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill appropriates \$21,053,822. The estimates aggregated \$33,554,600. The appropriation for the present year was \$26,205,747.

Mr. Randall has informed the President that he thinks Congress can adjourn early in July. The President expressed a desire that it should do so. It can be stated upon authority that after the Legislative and Naval Appropriation Bills have been passed, Mr. Morrison will call up his Tariff Bill.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture makes the area of spring wheat nearly the same as last year, about twelve million acres.

Returns from every county in Oregon but two elect Penoyer (Dem.) for Governor by 1,800 majority. The Republicans have elected beyond doubt the Congressman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and State Printer. The Democrats have elected beyond doubt the Governor and Treasurer. In Portland, Senator Mitchell's law partner, M. Dewint, was put up for County Judge, and, in the face of 1,500 Republican majority, was defeated by 100. The Prohibition vote was about 2,000.

The Republicans of Maine on Wednesday nominated J. R. Bodwell for Governor. He worked on a farm in early life, then learned the shoemaker's trade, and later became very largely interested in granite quarries.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention will meet at Toledo on August 18.

When the Field report was reached in the Massachusetts House on Tuesday forenoon, one of the Republican leaders moved to substitute this: "Resolved, That Cyrus W. Field and the others, petitioners in the matter of the sale of certain bonds of the New York and New England Railroad, have leave to withdraw." By a vote of 109 to 82 the House accepted this resolution. The Democrats voted solidly for the Committee's report, and were joined by some Republicans.

Governor Hill has vetoed the bill putting the power of appointing Excise Commissioners in the hands of the President of the Board of Aldermen of this city. He has also vetoed the bill granting to this city the right to elect Aldermen on a general ticket. The bill also provided for spring elections and cumulative voting.

The Chicago Times openly charges that the ordinance allowing the North Chicago City Railway to change its lines to the cable system was passed through the City Council by means of bribes aggregating \$127,000.

The Rev. Dr. Henry R. Wilson of the Presbyterian Church died on June 8 at Elizabeth, N. J. He was born in Bellefonte, Penn., June 10, 1808, and was graduated from Jefferson College in 1828. In 1876 he was made Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Board in this city, and held this position till his death.

Mrs. Erminie A. Smith, died on Wednesday in Jersey City at the age of forty-eight. In 1876 she organized the Jersey City Aesthetic Society, composed of ladies, and was made its President. Mrs. Smith in 1880 was engaged by the Smithsonian Institution to investigate the folk-lore of the Iroquois Indians, and she joined their tribe, receiving an Indian name. At the time of her death she was engaged in preparing a dictionary of the Iroquois language.

The writer, Robert Barry Coffin, whose nom de plume was "Barry Gray," died at Fordham, N. Y., on Thursday, aged sixty years. He was born at Hudson, in this State. Besides a good many poems, he wrote: 'My Married Life at Hillside,' 'Matrimonial Infelicities,' 'Out of Town,' 'Cakes and Ale at Woodbine,' and 'Castles in the Air.' He was a valued contributor to the *Home Journal* when it was edited by N. P. Willis.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop, for nearly forty years pastor of the historic Brattle Square Church, Boston, and during his active career one of the most prominent of Boston's Unitarian clergymen, died on Saturday after a brief illness of pneumonia. Born in 1804 in Utica, he had reached the age of eighty-two. He was graduated from Harvard when twenty-one years old.

David Van Nostrand, the well-known publisher of military and scientific works, died in this city on Monday, aged seventy-five.

FOREIGN.

Queen Victoria telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday afternoon announcing her consent to a dissolution. The Queen had previously asked Lord Hartington whether he was willing to form a Ministry. Lord Hartington, in reply, advised that Parliament be dissolved. The Liberal clubs have split, like the party. The Reform and Devonshire Clubs support the dissidents. The members of the National Liberal Club are Gladstonians, and Mr. Schnadhorst has his headquarters at that club. Mr. Schnadhorst declares that not a single Liberal association has swerved from its allegiance to Mr. Gladstone. In the House of Commons on Thursday the Queen's consent to a dissolution was formally announced.

In the House of Lords on Thursday afternoon the Earl of Carnarvon made a statement respecting Mr. Parnell's charge last Monday, that the Conservative party purchased Irish support in the last elections by a promise made through a Cabinet Minister that they would in return introduce a home-rule bill which, in addition to other features, would confer on Ireland the right to control her own tariff policy. Lord Carnarvon said that when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under the Marquis of Salisbury's Government he received from Mr. Parnell a request to be allowed an interview. "As Mr. Parnell was the elected head of the Irish party," continued the Earl, "I acted on my personal responsibility, and conversed with him. The conversation was private; I never communicated it to any member of the Cabinet. Mr. Parnell and I left the room as free as we had entered it. I desire to repudiate the statement that has been printed and circulated, that I acted on that occasion in the capacity of a member of the Government." Speaking of the present Government's Irish bills, Lord Carnarvon said he objected to them in many points, although he should be perfectly willing to see introduced some system by which the Irish people, in a modified way and without being disconnected from the Imperial Parliament, could conduct their own affairs.

Mr. Parnell has written a letter in which he says: "I positively deny that I sought the interview with Earl Carnarvon. I also differ with the Earl as to two conditions upon which he alleges was based the interview, namely, that he was acting entirely on his own responsibility, and that he declined to hear or say one word to the detriment of the Union. Earl

Carnarvon did not lay down any conditions previously. I admit that there was foundation for the third condition mentioned—that is, that he hoped it was understood that he was not engaged in making any treaty or bargain. Replying to an inquiry in regard to the proposal to establish a central legislature, founded upon county boards, I said that I did not think Ireland would accept that as a settlement; that the central body ought to be a Parliament in name and in fact, having power to deal with the local government of counties. Earl Carnarvon stated that this was his own view, adding greatly to the weight of Irish opinions. He also suggested basing the Parliament at Dublin upon the colonial model. I remarked that the protection of certain Irish industries from English and foreign competition would be absolutely necessary. The Earl replied: 'I entirely agree with you, but what a row there will be in England.' I then left, believing that we were in complete accord upon the main outlines of a plan for the settlement of the question of the Government of Ireland. I have reason to believe that the Earl impressed his views upon the Cabinet, and that many of his colleagues shared his views; also that the Earl resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland because we did not give the Conservatives a majority at the polls." Mr. Justin McCarthy, who brought about the interview, has furnished for publication a letter which in the main supports Mr. Parnell's declaration.

The Orangemen carried on a serious rioting in Belfast on Wednesday, wrecking 100 houses. The police arrested twenty-five of them. Rioting was renewed on Wednesday evening, and the Riot Act was again read. The mob of Orangemen increased in size and began throwing stones at the police. The latter fired, killing four persons. The mob returned the fire, and a brisk fusillade was kept up for twenty minutes. The mob drove a force of 150 policemen into the barracks, and then attacked the buildings, firing revolvers and throwing stones at the doors and windows. The police fired, killing eight persons and wounding several scores. Several Protestant clergymen tried to disperse the mob, but their efforts were unavailing.

The city was comparatively quiet on Thursday forenoon. Seven hundred extra policemen were in town, the total force being 1,300. The rioting was renewed on Thursday night. An infuriated mob held possession of the streets and wrecked and pillaged the taverns. The police were compelled to fire buckshot into the mob. Many of the police were injured by stones. Eventually the troops cleared the streets. In a recent speech Mr. Herbert Gladstone attributed the Belfast riots to Lord Randolph Churchill's violent speeches.

A serious riot occurred in Sligo on Saturday night. The rioting was begun by Catholics, who were angry because somebody had destroyed the rails surrounding the Bishop's palace. They gathered in thousands and attacked houses of Protestants and molested and hooted many persons. The Orangemen made no attempt to retaliate. The Riot Act was read and the soldiers were ordered to clear the streets with their bayonets. A general stampede ensued, during which sixteen rioters were arrested.

Mr. Gladstone has issued an address to the electors of Midlothian in which he says: "There are two clear, positive, and intelligible plans before the world. There is the plan of the Government and there is the plan of Lord Salisbury. Our plan is that Ireland should, under well-considered conditions, transact her own affairs. His plan is to ask Parliament to renew repressive laws and enforce them resolutely for twenty years, by the end of which time he assures us Ireland will be fit to accept any government in the way of a local government, on the repeal of the coercion laws, you may wish to give her. I leave this Tory project to speak for itself in its unadorned simplicity, and I turn to the proposed policy of the Government. Our opponents, gentlemen, whether Tories or seceders, have assumed the

name of Unionists. I deny them the title to it. In intention, indeed, we are all unionists alike, but the union they refuse to modify is in its present shape a paper union, obtained by force and fraud, and never sanctioned or accepted by the Irish nation. They are not unionists, but paper unionists. True union is to be tested by the sentiments of the human beings united. Tried by this criterion, we have less union between Great Britain and Ireland now than we had under the settlement of 1782. . . . Among the benefits, gentlemen, I anticipate from your acceptance of our policy are these: The consolidation of the united empire and a great addition to its strength; the stoppage of the heavy, constant, and demoralizing waste of the public treasure; the abatement and gradual extinction of ignoble feuds in Ireland, and that development of her resources which experience shows to be a natural consequence of free and orderly government; the redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her almost from time immemorial in respect to Ireland, by the judgment of the whole civilized world; and, lastly, the restoration of Parliament to its dignity and efficiency, and the regular progress of the business of the country. Well, gentlemen, the first question I now put to you is, How shall Ireland be governed? There is another question behind it and involved in it. How are England and Scotland to be governed? You know how, for the last six years especially, the affairs of England and Scotland have been impeded and your Imperial Parliament discredited and disabled. All this happened while the Nationalists were but a small minority of the Irish members, without support from so much as a handful of members not Irish. Now they approach ninety, and are entitled to say: 'We are speaking the views of the Irish nation.' It is impossible to deal with this subject by half measures. They are strong in their numbers, strong in British support; which brought 313 members to vote for their country; strongest of all in the sense of being right. But, gentlemen, we have done our part; the rest remains for you. Electors of the country, may you be enabled to see through and cast away all delusions, refuse evil, and choose good."

Mr. Chamberlain issued an electoral manifesto on Friday evening. It declares that the Government's Irish proposals have been condemned in advance by every Liberal statesman of the country. Mr. Chamberlain dwells upon the fact that the Government has made no attempt to deal with matters which Mr. Gladstone's election manifesto declared were ripe for legislation. "The Government," Mr. Chamberlain continues, "came into office upon a resolution that immediate legislation should be enacted for the benefit of agricultural laborers, but it has not tried to fulfil its pledge; and Parliament is to be dismissed because a majority of the English and Scotch members refuse to accept proposals which are not supported by any section of the House of Commons, outside of the Government and those Irish members whom Mr. Gladstone recently described as marching through rapine to the disintegration of the empire." Sir Charles Dilke has also issued a manifesto supporting Irish home rule, but disagreeing with some details of Mr. Gladstone's scheme.

Queen Victoria has offered the Comte de Paris, during his exile from France under the terms of the Expulsion Bill, the use of Claremont Castle, where Louis Philippe found a home and where he died. The Count has declined the Queen's offer, on the ground that he does not intend to reside in England permanently.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Friday resolved to consider the Committee's clauses enacting the immediate expulsion of all the princes. The Chamber subsequently rejected the first clause of the Committee's bill, enacting a general expulsion. The vote was 314 to 220. An amendment was adopted, by a vote of 315 to 232, making the expulsion of the chief pre-

tenders compulsory, and all others optional with the Government. Clauses 2 and 3 and after that the whole bill were passed. The Government is empowered to expel by decree the princes not affected by clause 1, provide penalties of two to five years' imprisonment if they return to France, and disfranchise the princes remaining in French territory.

Dieudonné Alexandre Paul Boiteau, the French author whose *nom de guerre* is "Boiteau d'Ambly," is dead at the age of fifty-seven. Among his works are 'The Adventures of Baron Trenck,' 'Errors of the Critics of Béranger,' and 'The State of France Before 1789.' He was editor of the posthumous works of Béranger, and a contributor to many French periodicals.

The physicians appointed to examine the mental condition of King Ludwig of Bavaria reported that his malady incapacitated him from governing properly. In consequence of this Prince Luitpold, uncle to the King, assumed the Regency, and summoned the Diet.

Ludwig refused for a time to admit the Ministers who came to inform him of his downfall, but finally consented to go to Berg Castle, on Lake Starnberg, a charming white-turreted castle close to the water's edge. The scenes along the route on Sunday were very affecting. The peasants knelt in the roadways weeping, and the ex-King responded mournfully. On Sunday evening the King started out for a walk in the park at Berg Castle accompanied by Dr. Gudden. Their prolonged absence caused anxiety at the castle. The park and the shores of Lake Starnberg were searched. The bodies of the King and Dr. Gudden were found in the water. It is supposed that the physician endeavored to save the King when the latter jumped into the water. Marks on the physician's body show that there was a struggle between them. King Ludwig II. was born August 25, 1845, and succeeded to the Bavarian throne in 1864. He has been eccentric for many years, lavishing his money on palaces and other luxuries. He was the friend and patron of Wagner, and enabled the composer to present his works with magnificence at Bayreuth.

At ten o'clock on Monday morning the generals of the Bavarian Army met and took the oath of allegiance to King Ludwig's brother Otto, who at once assumes the title of King under the name of Otto I. He is three years younger than Ludwig. Otto, however, will be simply nominal King, as he is mentally incapable of governing, and Prince Luitpold, his uncle, will remain Regent. The generals of the army have taken the oath of allegiance to Prince Luitpold as Regent.

The death at Freiburg is announced of Prof. Friedrich Michells, a distinguished clerical leader of the Old Catholic movement in Germany. He was seventy-one years of age.

Prince Alexander in person opened the Bulgarian-Rumelian Assembly. He thanked the nation for rising as one man in defence of the fatherland. They had sacrificed everything to save their honor, their liberty, and the integrity of their territory. He concluded by asking the Assembly to vote the necessary money to defray the remaining unpaid expenses of the war.

It is asserted at St. Petersburg that the Shah of Persia has granted Mr. F. S. Winston, ex-United States Minister to Persia, concessions for the construction of railways between Teheran, the capital of Persia, and Bushire and Meshed, near the Afghan frontier, with such branches as may be found necessary for the development of business on the main lines.

Juarez Selman has been elected President of the Argentine Republic.

The new city of Vancouver, B. C., terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, was burned on Sunday afternoon. The fire originated in the clearings. Hardly a house in the place remains, and several thousand people are homeless. Loss, \$1,000,000.

THE WORK OF THE CONGRESSIONAL
COMMISSION ON THE SURVEYS.

To appreciate correctly the important report submitted to the Senate by Senator Allison from the Commission on the Government Surveys, we must glance at the history of the investigation. In two of his annual reports the expediency of leaving the Coast Survey under the Treasury Department was vigorously contested by Secretary Chandler, who brought an imposing array of arguments to show that it properly belonged to the Navy Department, and ought to be transferred thither without delay. By an unfortunate coincidence this attack came at the very time when the Superintendent of the Survey began to show such marks of inefficiency that a change of management seemed imperative. As the Committee on Appropriations had already lost confidence in him, they were ready to welcome such a change as that suggested by the Secretary of the Navy.

Moved by these considerations, the sub-committee of the Appropriation Committee who had charge of the subject drafted a measure practically abolishing the present Coast Survey office; turning its land work over to the Geological Survey, and its coast and hydrographic work to the Secretary of the Navy. The full Committee deemed so sweeping a measure hasty and premature. The matter was finally compromised by referring the organization and management of the Coast Survey, the Geological Survey, the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, and the Signal Service to a Congressional Commission, to be composed of three Senators and three Representatives. The Geological Survey and Hydrographic Office were included, not because the Committee deemed any investigation of their conduct necessary, but because, according to the plan which it was supposed the Commission might favor, they would become the receivers of the Coast Survey, which was intended to become defunct. The addition of the Signal Service was an entirely separate matter, arising from the prevailing dissatisfaction with its military management.

The Commission have listened to arguments and evidence on the subject of their work for two years. The opinion of leading experts was sought. Not only the chiefs and employees of the bureaus, but the National Academy of Sciences, as an independent, impartial adviser, was asked for its opinions. So far as the surveys were concerned, the main question was that of the division, and hence of the practical abolition, of the Coast Survey. Although naval officers of ability and distinction presented cogent arguments in favor of transferring the hydrographic work to the Navy Department, yet they failed to show with force and clearness such a prospect for improved management as was necessary to make a strong impression on their hearers. Their position was weakened, as well as strengthened, by the fact that the work under consideration was already done by them; the only change they proposed being that they should do it under the direction of the Navy Department instead of that of the Treasury Department. On the question

peritend it more effectively and economically, their position was defensive rather than aggressive. This was a fatal weakness in such a case. On the side of the Geological Survey no attempt was made to favor the proposed measure; the general position assumed by Professor Powell being that the two organizations were doing different kinds of work, and had better be kept separate. That the Coast Survey itself, with its wide reputation, the high prestige given by the great names of its former superintendents, its efficient organization, and its excellent method of work, should make a strong argument against its own death, is a matter of course. It is therefore not surprising to find that the majority of the Commission deem the proposed policy unadvisable.

The really surprising feature of the report is that the Commission find no serious wrong in the conduct of either survey that can be remedied by legislation. All the objections against the administrative system of the two works are considered in detail, and the conclusion in each case is that they are either unfounded, or such as the executive authority alone can obviate. The Commission do not find that the work would be done any better under the Navy Department than under the Treasury Department, and lay stress upon the fact that only a small portion of it comes within the legitimate duties of a naval officer. They do not find that the Coast Survey and the Geological Survey are duplicating each other's work, and do not see that anything would be gained, by placing them under one department. They are not in favor of the formation of a department of science, which was recommended provisionally by the National Academy of Sciences as a measure well calculated to unify the work of the surveys as well as the other scientific work of the Government. They even disapprove of the formation of the commission of experts which was suggested by the Academy as an appropriate authority to direct the general policy of the surveys, and thus to operate as a check upon the individual wills of the directors. They decline to enter upon the disputed question of a change in the method of work, excusing themselves on the ground that it is scientific in character, and has the sanction of more than two generations of experience and criticism. It is very significant that the more fully they investigated the subject, the less legislation they found to recommend. For example, only a month ago it was announced on authority that the members of the Commission were unanimously of the opinion that the power exercised by the director of the Geological Survey should be restricted by proper legislation, though it was admitted they were not agreed upon the precise form of such legislation. But during the intermediate month four of the members have been led to abandon that view. Nothing more restrictive than a requirement to make specific estimates is now asked for.

If this extreme optimism is justifiable at all, it is so on negative rather than on positive ground. Although the Coast and Geological Surveys are nominally under the direction of heads of departments, yet their whole policy is modelled by the individual will of their

immediate heads. The latter are not only under no obligation to consult with any scientific authority, but nobody but the Committee on Appropriations need know what they are doing or what they intend to do. If we ask why the Coast Survey adopted a minute system of topography upon its maps which naval officers declare to be not only very expensive, but worse than useless to the navigator, or if we inquire why the whole direction of the survey was changed by transferring a considerable portion of its work to the interior of the country, we shall historically find no other answer than that the Superintendent deemed, for the time being, such a course advisable, and that Congress sanctioned it by making it the necessary appropriations. So also with the Geological Survey, the annual expenditure of which exceeds half a million of dollars. If we ask who has framed the policy under which all this money is expended, we shall find no other authority actively engaged in the matter than the director himself.

Now, we hold this system to be a crying evil. We fully admit that executive efficiency requires that the directors of such work as we are now considering should be left untrammelled in the execution of their plan. But executive efficiency does not require that they should themselves devise the plan of work. Twenty years ago the question whether the Coast Survey should expend tens of millions of dollars in interior triangulation, ought to have been publicly deliberated upon for months or years by the highest attainable authorities before being decided. To-day the same sort of an authority should decide how the large appropriations for the Geological Survey should be expended. What is most disappointing in the report of the Commission is that the necessity for some regulations governing this subject has been entirely overlooked.

Messrs. Morgan and Herbert submit a minority report, in which they reach conclusions radically different from those of the majority. They find serious faults in the management of both surveys, propose the transfer of the Coast Survey to the Navy Department, the abolition of its interior work, and such restrictions upon the work of the Geological Survey as in the opinion of the director would cripple its usefulness. The objection to this proposed remedy is that it would aggravate rather than cure the evil. What is wanted is a change of ideas rather than of administration, and this will not be gained by removing the work from one department to another.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

THE political theorists of this country have been quite generally carried away by the magic of the late Mr. Bagehot's commentaries upon the English and American constitutions. He was indeed such a master of style and method, and withal so keen an observer, that it is not easy to resist any conclusion about which he has thrown the charm of his manner. But it must be remembered that Mr. Bagehot lived in an aristocratic community, and was intimate with the members of an aristocratic government, and that, however keen his observation of the American Constitution may have been, it could not take the place of personal familiarity. If "Presidential" government had