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The General Principles of the Law of Evidence, etc. Vol. III., *Criminal*. By Frank S. Rice. The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y., 1893.

This book is the last of the series by Mr. Rice, and contains the modern law of evidence in its application to the trial of criminal cases at common law and under the criminal codes of the several States. Its general arrangement is similar to that of the two previous volumes, and like them it is intended as a working tool for the practicing lawyer rather than a theoretical or historical presentation of the subject. In its general nature, therefore, it is something of a digest, with frequent comment on the leading cases and a citation of the less important ones under the appropriate heads. The discussion of general rules and principles is followed by chapters on the attendance and examination of witnesses, evidence for the prosecution and defense, and evidence in relation to particular offenses. The treatment of each subject is logical and exhaustive and we do not hesitate to recommend it to the profession as the most complete presentation of the law of criminal evidence yet published. The typography is excellent, but the binding of the book could be improved.

History of Elections in the American Colonies. By Courtland F. Bishop, Ph.D., Columbia College. New York, 1893.

Popular elections were a feature of Colonial government, and their study is a matter of great interest at the present day. Mr. Bishop's book is one of the series of studies in History, Economics and Public Law edited by the University Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College, and like the others of this series is an interesting and valuable work. In the opening chapter the history of general elections in each of the colonies is traced from the time of their organization. This is followed by a discussion of the qualifications required of electors. These qualifications varied considerably in the different Colonies and it is interesting to observe the effects of religious and sectional feeling. Thus, in Massachusetts and New Haven only members of the church could vote, and in general in New England a somewhat strict moral qualification was required. Roman Catholics were disfranchised in all the Colonies except Maryland; and in the South,

negroes, mulattoes and Indians could not vote. A property qualification was generally required, and women were not allowed to vote in any of the Colonies. This part of the work is concluded with a chapter on the management of elections. The remainder of the book is devoted to the methods of conducting local elections. The appendix contains forms of the writs, returns and oaths, unpublished statutes relating to elections, authorities quoted, etc.

The Law of Incorporated Companies Operating under Municipal Franchises, such as Illuminating Gas Companies, Fuel Gas Companies, Electric Control Station Companies, Telephone Companies, Street Railway Companies, Water Companies, etc., preceded by a Suggestive Discussion of the Economic Principles Involved in the Operation, Control and Service of such Companies. By Allen Ripley Foote. Charles E. Everett, editing attorney; with a resident attorney in each State as co-editor. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1893.

This very comprehensive title suffices to give some idea of the scope and magnitude of the undertaking which Mr. Foote and his associates have recently completed. The careful arrangement and exhaustive research involved in its preparation, however, can only be shown by a personal examination of its 3000 well-written pages. The subject is treated from an economic as well as legal standpoint, and it is to this part of the work that the author has devoted his particular attention. All those interested in franchise companies, without regard to their profession, will find this section not only "suggestive," but of great interest and value. The legal portion of the work consists of a discussion of the law of each State relating to this subject by a resident attorney, preceded, however, by a general discussion of the law and legal principles involved, by the editing attorney, Charles E. Everett of the Cincinnati bar. The general plan of each State section is the same. The Connecticut chapter is edited by William S. Pardee of the New Haven bar, and is a model of concise and accurate compilation. All the statute law on the subject is presented together with cases sufficient to show its interpretation by the courts. The arrangement is such that one can see almost at a glance, the steps necessary to be taken in the formation, and the laws controlling the operation of franchise companies. The practical value of such a work is obvious and it will doubtless occupy a prominent place in every working library.