

Long Parliament, the outcome of which was the victory of the more radical party, whose principles were expressed in the famous documents of democracy, the "Instrument of Government," and the "Agreement of the People."

But the English phase of the movement was only partially successful, the influence of conservatism and tradition was too great. America was a free field untouched by tradition. The doctrine of the settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut were the same as those of the Long Parliament. Each of the New England colonies, save Plymouth, was settled by representatives of one or other of these two parties, and the doctrines of the separatists were in close accord with those of the more radical Puritan wing. Therefore it is wholly to be expected that before the "Agreement of the People" had been drawn up there should have been an expression of these doctrines in written form in the "Mayflower Compact" and in the "Fundamental Articles of Connecticut." The "Agreement of the People" and the "Fundamental Articles of Connecticut" contain the principles of popular sovereignty, of supreme power vested in a single assembly proportioned according to the number of inhabitants, and of equality before the law.

All this is true as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Dr. Borgeaud does not explain why the English nature responded so quickly to the democratic ideas above noted, or why the English Puritan was more radical than the French Huguenot. Nor does he explain why these doctrines became the accepted doctrines of a great republic. Modern democracy has its root quite as much in the municipal struggle in England itself as in the religious struggle on the Continent, and we shall still have to reckon with racial characteristics before we can feel satisfied that we have found the conditions which have made modern democracy possible.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

George William Curtis. By EDWARD CARY. Pp. 343. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1894. [American Men of Letters.]

The editor of this series, had he enforced a strict classification, would have assigned two-thirds of this volume to the well-known "American Statesmen" series. Over two hundred pages are given up to Mr. Curtis' career as a political editor, politician, anti-slavery agitator and reformer. Indeed it seems to us that it was in these great rôles that Mr. Curtis rendered his most important services to the people of this country, and for this reason belongs rather to our

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statesmen than to our men of letters. His admirers cannot expect more than "honorable mention" for his best literary productions. His was not a creative, or dominating influence in American literature. Whereas in the accomplishment of great reforms in government and politics, his political wisdom and foresight, his intrepidity and persistence in the face of almost overwhelming opposition, and his success are unquestionable, and his power and influence for good in our national life great and enduring. Mr. Curtis proved himself one of those rare men who early perceive the need of reform and then forthwith resolutely set about educating the public and the leaders of the people with a view to securing the needed reforms.

The present volume is in the main a record, by an intimate friend, of Mr. Curtis' endeavors to right the wrongs of the slave, of his faithful participation in the practical, and to him often disagreeable, work of practical politics, of his course as an "Independent," and of his great work of promoting Civil Service Reform. We learn here how hard it was for him to bear up under the storm of abuse and revilings that came upon him when he broke away from his old party moorings in 1884. After this date, however, he became the recognized leader of the reform element in New York State and national politics. He interested himself, particularly as editor of *Harper's Weekly*, in many questions—the tariff, the currency, foreign matters and the relation of Congress to the President—but the major part of his time and energies he gave up to the prosecution of Civil Service Reform. The splendid work which he accomplished in this reform is shown in the remarkable progress, which we are every day witnessing, of this movement in municipal, State and national politics and governments. Mr. Cary has written his biography in an easy flowing style, and wherever possible makes Mr. Curtis tell his own story by giving numerous letters and extracts from his writings.

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The Organization of Charities: being a report of the Sixth Section of the International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy. Chicago, June, 1893. Edited with an introduction by D. C. GILMAN. Pp. xxxii, 400. Price, \$1.50. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1894.

This second volume, though the first to appear, of the proceedings of the International Congress of Charities, is described by President Gilman in the title to the introduction as a panorama of charitable work in many lands. The topic assigned to this sixth section of the

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