

Through the Magazines.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The chief feature of interest to Canadian readers in the November number of this instructive periodical is Dr. Prosper Bender's paper on "The French Peasantry," (Part III.) which deals with the habits and mode of life of our compatriots. As some of our readers are aware, Dr. Bender is one of us, having made his mark as a *littérateur* before he left his native Quebec for the New England capital. His article is at once sympathetic and independent, the author neither veiling the faults nor withholding commendation from the virtues of the *habitant*. The whole series is of considerable historic value, showing much research, as well as a large personal knowledge of the subjects discussed, and it contains a variety of curious illustrations of the legends, customs and superstitions of the people of this Province not to be found in any other source of information. The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., contributes a paper on "Divine Drift in Human History." A fine portrait of Dr. Parkhurst forms the frontispiece to this number. The second article, "American Outgrowths of Continental Europe," by the Editor, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, covers a broad field of scholarly inquiry; it is based upon the "Narrative and Critical History of America," and is handsomely illustrated. It is followed by General Winfield Scott's "Remedy for Intemperance," from Hon. Charles Aldrich; "The Puritan Birthright," by Nathan M. Hawkes; and "The Action of Tarrytown, 1781," with a graphic account of the heroism of Captain George Hurlbut, by Dr. R. B. Contant, president of the Tarrytown Historical Society. The "Library of a Philadelphia Antiquarian," by E. Powell Buckley, will be perused with interest by all bibliophiles. That wonderful literary worker, Hubert Howe Bancroft, writes of "The Literature of California," *cujus maxima pars est*, and the Rev. E. J. Runk gives a historic poem, "Revolutionary Newburgh." Every issue of the *Magazine of American History* comprises something worth reading and preserving, and it is always rich in illustrations to be looked for elsewhere in vain. To students of the history of this continent it is indispensable. The subscription price is \$5 yearly. Address, 743 Broadway, New York City.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY.

We have already referred at some length to the most noteworthy contents of the first number of this important publication, especially to Dr. Bourinot's article on the comparative merits of the United States and the Canadian Constitutions and the Hungarian zone-tariff system of railway administration. The second quarterly number (October) is no less rich in contributions both of current and permanent interest on constitutional, economic and social questions. Dr. James H. Robinson has an exhaustive study on the American Constitution, in which he undertakes to show how much of it is original and what features of it are derived from the usage of the mother country. As the paper turns largely on the relations between the several States and the central power, it is not without its bearing on some points in our own constitutional development. Dr. Robinson maintains, as against the late Sir Henry Maine and others, that a distinct evolution, which was destined to bear fruit at the great crisis, had been in process in colonial times, and that writers who ignore this fact are sure to go astray in their comments. Prof. Andrews, of Bryn Mawr College, comes into conflict with Prof. John Fiske ("American Institutions") in treating of the origin of Connecticut towns, deeming to be baseless the theory that they furnished a model for the national federation. Of timely concern is Prof. C. Stuart Patterson's criticism of the Supreme Court's decision on the Original Package case, which he pronounces bad law and unworthy to be cited as a precedent. Miss H. Leonard has translated from the writings of the Austrian Economist, Prof. Boehm, a parallel, or rather contrast, between the deductive and historical school, in which the latter gets the worst of it. On this side of the ocean Prof. Sumner, of Yale, and Prof. Ely, of John Hopkins, are the respective coryphees of the two parties. The number also contains a mass of general information on the great movements of economic science and public law, and some admirable reviews of recent works. The publication is the organ of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which is to be congratulated on the success of its enterprise. It is published at Philadelphia, where the Academy has its home.

THE CANADIAN INDIAN.

The second number of this excellent magazine (November) has been issued in good time. As already pointed out, it is published under the auspices of the Canadian Indian Research and Aid Society, and is edited by the Rev. E. F. Wilson, of Sault Ste. Marie, and Mr. H. B. Small, of Ottawa. The present number contains the continuation of Mr. Wilson's account of his visit to the Zuni, articles on "Indian Languages," "Indian Mounds," "Indian Training," "The North-West Half-breeds," "The Oka Controversy," and other questions that come within the scope

implied by its name. It is worthy of generous support. The annual subscription is \$2, which includes the privilege of membership in the society. Intending subscribers may address the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Sault Ste. Marie; Mr. Small or Mr. W. L. Marler, Merchants Bank, Ottawa. The *Canadian Indian* is printed and published by Mr. John Rutherford, Owen Sound, Ont.

THE AMERICAN BOOKSELLER.

This fortnightly publication gives regularly the names, authors and publishers of the most important recent works both of the new world and the old. It also contains interesting correspondence from the chief publishing centres, pithy notices of the principal books, with brief biographies from time to time of the leaders of the literary and publishing worlds in Europe and America. The last number (October 15) has a full page portrait of the late Thomas Longman, and a sketch of the eventful careers of the two great firms of the Rivingtons and the Longmans, now amalgamated. This sketch takes us back (in imagination) to the days of Queen Anne—the Augustan age, as it used to be called, of our English literature, and no less noteworthy an epoch in the annals of journalism and the publishing trade. The price of the *Bookseller* is \$2 a year. The office of publication is 22 East 18th street, New York.

THE OWL.

Mr. Duncan A Campbell, contributes a suggestive paper



MISS AGNES HUNTINGTON.

on "One Phase of the Educational Problem" to the *Owl*, the bright and readable organ of Ottawa University. An editorial on "Baccalaureate Reform in France" is not untimely, in view of some recent discussions in Montreal. Mr. D. Murphy writes of "The Influence of the Head on Art." There is some fair poetry from students and others, and several pages of general reading, information on college sports and societies, and some touches of never absent and always welcome humour make up a good average number, and the average of the *Owl* is a high one. The *Owl* is published by the students of the University.

THE NEW YORK INDEPENDENT.

The New York *Independent*, in a criticism of Mr. W. Blackburn Harte's recent review of the writers of prominence in Canada, says: This is in many respects a valuable and excellent paper. Mr. Harte shows several qualities that go to make good criticism. He is bold, honest, happy, and free from circumlocution. His appreciations of the Canadian writers are subtle, exact, well considered, true; and they mark him as a sincere student of literature and a helpful critic. In speaking of the Canadian verse-writers, however, he has seriously marred the judicial character of his dicta by one omission. The foremost man of letters in Canada is Mr. Goldwin Smith, as Mr. Harte readily acknowledges. The foremost poet in Canada, in reputation as well as in achievements and power, is Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts. If there was one person in Canadian letters whose work could not possibly be skipped, it was he. Mr. Harte dismisses him with half a dozen lines. This goes counter to current opinion, and while saying much for the writer's courage and honesty, says less for his

judgment. It should be distinctly borne in mind that all the younger Canadians whom Mr. Harte praises with so much insight when he says that "they observe natural phenomena with the careful eyes of a botanist, the knowledge of a woodsman and the love and awe of a pagan," are only following in Roberts' larger footsteps; and that the spirit of patriotism and poetry within them owes its first stir of life to the stalwart manliness which achieved success in "Orion," while they were yet all boys together.

Our Past and Our Present.

At the banquet given at Quebec to the Comte de Paris, Dr. George Stewart spoke as follows:—

MR. MAYOR, MONSIEUR AND GENTLEMEN,—I must ask you to accept my very best thanks for the cordial way with which this toast has been received, and for the courteous manner in which you have been good enough to associate my name with it. I am proud to be here this evening, to assist at a gathering of citizens called together to do homage, and to pay the heartiest respect, to the head of a great historical family, a true soldier of chivalrous daring, and an author and essayist of high renown. I am but voicing the opinions of my fellow-compatriots when I say to the Comte de Paris and his son, and their companions from over the sea, that Quebec welcomes, with open hands and open hearts, her distinguished guests, and bids them

feel that they are among friends. It would not do, on an occasion of this kind, when the mind lightly turns to more agreeable topics, to burden you with extracts from the Canadian year-book, nor would you thank me, I fancy, if I were to regale you with quotations from those instructive annuals, appropriately bound in blue, which our Governments regularly supply to an eager Parliament and press. What then is there to say? The work performed by the illustrious ancestors of our honoured guest to-night, was a much more difficult task than the one which the descendants of those heroic souls have to play now. In the early history of this country the pioneers had everything to overcome. Every step of progress was impeded by disease, by the rigors of a climate which might well baffle the boldest heart, by the tomahawk of the Indian warrior, and by a forest that seemed interminable in its vastness and density. But those brave men and brave women fought their way, inch by inch and foot by foot. They had marvellous faith in themselves. Perhaps they had faith in the future of a land, which, despite its hardships and drawbacks, must have offered much in the way of inducement. The wise king comforted them by every means in his power, though thousands of miles of ocean separated him from his agents, and mindful of their spiritual welfare, he sent devoted servants of the cross to their far-off homes and established churches where they might worship God and practice the duty of Christians.

No wonder the country prospered when the priest and the woodsman, the soldier and the trapper, travelled over the same pathway together. Well, I will not dwell on those days. The story is familiar to you all. The Canada of to-day claims our attention. We are here a happy, a loyal, an industrious and a religious people. We enjoy the freest system of government in the world. Our parliamentary methods have been borrowed from the splendid experiences of England and the United States. We think we have embodied the better features of both. We make our own laws. We regulate our own tariff. We afford our people perfect liberty of action as regards their politics, their religion and their way of life and movement. Our press is independent and free. The door to our highest offices is never shut. We have unbounded confidence in the ballot box, and our appointed officers rarely afford grounds for criticism. Two great oceans wash our shores, and the land is rich, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the choicest products of the field, the farm, the forest and the prairie. Our soil from end to end is abundantly watered by thousands of rivers and lakes, and population only is the demand of Canada. In time population will come. Our people are all self-reliant. The best blood of France, of England, of Scotland and of Ireland flows in their veins, and side by side the lusty young sons of an older civilization, born 3,000 miles away, are working out a destiny, which three centuries ago was begun under conditions which more than once appalled the heart, but never crushed the spirit. Side by side English-Canadians and French-Canadians are developing the resources of the land, rivalling each other in a friendly way only, dwelling together amicably, and working out, with equal intelligence and hope, the political and social problems which from time to time press for solution. I thank you again, gentlemen, for the courteous hearing that you have given me.

I have two well known citizens in my mind's eye. One is a well-educated, sober, hard-working man, who with all of his advantages and energies, manages only to eke out a bare support. The other is a gentleman from the country, who is minus an education and seems to take life easy. He has been here only a few years, but has already made a fortune. Such contrasts puzzle. Why is it thus?—*Atlanta Journal*.