

it is reconquering it from its nominal English rulers. The paper is an interesting pendant to that on French-Canadian literature in the August number; and it will, as has been said, no doubt call out some rejoinders. "The Isthmus Canal and American Control," by Stuart F. Weld, is a consideration of the policy promulgated by the United States government in its desire to control the inter-oceanic canal, with (as eighteenth century writers would put it) "some animadversions thereon." In fact, the magazine runs toward political questions, since Mr. Frank Gaylord Cook has an article on "James Wilson," a Scotchman who settled in Pennsylvania, and whose services in behalf of the Constitution of the United States are too little known. Still another sketch, of the "Americans at the First Bastille Celebration" (by J. G. Alger), completes the more important articles.

— Ginn & Company have just published "The Irregular Verbs of Attic Prose; their Forms, Prominent Meanings, and Important Compounds, together with Lists of Related Words and English Derivatives," by Addison Hogue, Professor of Greek in the University of Mississippi. The material treated in this book is much fuller than in the lists of irregular verbs in the grammars, and more accessible than in the lexicons. The book contains after the regular verbs, — pure, mute, and liquid, — the irregular verbs of Attic prose in alphabetical order. Prominent meanings and special uses of frequent occurrence are given, often illustrated by translated examples. The most important compounds are added, and also many related words, — forming a very practical sort of introduction to word-formation. The first declension alone is represented by about four hundred substantives, and this indicates the range of vocabulary. The English derivatives, of which there are over 450, should prove an attractive feature to teachers and students alike. To the latter they will be an additional support in learning some five or six hundred Greek words, and will broaden their knowledge of their own tongue.

— In the September *Magazine of American History* Mr. Robert Stiles, of Richmond, tells of "Lincoln's Restoration Policy for Virginia," which Admiral Porter, with whom Lincoln went to Richmond on its evacuation, represented differently in his "Incidents of the Civil War." The evidence here given for the first time to the public corrects even Grant's account of the matter in his "Memoirs," which is believed to have been written from hearsay. The illustrated feature of the magazine this month is the third chapter in Mrs. Lamb's "Historic Homes and Landmarks," the scene being the site of the Damen farm, between Wall Street and Maiden Lane, which for nearly half a century was outside the walled city of New York. Many new facts and figures have been exhumed by the accom-

plished historian, the most consequential landmarks are described, events are vividly portrayed which made the ground historic, and never before were the wonderful contrasts between the past and the present so sharply defined. A second illustrated paper, by T. H. Lewis, of St. Paul, is "The Old French Post at Trempeleau, Wis.," a recent discovery. Gen. J. W. De Peyster pays a tribute to the late "John W. Hammersley," whose portrait in steel forms the frontispiece to the issue. Milton T. Adkins writes the "Growth of a Great National Library," giving the history in brief of the library of Congress. William Seton contributes an article of interest on "St. John de Crèvecoeur, the First French Consul in New York after the Revolution." There is a sketch of "New York's Great Landholder, George Clarke," and a tribute to the late Mrs. Amasa J. Parker.

— A number of years ago Mr. J. C. Pilling undertook the compilation of a bibliography of North American languages. In the course of his work he visited the principal public and private libraries of the United States, Canada, and northern Mexico, carried on an extensive correspondence with librarians, missionaries, and others interested in the subject, and examined such printed authorities as were at hand. The results of these researches were embodied in a single volume. Since its issue he has had an opportunity to visit the national libraries of England and France, as well as a number of private ones in both these countries, and to revisit a considerable number in this country and Canada. A sufficient amount of new material has thus been collected to lead to the belief that a series of catalogues may well be prepared, each referring to one of the more prominent groups of our native languages. Of this series three have been published, relating respectively to the Eskimaun, the Siouan, and the Iroquoian families. The fourth has just been issued by the Bureau of Ethnology, and relates to the Muskogean languages; the fifth, now in preparation, will relate to the Algonquian. There are in the present catalogue 521 titular entries, of which 467 relate to printed books and articles and 54 to manuscripts. Of these, 469 have been seen and described by the compiler, — 429 of the prints and 40 of the manuscripts, — leaving as derived from outside sources 38 printed works and 14 manuscripts. Of those unseen by the writer, titles and descriptions of more than one-half have been received from persons who have actually seen the works and described them for him. In addition to these, there are given a number of full titles of printed covers, second and third volumes, etc., all of which have been seen and described by the compiler; while in the notes mention is made of 69 printed and manuscript works, 43 of which have been seen and 26 derived from other (mostly printed) sources.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Guaranty Investment Company.

THE Guaranty Investment Company has adopted the policy of sending each year a committee of its investors to visit Kansas and Nebraska and report upon its loans and methods of business. The first report was made in 1888 and the second in 1889. The committee of 1888 consisted of Professor A. H. Berlin, principal of the high school, Montrose, Penn. (recently removed to Wilmington, Del.), and Major Theodore L. Poole, ex-United States pension agent, Syracuse, N.Y. They commenced their labors on Monday, June 18, 1888, by an examination of the books and statements submitted to them by the Western general manager, F. H. Wilson. Later, accompanied by the inspector of the company, they began an examination of some of the loans made by the company. This examination was commenced in Atchison County, Kan., on Tuesday, June 19, ending with Franklin County, Kan., Saturday, June 30. During this time they drove about four hundred miles and travelled by railroad seven hundred miles, and examined over forty loans made by the company. While they examined in detail over forty loans they also looked at many others in different counties that they did not have time to compare with the records. From their investigation and observations they recommended the loans made by the Guaranty Investment Company of Atchison, Kan., as a safe investment.

The committee for 1889 consisted of Dr. Francis W. Boyer, a

physician of Pottsville, Penn., M. H. Olin, president of the Citizens' Bank, Perry, N.Y., and Irving H. Tift, Esq., a lawyer of New York City. From the report, dated Atchison, Kan., June 29, 1889, it appears that their work began on Thursday, June 6, and ended on Friday, June 28. During this period they travelled over 2,150 miles, 665 of which were by carriage, and visited a large portion of Kansas and Nebraska. The trip took them through twenty-eight counties in Kansas and twenty-six in Nebraska, besides a large number of cities and towns in both States. Before commencing the journey they made an examination of the books and records of the company, submitted for inspection by the Western general manager, Mr. Frank H. Wilson. In conclusion they say that it is their opinion that Kansas and Nebraska are on the high road to prosperity, and do not see how it is possible for carefully placed farm mortgages in these States to be otherwise than safe, and they regard those of the Guaranty Investment Company to be of this character.

Any persons desiring further information upon points in the reports are requested to correspond with any member of either committee, and copies of testimonials received from persons who have made investments in these mortgages will be sent to any address. The company keeps on hand at its New York office at all times a large number of seven per cent guaranteed mortgages equal in security to any examined by the committees, and full information will be gladly given to any one, by Henry A. Riley, general Eastern manager, 191 Broadway, New York.