

of light. This work like its predecessor, is accompanied by a copious analytical index, map, portrait of the explorer, and other illustrations. So well has the editor performed his task, that we shall look in vain for books of travel and exploration approaching it in completeness.* With such a measure of success already achieved, Dr. Coues should not rest from his useful labors until he has given the benefit of his knowledge and experience to preparing like editions of several other volumes of western exploration. Then he should crown his useful life with an account of his own experiences in camp and field, and of the great survey with which he was long and usefully connected. We will only add that the present edition of each of these works is limited to a thousand copies, and that the opportunity of securing them will speedily pass away.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW. Board of Editors: George B. Adams, John Bach McMaster, Albert Bushnell Hart, William M. Sloane, Harry Pratt Judson, H. Morse Stephens. Managing Editor: J. Franklin Jameson. Issued Quarterly. -Vol. I. No. 1. October, 1895. New York and London: Macmillan Company. \$3 per year.

While but one number of this work has been issued, its typographical appearance is so fine, its board of editors so distinguished for their historical writings and researches, and its articles of such high and permanent value, that it has met with most cordial welcome from the leading scholars and editors of this country. Much was anticipated when its appearance was announced under such auspices, but this first number happily met every expectation. It starts out with the highest promise, and in the hands of the great house of the Macmillans is sure of an audience of scholars and book worms in all English-speaking countries. Their imprint is a guaranty of the highest excellence. Of the 208 pages 87 are given to the following historical articles: "History and Democracy," by William M. Sloane; "The Party of the Loyalists in the American Revolution," by Moses Coit Tyler; "The First Castilian Inquisition," by Henry C. Lea; "Count Edward de Crillon," by Henry Adams; and "Western State-Making in the Revolutionary Era," by Frederick J. Turner. Original, unpublished documents fill 14 pages, signed reviews of historical works 86 pages, the remaining 14 being devoted to "Notes and News." The article which has attracted most attention is that of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, on "The Party of the Loyalists of the American Revolution." Every person whose memory goes back fifty years or more will recall the bitter obloquy heaped upon the "Tories" of Revolutionary times—those who doubted the wisdom of separating from the mother country. No words of execration seemed bitter enough to express the popular contempt and detestation in which they were held. "Even yet," says Prof. Tyler, "in this last decade of the nineteenth century, it is by no means easy for Americans * * * to take a disinterested attitude, that is, a historical one, towards those Americans who thought and fought against the Revolution." He believes that "a solid century * * * should be a refrigerator for over-heated political emotion," and that the time has arrived when history can deal fairly and justly by that maligned and misrepresented class. The "Tories" included at least one-third of the people—a number so vast that it "can hardly deserve longer to be turned out of court in so summary and contemptuous a fashion as that in which it has

* A brief account of "Pike's Explorations" may be found in Vol. I of this series of THE ANNALS, pp. 531-536. In No. 4 of the present volume, pp. 20-31, we present the notes of the editor on his visit to the headwaters of the Mississippi, from advance sheets of the work.

been commonly disposed of by American writers." "Hardly have we known, seldom have we been reminded, that the side of the Loyalists, as they called themselves, of the Tories as they were scornfully nicknamed by their opponents, was even in argument not a weak one, and in motive and sentiment not a base one, and in devotion and self-sacrifice not an unheroic one." The article, which is an elaboration of these facts, is a very able one and has been the subject of wide and favorable comment.

Since the foregoing was written we have received the January number of this admirable work, which bears out all that has been said in its praise by the American press. In its broad and beautiful pages are appearing articles of the highest merit and importance, and its survey of the field of History gives its readers the amplest information touching everything that is transpiring in the direction of news, investigations and publications. It takes its place at once as the highest current and standard authority in this country.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

The veteran lawmaker, DANIEL F. MILLER, of Lee County, who died December 9th at the home of his daughter in Omaha, had long been known as one of the most notable of our pioneers. Tall and commanding in figure, with white hair falling nearly to his shoulders, a massive forehead and eagle eye, walking erect as in his youthful days, his keen intellect well preserved at eighty years of age, he was a stalwart representative of the founders of this great State. He was born in Maryland, October 4th, 1814. At an early age he began the study of law, and in April, 1839, came to the newly organized Territory of Iowa. In politics he was a Whig, and soon made his mark as a lawyer and public speaker. In 1840 he was elected representative in the third territorial Legislature, and fifty-four years later was again chosen to represent his county in the House. He was nominated in 1848 by the Whigs of the first district for Member of Congress. His Democratic competitor was Col. Wm. Thompson, familiarly known as "Black Bill Thompson." He entered into the contest with great vigor, reducing Thompson's majority from 544 of the year before to 386. Mr Miller contested the election, and upon investigation Congress decided that Thompson was not elected, but refused to award the seat to Mr. Millier, whereupon a special election was held to fill the vacancy. Thompson and Miller were again nominated by their respective parties, and after an exciting contest Miller was elected by a majority of 632, and became the first Whig Congressman from Iowa. He had done an act of charity to an old and destitute Mormon which so pleased that people that they voted for him to a man. Although born and raised in a slave state, he was an anti-slavery man, and when the Republican party was organized was chosen by its first State Convention held at Iowa City in 1856, as one of the candidates for presidential elector. He was one of those who cast the vote of Iowa for Fremont for President. In 1860 he became an independent candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, receiving the support of the Democrats, but was defeated by Judge Wright, the Republican candidate. From this time to the close of his life he acted with the Democratic party. He was always an able and independent advocate of most of the reform measures of his times. He had in early life worked for the abolition of slavery and imprisonment for debt, and later for prohibition of the liquor traffic, the granting of suffrage to women, and pensions to all Union soldiers who served through the war. He

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