

had a distinguished career as a pastor before he began the work of a professor. The subject which occupied most attention at this anniversary was the importance of a thoroughly trained ministry. This subject is attracting much attention in England, and the discussion was all in favor of greater insistence on intellectual training. Dr. D. W. Simon, who has just been chosen Principal of the Yorkshire College, is well known in the United States, having been associated with Professor Park as editor of the "Bibliotheca Sacra," and having several times been in this country. He succeeds the late Dr. Falding as Principal of Yorkshire. A farewell reception has just been given to Dr. Simon in Edinburgh; it was a noble tribute to his fidelity in the position which he has occupied for many years. The sentiment of the meeting was voiced by Dr. Adamson, who said he had found Dr. Simon "a man, a real man, a Christian man—the noblest work of God." Yorkshire College is much to be congratulated on having secured Dr. Simon for this important position. It is unsafe for those at a distance to express positive opinions concerning affairs in another country, but we venture to say that it has always seemed to us very unfortunate that there are so many institutions in England doing the same work. It is easy to understand how they were started. If some principle of combination could be adopted, by which the number could be greatly diminished, and the few left given much larger endowments, we think it would be better both for the institutions themselves and for the churches which they are intended to serve.

Few men in the theological world are so prominent as the young and brilliant Professor Harnack. His name is almost as familiar in England and America as in Germany. The recent controversy concerning the use of the Apostles' Creed, in which he has played a prominent part, has brought him even more conspicuously before the public than formerly. But his work is of a quality which needs no advertising, and he is already one of the most positive forces in the science of theology. Our readers will, therefore, be interested in the following sketch of him, which the Berlin correspondent of the London "Christian World" has furnished the readers of that paper:

As to Professor Harnack himself, he is singularly young in appearance. His reputation and position in the university give him a place among the best, and he is only forty-two. There is nothing in his dress or manner to suggest that he is a living encyclopædia of theology, or to distinguish him from an energetic young man of business. But as soon as he begins to lecture, one feels that his reputation has done him less than justice. He scarcely uses a note, his voice is never monotonous, and his face is a constant study, as the light and shade of earnestness and humor play upon it. Every point in the lecture is clearly developed and illustrated, and then driven home by a vigorous summary in simple and impressive German. He is not still for a moment. Sometimes at his desk and sometimes sitting on it, at one end of the platform or at another, he fixes the attention of his class at one time with a flashing eye and knitted brow, and then with a bright smile and humorous gesture. He impresses me as the most human theological lecturer I have ever heard.

Valuable statistics have recently been published at Calcutta giving the clearest account we have seen of what has been actually accomplished by the Christian missionaries in British India. There are about sixty-five Protestant missionary societies at work in that country, and these societies employ 857 ordained missionaries, 711 ordained European lay helpers, 114 European and semi-European lady assistants, teachers, etc., and about 3,500 native lay preachers. The number of native Protestant Christians is 560,000, an increase of 150,000 in ten years. The Christians in India, as such, are distributed as follows: 193,313 are members of the Established Church; 133,000 Baptists; 63,000 Lutherans; 37,000 Presbyterians; 32,000 Methodists; 17,500 Congregationalists. The progress in different provinces in India varies greatly. In the Punjab the Christians have increased during the past ten years 335 per cent., in Bombay 92 per cent., in the Bengal districts and the Madras Presidency about 30 per cent. During the last forty years the number of Christians has increased from about 91,000 to 550,000. The number of mission pupils has increased during the last decade 92,000. According to the latest reports there were in these schools about 280,000 pupils—namely, 175,000 boys and 105,000 girls. The Sunday-schools have an attendance of about 136,000. In India there are now 138,000 public and private schools, with a total attendance of about three millions and a

half; but in that Empire there still remains a population of 270,000,000 who can neither read nor write. The total population of the country is 288,000,000, and the adherents of the various religions are divided as follows: Hinduism has 207,500,000, or 75 per cent. of the entire population; Islam claims 57,000,000, or about 20 per cent.; Buddhism has 7,000,000, or 2.48 per cent.; Christians have 2,225,000, or only about .80 per cent. of the population; Parseeism has 89,887. While the Hindus and the Mohammedans have increased only 10.74 per cent. in the one case, and 10.70 in the other, and the Buddhists exactly in proportion to the rate of increase of the population, the Christians have increased 22.16 per cent.—a much larger increase than the rate of population or the progress made by any other religion in India.



Gleanings

—The Rev. J. H. Hatch, of Oswego Falls, N. Y., has been chosen President of Redfield College, Redfield, S. D.

—The World's Sunday-School Convention meets at St. Louis August 31 to September 6. Among other things to be considered, there is a new plan for Bible study in the schools. With the present year the third seven years' course of the International Sunday-School Lessons will come to an end.

—The Interdenominational Bible Conference at Asbury Park is now in session. "The time and work of the Conference," the circular says, "will be largely devoted to the consideration of questions of authorship, dates, and integrity of those books of the Bible most assailed by the so-called Higher Critics." Many well-known scholars will address the Conference.

—We are asked to state that the evening Bible school of the Young Women's Christian Association, 40 Berkeley Street, Boston, will reopen the first week in October, with many additional advantages for young women who desire a systematic course of Bible training preparatory to entering on different lines of Christian work. Not only Bible courses, but also lessons in domestic science, industrial training, nursing, and other branches, are given.

—A newspaper dispatch says that it is now settled that Lane Seminary will be open this year. The Rev. E. D. Morris, who was empowered to select a new Faculty when the Rev. Dr. Henry Preserved Smith resigned, has about concluded his work. Taken as a whole, the Faculty is anti-Briggs. The conservative list is headed by Professors Fullerton, a graduate of Princeton College and Union Seminary; McCauley, President of the Ohio Christian Endeavor Union; Williams, of Franklin College, and Scoville, of Wooster University.

—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in this city has received a letter from Secretary of State Gresham, in which he pledges the Government to do all that is possible to compel the Porte to punish the perpetrators of the latest outrage upon an American missionary in Turkey—that upon Miss Anna Melton, which took place last June in the village of Duree, Turkey. The American Minister at Constantinople has been directed "to press for an immediate and thorough investigation of the circumstances of the case, for the adequate punishment of those found guilty, and for the future protection of our missionaries residing in Kurdistan."

—The Methodist Missionary Society has received a letter from the Rev. Leslie Stevens, Superintendent of the Central China Mission, under date of Nanking, June 27. He says: "We do not fear the Geary Law for the present, but when China means to retaliate she will give the United States a lesson in eating humble pie which will not be forgotten soon." Mr. Stevens quotes a dispatch from Tientsin to the "North China Daily News" which says that the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, has told Dr. Macgowan that the Chinese Government should have retaliated promptly on the United States, but that he now approves the arrangement of a new treaty on terms of reciprocity.

—Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has been visiting the missions in South America, has been absent about four months, and his tour has covered about 14,000 miles. On his return last week Bishop Newman said to a reporter: "The Methodist Episcopal is the only one of the Protestant denominations which has missions in the South American countries. The Roman Catholic Church is the dominating one. The Church of England is established in the cities, but it is for the English who are there, not for the Spaniards. So it is with some of the Protestant denominations of this country. I found that our church has property worth about \$700,000. From fifty to seventy-five men and women are engaged in teaching or preaching. There are 4,000 communicants and about 15,000 adherents of the Methodist Church."

Books and Authors

Recent Text-Books of English Literature¹

It is clearly evident that the deductive and the biographical methods of teaching English literature have gone, for the moment at least, into disuse. Only a little time since, instruction in literature was carried on solely by the giving of descriptive and narrative summaries of the personalities and surroundings of men and women who were writers. There was a morning or academic lecture, in which, with steady seriousness, the professor gave the date at which, the place in which, and the circumstances under which the writer wrote. And there was an evening or lyceum lecture, in which, with diverting anecdote and humorous comment, the professor told the student to whom the author was married, what the author ate and drank, and what in general the author did when he was not writing. At this second lecture it was usual to read a few bits of the lighter utterances of the writer under consideration, which selections represented for most of the audience their entire basis for appreciation of this particular writer's work and genius. Modern scientific activity has changed all this. The method in vogue at the moment is clearly borrowed from the laboratory investigations of scientific workers. A set of writings is given to a student, and to him is propounded a problem—usually a problem concerning the relationship, origin, or nature of the literary matter under investigation. The student certainly reads the books, probably gets discipline and knowledge of method, possibly solves the problem. Such a method has its advantages and its defects. Its main advantage is that the discipline afforded by it makes stable the uncertain status of certain cultural studies; its main disadvantage is that it dehumanizes the humanities and tends to substitute logical analysis for appreciative acceptance.

Criticise them how we will, however, the new methods are in vogue; and we have chosen the three text-books here reviewed as good examples of modern usage. Mr. Pancoast's work consists in great part of fifty-three selections from English authors, beginning with Chaucer and ending with Tennyson. These selections are classified into four historical groups: the first, which Mr. Pancoast calls the "Period of Preparation," extending from 670 to 1400; the second, called the "Period of Italian Influence," extending from 1400 to 1660; the third, here called the "Period of French Influence," extending from 1660 to 1750; and the fourth, called the "Modern English Period," continuing from 1750 to the present time. Each section is prefaced with a brief discussion upon the influences from without which have helped to form the literature, and upon the characteristics peculiar to the period. There is a map of literary England; and there are helps in the form of tables, indexes, and bibliographical notes and references. All this apparatus has a suggestion of modernness, and the plan of the book is certainly conceived in the modern spirit. But the work is not really modern. It has the traditional characteristics of the Lyceum lecture, with illustrating poetical selections out of which it has apparently been developed. It purports to give a study of the historical development of the literature; but it covers the entire period anterior to Chaucer in a few pages; and on page 7 gives a table of the entire four periods which is so absurdly inadequate as to be humorous. Among the writers contributing to the "formation of the English language" are gravely set down, as "Early Bards, about 500-600," the "Britons or Celts" Llynarch Hen, Taliesin, Aneurin, and Merlin. It is a pity that Mr. Pancoast did not find room to print the original texts of these English poems of the sixth century, that the debt of the English language to them might be mathematically computed in the modern manner, for we greatly fear that no one but

Mr. Pancoast has ever seen them. And, coming down to events concerning which information is accessible, we find a singular desultoriness, as of an illustrated lecture, in the accounts given. Of the fifty-three selections, forty-six are bits of poetry of the afternoon sort; and the whole range of prose literature is represented by seven essays—three from Addison, one each from Bacon, Lamb, Carlyle, and Macaulay. It appears that "considerations of space" have determined for Mr. Pancoast the representative character of an author. Hardly more than a score of authors are illustrated, and most of these very meagerly. The book is not really modern. The hands are the hands of the inductive worker, but the voice is the voice of the Lyceum lecturer.

A more scholarly though less pretentious work is the second on our list, the "Outlines of English Literature," by William Renton. It is a philosophized conspectus of the entire English literature, under a chronological group system, with headings expressive of the characteristics of each group. The divisions are:

- I. The Old English Metric and Chronicle (600-1600).
- II. The Renaissance (1350-1500).
- III. The Reformation (1500-1600).
- IV. The Romantic Drama (1550-1650).
- V. The Serious Age (1600-1700).
- VI. The Age of Gayety (1650-1750).
- VII. The Sententious Age (1700-1800).
- VIII. The Sympathetic Age (1800-1900).

Under these general divisions the authors and works are discussed in reference to their relation to each other and to the central literary movement of the age; and the statements made are illustrated with citations of moderate length from a large number of authors. All this seems customary in a text-book.

Yet this handbook is a modern one, as is shown in two ways in the treatment. In the first place, the manual is written from start to finish as a companion for students working in the modern fashion in a large library. The citations are not an anthology of elegant extracts, but are examples and illustrations of the propositions in the text; and the book assumes that the student has access to the literature here discussed. This is a modern attitude. In the second place, a scientific atmosphere pervades the book. There are specifications, divisions, analyses, distinctions. And there are diagrams and graphic presentations of many sorts. Some of these diagrams are simple, and some are rather complex—for instance, the one of the Romantic Drama; but all of them are very scientific, very convincing, very end-of-the-century. To send a youth to the board to do a sum in English literature is a process calculated to impress him with the notion that there is such a subject, and that something must be done about it. With or without the diagrams, however, the manual is certainly a good one.

Professor Sherman's "Analytics of Literature" is a series of essays on style and literary art, reasonably well co-ordinated, so that, as a whole, they make a very suggestive and stimulating, though slightly disjointed and crude, manual of criticism. The work is probably intended as a text-book, but we doubt if many instructors can make use of such a compound of ponderously worded German æsthetic philosophy and American mathematical diagrams as this in ordinary collegiate instruction. To propound to a college class as a principle of poetic interpretation that "the 'Ego' in the activity of appropriating poetic delight must be kept, as far as possible, from every occasion of employing itself in conscious intellectual perception or judgment" tends to soothe rather than to excite a craving for further information. But to the private reader, or to the instructor in private, the work will prove, we think, very useful. The essays are not all reminiscent of decasyllabetic Teutonic æsthetics. Most of them are inductive studies—called "objective" studies by Mr. Sherman, for some reason not quite clear to us—into some of the details of style, such as meters, phrases, figures, tone-quality, and force in poetry; sentence-length, predication in sentences, clause co-ordination, suppression, and articulation in prose. Beside these are put a few chapters not very closely related

¹ *Representative English Literature from Chaucer to Tennyson*. Selected and Supplemented with Historical Connections and a Map. By Henry S. Pancoast. Henry Holt & Co., New York.
Outlines of English Literature. With Diagrams. By William Renton. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.
Analytics of Literature. A Manual for the Objective Study of English Prose and Poetry. By L. A. Sherman. Ginn & Co., Boston.