

## Books and Authors

### Dr. Ward and the Catholic Revival<sup>1</sup>

The volume on "Dr. Ward and the Oxford Movement," written by his son, Mr. Wilfrid Ward, was, next to the "Oxford Life of Cardinal Newman," the most entertaining, self-revealing, and valuable work in connection with the revival of religion in the Church of England that has been written. Dr. Ward was an immense personality, a man of great intellectual force, but of still greater idiosyncrasies; but he was also a person of great nobleness of character and great honesty of purpose, and was unswervingly devoted to what he believed to be right. In that volume one side of his life was fully portrayed; his son, though a Roman Catholic, was true and faithful to his father's memory and his Anglican friends, and his work is of enduring value.

In this present volume he confines himself entirely to his father's career as a Roman Catholic. The work begins with his early Catholic life in 1845 and comes down to his death in 1882. From 1845 to 1858 he was making his way in the Roman Church in England. He did not enter upon the enjoyment of his estate in the Isle of Wight until 1858, and at times he was in great distress for want of means. He settled during this period close to St. Edmund's College, in which theological school he was engaged for many years as a teacher of dogmatics. He remained here until much of the prejudice which had attended his leaving of the English Church had passed away, but during this time he trained intellectually the men who are now chiefly at the head of the Roman Church in England. It was mainly due to Cardinal Grant, the Bishop of Southwark, that he was retained in this position of theological instructor, and it was here that he mastered the system of Roman theology which rendered him excellent service when he became in 1862 the editor of the "Dublin Review." His companions during these earlier years were Newman and Faber and Oakeley and Manning. He was also in correspondence with John Stuart Mill and Sir William Hamilton, and there grew up between him and the present Cardinal Vaughan an intimate friendship which continued during the rest of his life. His account of himself at this time was, "I did God's work in the devil's way." He meant by this that his impetuosity and his love of fight often got the better of him.

When he took up his residence on the Isle of Wight he renewed his old Oxford friendships, meeting Goulburn, Jowett, Lord Coleridge, Dean Stanley, and Dean Lake, as well as Bishop Wilberforce and Lord Blachford, and visiting Bishop Tait at Fulham. He was greatly delighted to renew his acquaintance with these men. They had been compelled to give him up as a dishonest and disloyal man when he undertook to hold Roman doctrines in the Church of England, but when he honestly held Roman doctrines in the Roman Church it was quite another thing. It was impossible for him to be untrue to himself, and he was a far happier man in the Roman than he could ever have been in the Anglican Church. He and Fr. Faber were great friends after they both entered the Roman communion, and they seldom met without some electric shock occurring in the course of conversation. "Shall I go into retreat?" Ward asked one day when he felt that the absorbing interest of his intellectual work needed some counteracting spiritual influence. "A retreat!" exclaimed Faber. "It would be enough to send you to hell. Go to the play as often as you can, but don't dream of a retreat." He was a man closely occupied with his ideas, and is reported to have said of his children, "I am always informed when they are born, but know nothing more of them." Yet with his elder children his relations were extremely intimate, and his son in this memoir shows that the two were on the most intimate and cordial relations with one another. Dr. Ward was greatly pleased with the candor of Bishop

Tait. "Don't you feel the responsibility of the position to be very heavy?" Ward asked when visiting Bishop Tait at Fulham. "I do," said Tait, "but" (after a pause) "I must in frankness add that its surroundings are very agreeable." When meeting Dr. Jowett one day, and talking of the intellectual and educational shortcomings of Roman Catholic England, he said: "English Catholics don't know what education means. Many of them can't write English. When a Catholic meets a Protestant in controversy, it is like a barbarian meeting a civilized man." This volume is full of anecdotes of great interest, and sets forth the social and home life of Dr. Ward to a remarkable degree. He was a great lover of intellectual controversy, but he was always delighted to carry it on, if possible, *vis-a-vis*. Nothing is more interesting than to follow Mr. Ward in this memoir of his father into the details of his relations with Lord Tennyson, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Mr. John Stuart Mill, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and his more or less frequent relations with Cardinal Newman.

There is another feature of this volume which is extremely valuable for those who wish to know something of the controversies which have agitated the Roman Church in Europe during the last quarter of a century. On the side of authority Dr. Ward was a traditionalist, but in his intellectual and spiritual life he was a Liberal Catholic. He was sometimes on one side of these questions and sometimes on the other, but he had always a large view of what the truth required, and he was in constant intercourse with Dr. Dollinger, Bishop Dupanloup, Cardinal Manning, and Monsignor Talbot, and in high favor with Pius IX. His relations to the leaders of thought in the Roman Church in Europe were those of a master, and no one can read this book, where it deals with the great controversies, without finding that it is full of important information concerning what is vital in the Latin Church. Mr. Wilfrid Ward has that quality of truthfulness which commended all the work of his father, and made him a man whose opinions were valued even by those who dissented from him. He was a singular example of a strong and resolute thinker, endowed with the courage of his opinions, who yet felt the need of an authority behind him in matters of faith. He grappled with the synthetic philosophy as set forth by Mr. Spencer, and that philosopher found him a foeman worthy of his steel, and on all the great philosophical questions of his own time he has left the impress of his masterly mind. This biography in its two portions is one of the ablest and most fascinating works that has been published for a long time.

The new edition of the *History of Federal Government in Greece and Italy*, by Edward A. Freeman, edited by J. G. Bury, shows by its title that it supplants the former edition, for it contains additional chapters on Italian and German federations. There is also additional matter in the notes, and many corrections of errors, all drawn from Mr. Freeman's own MS. notes. The editor and others have regretted that the author did not live to complete this work by a history of the United States of America, but we are of opinion that Mr. Freeman was not enough in sympathy with the American spirit to enable him to do that work in a satisfactory manner. Nevertheless no one can dispute that this book, as far as he wrote, is a masterly composition; indeed to our mind it is among the very best works that the author ever accomplished. In one respect we think that the editor might have taken a liberty with his principal; as, for instance, on page 91, where Mr. Freeman wrote, in 1863, "One cannot help thinking that the United States and the Confederate States will have exchanged ambassadors before the year 1941, or even before the year 1869." Other remarks of a like nature show that the author was, as he himself frankly admitted, not without his preferences and prejudices; yet with them all Mr. Freeman was the leader of English writers of history in these days of ours; and we doubt not that it would take the learning of a century to discredit the prime position of his authority. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)

"No thinking minister can stand up before a company of young men without a strong wish to be plain spoken and to come straight to the point. . . . Their [the sermons] real aim is nothing less than to help people to be good, which is the hardest and finest thing in the world." These words we quote from

<sup>1</sup> *William George Ward and the Catholic Revival*. By Wilfrid Ward. Macmillan & Co., New York. 8vo

the preface to *Straight Sermons to Young Men and other Human Beings, Preached Before the Universities of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton* by Henry Van Dyke, D.D., pastor of the Brick Church, New York. The sermons are plain in form, intelligible in language, and ethical in concept; but as we read them over carefully we questioned whether they were adjusted to the mental attitude of the average young man not a Christian. The first sermon, we should say, is so adapted; about the others we have our doubts. Back of them lies some theory which is not made clear and rational. This we feel rather than discern, and we think that the ordinary young man who had the advantage of a course of training under Dr. Van Dyke may have felt the same. In all of them there are certain fundamental propositions of theology which are taken, as, indeed, they must be taken, for granted. These ideas hinder, we think, these sermons from going "straight" to the mind and heart of some sorts of "young men and other human beings." (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

It is clear from the *Papers of the American Society of Church History*, of which Vol. V. lies before us, that a specially excellent work is being done through the medium of that society; work which would hardly be demanded in any other way. The present volume, besides containing a report of the annual meeting and similar details of the organization, publishes some valuable papers, among which we may mention a bibliography of works on Church History which have appeared in 1892, compiled by the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Jackson; also an extremely erudite study into the Absolution Formula of the Templars, by Dr. Henry C. Lea. Professor Walker's paper on the Influence of the Mathers in the Religious Development of New England displays careful preparation and warm appreciation of its subject; while Dr. Chambers' review of Holland and Religious Freedom evinces an ingenuous candor. The essay of the Rev. G. R. W. Scott, D.D., glances at Protestantism in Italy in a paper under the title, "The Italian Renaissance of To-Day." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

In 1845 Mr. Lowell published a volume of *Conversations on the Old Poets*, which appeared in a revised edition a year later, but has now been out of print for many years. In his lectures on the Old English Poets, delivered in 1887, and published after his death, he speaks of the *Conversations* as a rare book, and talks about it as if he had almost forgotten its contents. This volume has now been republished by David McKay, of Philadelphia, and, although the work of Mr. Lowell's youth is full of his insight, his rare power of characterization, and his felicity of style, the immaturity of a man of twenty-five dealing with such difficult themes is apparent. Still the book justifies the comment of the London "Spectator" as possessing "the freshness of youthful delight," and that is a great and rare quality.

The old Spanish "missions" of California have been described and pictured by various writers and artists, but never better than in the collection of photogravures, with explanatory and historical notes, which has just been published by W. K. Vickery, of San Francisco. As all San Franciscans and all fortunate visitors to San Francisco know, Mr. Vickery is a lover and promoter of the best art as well as a publisher and seller of works of art, and this portfolio is a witness to his skill and taste of which he need not be ashamed. Travelers to the Pacific Coast will find it an admirable souvenir of a California visit—*The Spanish Missions of Alta California*. (W. K. Vickery, 224 Post Street, San Francisco.)

General Nathaniel Greene, of the Continental army, was a man whose chief characteristic was the genius of a fine common sense, and this has made him to be called great. His descendant, Francis Vinton Greene, has displayed the characteristic trait of his ancestor in the moderation and care with which he has written for the "Great Commander" series a *Life of General Greene* (D. Appleton & Co., New York). One seldom meets with such candor and calm discrimination in the work of a family annalist, and if Mr. Greene has sinned at all in his carefully written biography, it is in underrating rather than overrating the subject of his history.

*Tasks by Twilight*, by Abbot Kinney, is a work on education which goes down to the very root of the question. It treats of all the aspects of the matter—mental, moral, and physical—in a strong and fearless fashion. While it is modest, it is also outspoken about subjects which it is better should be known before it is too late. The chapters on the "Education of Girls" and on "Diet" are especially good. The style of the writer is excellent, and the book is easy to read. We unhesitatingly commend it to the attention of parents, teachers, and all who have the charge of rearing children. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

The lover of flowers finds a feast of delicious things for the mind in *Recreations in Botany*, by Caroline A. Creevey (Har-

per Brothers, New York), which contains curious information about the ways and manner of plants, queer facts in the process of their evolution, highly important news about their nuptials, and all the charming details concerning their domestic life. We are told even about their diet and their promenades. In addition some practical advice is given us about the outfit one needs if fired with an enthusiasm to go botanizing.

We can do no more than to call the attention of our readers who are interested in the matter to *The Dynamo: Its Theory, Design, and Manufacture*, by C. C. Hawkins and F. Wallis (New York, Macmillan & Co.). It is a complete book on the subject, and written in a plain manner. While it makes no claim to originality, it sums up all the latest knowledge of the subject, and is precisely the hand-book which is needed by students and engineers of dynamos.

## Literary Notes

—Rider Haggard's new novel, "Montezuma's Daughter," will be published in the autumn by Longmans, Green & Co, with illustrations by Maurice Greiffenhagen.

—General Bradley T. Johnson, of Baltimore, an ex-Confederate, has finished his biography of George Washington, and the book will soon be brought out by the Appletons.

—Professor Henry Drummond's work on "The Evolution of Man" is not to be published for another year, in order that he may have time for further reflection upon some phases of the theme.

—By arrangement with Mr. Dent, the London publisher, Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. of this city will issue an attractive but inexpensive edition of Miss Edgeworth's novels, in twelve volumes, at \$1 each.

—The London "Athenæum" says: "There is an idea of publishing a selection from the letters of the late Mr. Matthew Arnold, and his family would be grateful if friends who possess such letters would forward them to Mr. G. W. Russell, to the care of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Bedford Street, Covent Garden. The owners may depend upon the letters being safely returned to them after copies have been made."

—Andrew Lang declares that of all literary forgeries the one which "was best led up to" was the pseudo Waverley novel "Moredun"—the manuscript brought out in 1855 by E. de Saint Maurice Cabany, "Directeur-General de la Societe des Archivistes de France." The story which this man told concerning the manuscript was, says Mr. Lang, most cleverly put together, and his dates were accurate beyond question. But "Moredun" bears not a trace of Scott's style.

—Miss Mary Proctor, the daughter of the late Professor Richard A. Proctor, is making arrangements to give a series of lectures on astronomy for children all over the country during the coming season. The course consists of three lectures for children, entitled "The Goblins in Starland," "The Stories of the Stars," and "Giant Sun and His Family." She will also deliver a lecture specially suitable for Normal Schools, on "How to Teach Astronomy to Children."

—Mr. Whittier's literary executor contradicts a published statement that the poet, when disgusted by the publication of the Carlyle correspondence, destroyed all of his own correspondence with his friends that he could obtain. To this executor Mr. Whittier intrusted, about a dozen years ago, several portfolios filled with valuable material, including many letters from distinguished authors and statesmen. Whatever passages in these papers he wished to have eliminated he pointed out to Mr. Pickard, and in the preparation of the forthcoming volumes strict attention has been paid to his wishes. Many hundreds of interesting letters will be found in these volumes—among them a number of the poet's early letters to Dr. Channing, Mrs. Sigourney, and Jonathan Law.

## Books Received

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK  
Champfleury. Translated by W. H. Bishop. *The Faience Violin*. 75 cts.  
PHILIP COWEN, NEW YORK  
Daly, Charles P., LL.D. *The Settlement of the Jews in North America*.  
GEORGE H. ELLIS, BOSTON  
Crooker, Joseph Henry. *The New Bible and Its New Uses*. \$1.  
HARPER & BROS., NEW YORK  
Wallace, Lew. *The Prince of India*. 2 vols.  
LEE & SHEPARD, BOSTON  
King, Edward. *Joseph Zalmomah*. (A novel.) 50 cts.  
Dole, Nathan Haskell. *Not Angels Quite*. \$1.25.  
Sumner, Charles. *The True Grandeur of Nations*. 75 cts.  
UNDERHILL & NICHOLS, BUFFALO  
Howells, W. D. Mark Twain, Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler, and others. *The Niagara Book*. \$1.25.  
THOMAS WHITTAKER, NEW YORK  
Brooks, Rev. Arthur. *The Life of Christ in the World*. (Sermons.) 50 cts.  
Kenney, Minnie E. *Mother's Bedtime Tales*. 75 cts.  
Yechton, Barbara. *Little Saint Hilary and other stories*. 60 cts.