

the summer of next year at Llandrindod, and a committee of prominent men was appointed to make all necessary arrangements. Further, the following resolutions were adopted: "That in the School the *doctrinal* should be combined with the *practical*—viz., that there be lectures on important subjects in Theology, Apologetics, Homiletics, Pastoral Theology, etc.; conferences on Practical Religious Matters; on Present-Day Problems and their solutions—the whole to be considered with a view to instruction, edification, and incentives to Christian work; that the meetings of the School extend to a fortnight; that the School be opened to both ministers and laymen; that the fee for the whole course do not exceed ten shillings to ministers and laymen, and five shillings to theological students; that the Committee be requested to issue a circular stating the contemplated object and work of the School, and soliciting donations so as to secure as far as possible the efficiency of the same." The reports which we have seen do not indicate whether the instruction is to be given in English or in Welsh. We have heard it intimated that the Welsh people believe that their language is to be the language of heaven. However that may be, it is very far from the language of earth, and the number of those who will be able to secure the advantages of such a school depends on the use of the English language. Any movement which has behind it the wisdom and accomplished spiritual leadership of Principal Edwards cannot fail to succeed. We shall watch for the programme of the School with much interest. By the way, we are informed that there will be another session of the Mansfield College School of Theology at Oxford next year. The English people are surely not lacking in interest in theological science, and in the not distant future ought to produce a race of stalwart theologians.

A Canadian correspondent of "Zion's Herald" (Methodist Episcopal) writes to that paper concerning institutions of learning in the Dominion of Canada. The reference, of course, is to those under the special care of that Church. Our Methodist friends in all parts of the world are making a distinct advance both in the number and quality of their institutions of learning. The letter reads as follows:

The seats of learning have had a good year. Beginning with Wesleyan Theological College, \$18,000 has been raised toward the endowment of a new chair. Victoria has had a prosperous season during its first year in Toronto. Of course the art students received their B.A. degree from the Provincial University, with which at least a dozen colleges are affiliated, and in all there are more than 1,300 students; but those trained in Victoria, among whom were two young ladies, were no disgrace to their teachers. The new building in Queen's Park is one of the most complete of its kind, and has been finished without one dollar of debt. Albert College at Belleville is a great feeder for Victoria. The past year has been one of the most successful. Several of the fine arts productions have been considered worthy of exhibition at the World's Fair. A college is in course of erection at Winnipeg, and another at New Westminster, British Columbia. As might be expected, all the colleges are doing much on behalf of the ministry of the Church. Not a few of those trained in Victoria are filling important pulpits both in our own and other lands. We mention with pardonable pride Dr. Ormiston in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Dr. H. Johnston, of the Methodist Metropolitan Church, Washington, and many others. Presidents of at least four Conferences in our country are Victoria's sons. The Chancellor himself and several of the professorate are among the more than 2,500 graduates produced in fifty years.

An English writer has called attention to the fact that the policy of the Roman Catholics in Europe appears to be to concentrate their efforts on great buildings and in great centers of population. They do not seem to be increasing in numbers in the country, but that they have obtained a very different footing in public importance since the days of Cardinal Wiseman admits of no question. Archdeacon Sinclair, of St. Paul's Cathedral, has written a very interesting paragraph on this subject in the "Review of the Churches," which we transfer in part to our columns. Before making the quotation we may observe that Cardinal Vaughan is proving himself a most worthy successor of Cardinal Manning, and a most astute diplomat as well as a wise ecclesiastic. Cardinal Manning's wonderful ability, his great personal magnetism, and his immense popularity with the democracy gave the Roman Church an influence in Great Britain which had not been known since the Reformation. Archdeacon Sinclair says:

Cardinal Vaughan has taken a step in advance by appearing at the Royal Academy Banquet, at Lord's Salisbury's, and other great receptions, in scarlet silk robes and white lace, as he would at the Roman Curia. "He is perfectly

right," said an ex-Cabinet minister at the Arlington Street party, himself a warm supporter of the English Church. He meant that from the Roman point of view the Cardinal was sagacious in offering to society the attractions of a splendid costume and of high ecclesiastical rank. The Cardinal, as a member of the same Church as theirs, joined the procession of the Countess of Paris, Princess Helen, and the Duke of Orleans; and the reverences made to the royal party might have appeared to be shared partly by himself. "Quite too lovely," said the great English ladies, as they gazed and watched; "what a pity our English bishops don't dress like that!" But the aims of the English Church are very different. "My kingdom is not of this world" is the fundamental principle of which our modest and unassuming English prelates, in their homely costume and quiet official dress, desire to be undeviatingly mindful. In our English catechism we have all taken oath against the pomps and vanities of the world; and on the rulers and examples of the flock such an obligation presses with special force. The influence they desire is that of the Spirit, in humility, faith, love, prayerfulness, uninterrupted zeal in good works, the plain and simple life of primitive days. They wish for as little as possible a contrast with the Jewish gaberdine of the Apostles, the philosopher's cloak of the Apologist, the unobtrusive dress of Roman and Greek of the early times.



## Gleanings

—The inauguration of Dr. Henry M. Booth as President of Auburn Theological Seminary will take place October 10.

—The Rev. J. Max Hark, D.D., has taken charge as principal of the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies, Bethlehem, Pa., a venerable institution for the higher education of women.

—Bishop Thomas M. Clark, of Rhode Island, will preach the sermon at the consecration of Bishop-elect Lawrence in Boston, October 5. It was at first announced that Bishop Whipple would perform this office.

—The Montreal Presbytery on Wednesday of last week found Professor Campbell guilty on the first count of libel for heresy. The vote was 21 to 18. He was also found guilty on the second count by a vote of 27 to 2. The case will next come before the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa.

—The Executive Committee of Chicago Theological Seminary have secured a course of lectures on Systematic Theology from the Rev. James Denney, of Broughty Ferry, Scotland, who belongs to the Free Church. Mr. Denney is thirty-seven years of age, and is considered one of the most promising men in the Free Church. He translated Delitzsch's Commentary on Isaiah, furnished the Commentary on Thessalonians in the Expositor's Bible, and is to prepare the Commentary on Second Corinthians for the same series. It is also expected that Principal D. W. Simon, D.D., late of the Congregational College of Edinburgh, and now of the Congregational College of Bradford, England, will deliver at least sixty lectures on Systematic Theology.



## Ministerial Personals

### CONGREGATIONAL

—James McLeod, D.D., of the First Church of Albany, N. Y., has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, Pa.

—W. B. D. Gray, for more than seven years State Superintendent for the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society in South Dakota, has resigned to accept the position of General Treasurer of Yankton College.

—William James, of the First Church of Woodhaven, L. I., has resigned.

—F. G. Mitchell was ordained and installed as pastor of the church in West Kansas City, Kan., on August 22.

—J. M. Barber and Dora R. Barber were ordained and installed as pastor and assistant pastor of the church in Wilsonville, Ore., on August 23.

—J. L. Nott, of Middlefield, Conn., has resigned.

—F. E. Winn has become pastor of the church in Brookline, N. H.

—J. D. Wyckoff accepts a call to the First Church of Wheaton, Ill.

—C. R. Gale accepts a call to Marshalltown, Ia.

—D. E. Smith, of Grand Meadow, Minn., accepts a call to Monticello.

—L. M. Pierce accepts a call to Riceville, Ia.

### PRESBYTERIAN

—Hope F. Ross, of Toronto, Ont., accepts a call from the First Church of Three Rivers, Mich.

—C. D. Nott has resigned the pastorate of the First Church of Washington, N. J.

—Frank Granstaff, of the Fifth Church of Cincinnati, O., accepts a call from the Second Church of Newark.

—G. P. Hays, of the Second Church of Kansas City, Mo., has resigned on account of ill health.

—M. L. Tressler, of Edwardsburg, Mich., has received a call from the Linwood Church of Cincinnati, O.

—J. H. Malcolm, of Chicago, Ill., accepts a call from the First Church of Hannibal, Mo.

### OTHER CHURCHES

—Telfair Hodgson, D.D., formerly the Vice-Chancellor of the University of the South in Tennessee, and one of the best-known Episcopal clergymen in the South, died at Sewanee, Tenn., on September 11, at the age of fifty-nine.

—Hamilton Schuyler has accepted the assistant rectorship of Trinity Church (P. E.), Newport, R. I.

—W. T. Webbe has been chosen rector of Trinity Church (P. E.), Irvington, N. J.

—J. R. Moses, of St. Jude's Church (P. E.), Philadelphia, Pa., has received a call from St. Mary's Memorial Church, Wayne.

—M. F. Lee has resigned the pastorate of the Mariners' Harbor Baptist Church Staten Island, N. Y.

—H. J. Guiler has become pastor of the First Baptist Church of Flatbush, L. I.

## Books and Authors

### Baedeker's "United States"

The name of Baedeker in a guide-book stands for the most meritorious characteristics in a work of this nature—accuracy and compactness. Nothing, for instance, could be more compact and at the same time more accurate than the reference to Newark, N. J., as "a prosperous but uninteresting city on the Passaic," which appears on p. 208 of Baedeker's "United States," a handbook for travelers, written by J. F. Muirhead and edited by the redoubtable Karl Baedeker himself.

Brevity like this is, however, more adapted to a guide-book intended for the use of foreigners making a tour of the country than for citizens of the country itself, who might be supposed to have more leisure than foreign visitors and thus be disposed to investigate points even of only secondary interest. A foreigner wants only a bird's-eye view: our great cities, and only what is of prime importance in these; and only the most characteristic localities in the long distances between our great cities. There is, for instance, little to interest him in the territory between New York and Boston, unless it be Newport or the Berkshires. Is it worth while to come over from Europe to visit New Haven, Meriden, Hartford, or Worcester? Hardly. And so, having seen New York, he goes to Boston, lingering, perhaps, a few days at Lenox and Newport, from which latter place he can run over for a morning at "the Pier." While in New York he might have made a trip to Long Branch—the lair of the American tiger—and to those interesting manifestations of American religious traits, Ocean Grove and Asbury Park (not so far from the tiger's lair but that his roar can be heard at feeding-time), but he would hardly care to take in every resort on the Jersey coast, while doubtless Southampton and its extreme opposite, Coney Island, would suffice him for Long Island.

To an American interested in his own country this would seem rather a hop-skip-and-jump method of travel, but it suffices for the foreigner. And so this guide-book suffices for the foreign tourist—leaves, in fact, nothing to be desired for such a traveler—but is hardly complete enough for the American. Take, for example, a Westerner who desires to spend a summer on Cape Cod. For him Baedeker is almost useless. The few lines devoted to this locality give but scant information and do not at all discriminate between the different places on the Cape, some of which are on the Bay side, others on the ocean side, of this remarkable arm of our coast. Moreover, Baedeker fails utterly to convey any idea of the spirit that pervades the Cape towns and constitutes one of their chief charms. But to the foreigner, who, if he goes to the Cape at all, would probably take the boat from Boston to Provincetown, spend a couple of hours there, and return immediately to Boston, the reference is quite sufficient.

We should say, then, that, for a traveler who desires to get an accurate bird's-eye view of the United States, Baedeker's is the best guide extant, but that other guides more fully meet the requirements of those who intend to confine themselves to certain localities, or who desire to go more thoroughly into these.

The plan of this guide-book is similar to that with which the European Baedekers have made travelers familiar. In the body of the book there are 108 divisions, five of which, however, are devoted to a detour into Mexico. To New York and the immediate environs 45 pages are devoted; to Boston, 14; to Philadelphia, 11; to Chicago, 8; to Washington, 12. This gives a very fair idea of the comparative importance of these American cities in the eyes of a foreign tourist. The space allotted to Chicago seems at first sight small, but the amount fully covers the ground; and even a New Yorker might hesitate, certainly when west of 80° long., to claim for his city the preponderance given it in Baedeker. Mount Desert has 4 pages; the White Mountains, 12; the Berkshires, 5; the Catskills,

6; the Adirondacks, 14; Saratoga, 3; Gettysburg, 5; Niagara Falls, 7; the Yellowstone Park, 10—examples of space-apportionment which seem judicious.

The introduction, while containing such matters as are found in the introductions to European Baedekers (notes on currency, postal matters, and general hints), has also a number of special essays, the editor evidently being aware of the general ignorance of American affairs prevalent in Europe. These essays are: "A Short History of American Politics," by John Bach McMaster; "Constitution and Government of the United States," by James Bryce; "Aborigines and Aboriginal Remains," by O. T. Mason; "Physiography of North America," by N. S. Shaler; "Climate and Climatic Resorts of the United States," by Edmund Charles Wendt; "The Fine Arts in America," by William A. Coffin (Painting and Sculpture) and Montgomery Schuyler (Architecture); and "Sports," by Henry Harmon Neill.

The criticisms, direct and indirect, upon American life and manners strike us as for the most part just, and such as a cultivated American himself would make. Comparing the Continental and American systems of railways, the author says very truly that "the small compartment system would never have done for the long journeys of America, while the parlor-cars certainly offer greater comfort, in proportion to their expense, than the European first-class carriages do." The "amusement of watching one's fellow-passengers" is enumerated as one of the advantages of the American system. The letting down of the upper berth in a sleeping-car section, whether it is occupied or not, unless the whole section is paid for, is justly characterized as an "illiberal regulation." Speaking of hotels, the writer says, "Many Americans order the whole of their meals at once," and he might have added that in some hotels the whole meal is served all at once—from soup to the inevitable large cup of coffee; the guest, if native, drinking the coffee with roast beef, corn, cabbage, pie, and other incongruous dishes. This capital piece of advice is given: "Restaurants which solicit the patronage of 'gents' should be avoided." The "gent" is a species of the male animal known only in the United States. Not only "the average Englishman" but the average American will find the chief physical discomforts in "the dirt of the city streets, the roughness of the country roads, the winter overheating of hotels and railway cars (70-75° Fahr. being by no means unusual), and, in many places, the habit of spitting on the floor."

After speaking of the luxury of the first-class American hotels, the writer adds that "the comforts often afforded by the smaller and less pretentious inns of the old country can seldom be looked for from American houses of the second or third class." This seems a very mild description of that disastrous affair a second or third class American hotel. The hotel clerk is described as a being "who keeps the keys of the bedrooms, supplies unlimited letter-paper gratis, and is supposed to be more or less omniscient on all points on which the traveler is supposed to require information."

The writer makes certain excellent suggestions to American hotel-keepers, ending as follows: "No hotel can be considered first-class or receive an asterisk of commendation which refuses to supply food to travelers who are prevented from appearing at the regular meal hours."

The book is absolutely free from advertising, and is liberally equipped with maps and plans. "Baedeker's United States" will certainly rank with the European Baedekers—and these are classics.



There has been great progress in the theology of the Bible since Oehler published his lectures, twenty years ago; for historical criticism, which alone makes Biblical theology sound and fruitful, has taken a vast stride. This fact is strikingly manifest in the book we have just been reading—*The Theology of the Old Testament*, by Ch. Piepenbring; translated by H. G. Mitchell, Professor in Boston University. Pastor Piepenbring, of Strassburg, has embodied in this book the results of the investigations of the German scholars. He accepts as proven the documentary composition of the Hexateuch, or first six books in

<sup>1</sup> *The United States, with an Excursion into Mexico.* Handbook for Travelers. Edited by Karl Baedeker. With 17 Maps and 22 Plans. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.