

became of it? I don't know, and they don't know. Why can't we do as Hugh Price Hughes does? Because we are not all Hugh Price Hughes. You cannot do the work though we put up all the machinery. Get life first—casting, giving, sowing, first—and the machinery will be all right; but do not begin at the machinery end. Depend upon it, it will bring its own machinery."



Gleanings

—Interesting services were held in San Francisco on January 2 in commemoration of the first Christian service in English held on the Pacific coast by the chaplain of Sir Francis Drake's ship, in 1579. A fine stone Celtic cross, known as the "Prayer-Book Cross," was dedicated. This cross was presented by Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia.

—The Rev. Dr. David B. Cheney, one of the best-known ministers of the Baptist Church in America, died recently in Chicago, at the age of seventy-three years. He was one of the oldest members of the Board of the American Baptist Missionaries' Union, and prominent in nearly all the leading Baptist educational institutions. He served pastorates in Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Chicago, and Columbus, O.

—The Christian Aid to Employment Society is still in pressing need of funds to meet the unusual demand made upon its resources by the present lack of employment and the consequent suffering of the working classes. Many are without food, some have not where to lay their heads. Who will come to the rescue? Contributions, however small, will be gratefully received, and may be addressed to the Treasurer, at the Society's office, 50 Bible House, New York City.

—The annual catalogue of the Princeton Theological Seminary, just issued, shows the largest number of students ever recorded by any divinity school in this country. Four Fellows, nineteen graduate students, and 209 in the regular classes, makes a total enrollment of 232. Pennsylvania leads the States with a delegation of seventy-one; New Jersey second, with twenty-seven; New York, twenty; Canada, twelve; and Ireland, ten. Fifty-three students are graduates from Princeton College. The new Professors are Dr. William Brenton Green, Jr., Professor of Relations of Science and Religion, and Geerhardus Vos, Professor of Biblical Theology.

—The long-cherished plan to publish a daily paper in France to serve as the organ of the Protestant interests in that country is about to be accomplished. A call for subscriptions has been issued in France, and the conductors of the undertaking make a similar appeal to the Protestants and the many well-wishers of France in America. One of the aims of the paper will be to bind France more closely to the Protestant world outside her borders, and many distinguished French and foreign writers have promised their co-operation. The first number of this journal will probably be published on January 25, 1894. Subscriptions and requests for information may be addressed to the Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, 30 West Twenty-second Street, New York City.



Ministerial Personals

CONGREGATIONAL

—C. M. Lamson, of the North Church of St. Johnsbury, Vt., resigns to accept a call to the Center Church of Hartford, Conn.

—G. W. Shaw, of Iroquois, S. D., accepts a call to the church at St. Anthony Park, Minn.

—T. Eaton Clapp accepts a call to the First Church of Manchester, N. H.

—A. E. Arnold accepts a call to Avon, Ill.

—H. H. Leavitt accepts a call to the Broadway Church of Somerville, Mass.

—Richard Penrose has resigned the pastorate of the Rockaway Avenue Church of Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Charles Seaman, of Grand Island, N. Y., has resigned.

—H. M. Goddard was ordained on January 3 at South Royalton, Vt.

—H. W. Young has become pastor of the Mississippi Avenue Church of Portland, Ore.

—F. P. Strong, of Fredonia, Kan., has resigned.

PRESBYTERIAN

—E. M. Page, formerly of Frankfort, Ind., accepts a call to Waverly, O.

—P. S. Allen, of the Greenhill Church of Philadelphia, Pa., has received a call to the Second Church of Altoona.

—W. D. Roberts, of the Temple Church of Philadelphia, Pa., has received a call from the First Church of Washington, D. C., to become associate with the Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

—W. P. Davis died on January 7 in Schenectady, N. Y., at the age of eighty-eight.

OTHER CHURCHES

—E. A. Pope, pastor of the Baptist church of Rochester, Minn., resigns to become State Superintendent of Missions.

—S. R. Fuller has become rector of St. Paul's Church (P. E.) of Malden, Mass.

—A. B. Livermore has become rector of St. John's Church (P. E.), Delhi, N. Y.

—A. A. Cameron was on January 4 installed as pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Books and Authors

Charles Sumner¹

The final volumes of Mr. Pierce's book on Charles Sumner have appeared, after an interval of fourteen years between them and the first two volumes. The book modestly calls itself a memoir. It is more than that. It is a history, not of a continuous period, but rather of a succession of evolutions of public opinion, with philosophical disquisitions upon the producing causes. Mr. Pierce usually makes Sumner tell his own story by quotations from his own letters; but where this cannot be done, he bridges the chasms by such chapters as that on Boston society, with which he commences the third volume, that on the Mexican War, that on the Fugitive Slave Law, that on the Kansas-Nebraska period, that on Reconstruction, or that on Arbitration of the so-called Alabama Claims. These keep the reader informed of the procession of events and the march of opinion which brought on the contests in which Sumner was making the history of which Pierce is the recorder.

This work impresses one with its thoroughness. The author seems to have taken up everything. Its high and just tone, its utter impartiality, is always in evidence. The reader is constantly impressed with the candid, impartial treatment Sumner receives at the hand of his biographer. At times he is surprised at the strength of the criticisms made. They are not as strong as those which Mr. Pierce orally made in conversation with Sumner, or which appeared in his letters to Sumner. The Senator, though much older than Mr. Pierce, had great confidence in him. This was proved when he named him as one of his literary executors. Not all of Sumner's living friends will concur in all the criticisms made on him in this memoir; but as Sumner did not resent them when living, others need not, now that he is dead.

Mr. Pierce had unusual opportunities and advantages. There had come to him, after Longfellow's death, as Sumner's surviving literary executor, all the letters to him which Sumner had kept—182 books, each containing from 200 to 300 letters. Not only was Mr. Pierce acquainted with Sumner from his early days, but he became his intimate, trusted friend. He came to know most of the people whom Sumner knew, either in Sumner's day or later. They saw each other frequently, and when apart corresponded constantly. He took some part in those scenes in which Sumner took a leading part. Being himself a lawyer, a writer, a speaker, a traveler, he was in touch with what Sumner said, did, attempted, or suffered, and in whatever Sumner failed or succeeded. He added to all this much of Sumner's capacity for exhaustive research. He deemed nothing too large and nothing too small for verification. Something of this is seen in his frequent foot-notes. But the labor of disproof, of excision, and of rejection is not shown. He weighed conflicting authorities and he fixed facts. The chapter on the Brooks assault settles details heretofore in doubt. His almost too copious annotations will be a rich mine for the historian. He visited many of the places of which he writes, that he might describe them with accuracy. Witness his visit to and his account of the grave of Brooks; his visit to and his account of the baths of Montpelier in France, where Sumner obtained so much relief; his interviews in England, France, Germany, as well as at home, with Sumner's friends, people who became his friends and helped him in his work.

Sumner was much misunderstood. He was held by many to be a mere theorist, unpractical and impracticable. But Mr. Pierce shows that this was untrue. Sumner was always ahead of his party; he was constantly advancing its standard; he was always leading the charge. Sometimes he was so much in advance, and calling from so far, and therefore so loudly, on those in the rear to close up the gap between them, that his action was not always kindly received by laggards. That they called "cracking

¹ *Memoirs and Letters of Charles Sumner*. By Edward L. Pierce. Vols. III. and IV. Roberts Brothers, Boston. \$4.

his whip." Buckalew, the Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, called him the pioneer of agitation in the Senate, whose propositions when made were "criticised by all his colleagues as extreme, inappropriate, and untimely; but which were supported by them the next year with a zeal and vehemence even greater than his."

This memoir shows that Sumner, with all his enthusiasms and philanthropies, was a practical, far-sighted statesman. If the whole question of slavery and its concomitant evils, and his action on them, could be eliminated from this consideration, Sumner would stand well to the front with other statesmen. Senator Anthony said of Sumner that "his services for freedom had overshadowed his services in other departments, which would alone make the reputation of a public man."

"It would be difficult," said Warrington, in his "Pen Portraits," "if not impossible, to find a man so industrious, methodical, thorough, energetic, and successful in attending to pure matters of business. His great practical talent exceeds that of almost every man we have ever sent to Congress."

Then Sumner's persistency was such that he always expected ultimate victory. A vote for rejection of one of his bills to him meant postponement, never defeat. He lived to see many of the measures he initiated become laws. We who survive him have seen yet more take their places on the statute-books. We now see men of both parties draw their arguments on vital questions under present debate from his speeches.

The list of measures which Sumner initiated or vigorously promoted, and which have since in some form been put into successful operation, is surprisingly large. It was not always easy to detect Sumner's hand. When he knew that his name would hurt rather than help a measure, it was fathered by another. Sumner used to say, "The cuckoo was not unwise in so placing its eggs that other birds must hatch them." Many beneficent measures bear Sumner's name. It would not be hard to show his paternity of others.

In the chapter on "Sumner's Qualities and Habits as a Senator" is shown something of his capacity for work, the labor with which he prepared himself, the research which preceded his outgivings when spoken or penned. When reproached with letting his work trench on his sleep, he was apt to reply with an anecdote of Wendell Phillips, who, when taunted with burning the midnight oil to his own physical detriment, in effect answered: "When I would turn out my light, I see that of Theodore Parker still burning; and the triumphs of Miltiades will not let me sleep."

Something, too, is shown of the effect for good that Sumner had on public opinion in Great Britain, and in Europe generally, through his correspondence with the great men of his day, many of whom were his own familiar friends. This is well brought out by contrast. When Sumner took his stand in discussing the Alabama claims, nothing appeared to have so much effect on the English mind as the fact that Sumner, so well known, who stood for so much with them, could part with his English friends on these subjects. This, for the time being, infuriated them; but still it gave them pause. Taken in connection with this chapter, those in the consecutive narration show how Sumner, no longer Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, no longer the exponent of the views of the Government, no longer even in accord with the home powers, discredited, degraded, so far as he could be degraded, was sought by the diplomats, was counseled with by even the High Joint Commission, and was treated by them as the People's Tribune. And in this he was not discountenanced by the Administration. The President and the Secretary of State, while at high antagonism with Sumner, looked on complacently while those who were to decide such momentous questions sat at his table, asked his counsel, and acted on his advice. The biographer tells us of the magnificent dinner Sumner gave the High Joint Commissioners and their wives, a function which, had he still been Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he might readily have left to the Secretary of State; but he says little of the fact that on the next day the Commissioners,

without their wives, dined with Sumner again, and that, too, when no special preparation could have been made. All Washington was agog to know why that dinner should have been thus repeated; there are those yet living who some day may satisfy curiosity on this point.

The tender nature of Sumner is well shown. Many knew him only on his austere, resistant, antagonistic side. Mr. Pierce pictures Sumner as the loyal, patient, long-suffering friend, who expected the most and waited the longest for the return to him of friends who had gone from him on questions of the right; and he lived to see his faith in them largely justified.

This book is evidently a labor of love. But this never interfered with Mr. Pierce's estimate of Sumner's powers or actions. He shows his true friendship by his constant candid criticism, giving praise or blame according to his own views. Mr. Pierce does not make Sumner a demigod; he never finds him aught too

... good
For human nature's daily food;

he paints him as he was—the honest, high-minded, hard-working, patient, enthusiastic, faithful, often successful leader of the people to their higher good. In building Sumner's monument he has built his own.



Philip Sidney's *Arcadia* is rarely read in these days, but it remains a work of great charm and of lasting interest to those who are willing to give it the time and the leisurely spirit which it demands. Sidney remains in many respects the most winning and attractive figure of the Elizabethan era. The man transcends in charm and importance all his literary work, but the best expression of the man is to be found in the "Arcadia," which Sidney desired to destroy when he lay on his death-bed, but which attained immediate popularity, passed through eleven editions, and then fell into comparative oblivion. So far as wide popular reading is concerned, it is probable that it will never emerge from the retirement into which it has been forced by its old-fashioned style and by the host of its new-fashioned competitors. It has, however, certain claims upon the attention and interest of students of literature which will preserve it as one of the characteristic monuments of English prose. Cowley describes Sidney as a "warbler of poetic prose," and the "Arcadia" abounds in passages of surpassing beauty. It is a very long romance, full of action, crowded with romantic incidents, and inspired by a characteristic manliness of tone. The lack of the dramatic instinct and of the story-telling instinct in Sidney is evidenced by its confused and entangled plot, which, like the plot in "Wilhelm Meister," soon loses interest for the reader and is dropped for the sake of enjoyment of the narrative. This new edition has been carefully but somewhat freely edited for the purpose of reducing the romance a little in volume, and adding to its interest, by cutting out passages which, in the opinion of the editor, are tedious excrescences. The volume has a handsome title-page, and in its form is in every way an appropriate setting for this Elizabethan classic. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

The thoughts of all students of geographical exploration and Arctic adventure are now steadily turned toward Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who is in the Siberian Sea, waiting the opportunity to trust himself and his companions, in his stout boat Fram, to the mercies of that Arctic current whose existence he considers certain. Naturally, everything from his pen is read with interest. It can hardly be said that his *Eskimo Life* absolutely equals his "Across Greenland," but that is only because the earlier book is really "easily first" in its whole class. Dr. Nansen is not only a great explorer but a skillful writer, with the rare gifts of popularizing his special knowledge and of mingling humor with fact. His description of the Eskimo is complete; race-traits, physical characteristics, moral nature and immoral habits, hunting and fishing practices, costume, weapons, boats, manners, religious ideas, social customs, domestic life—everything is presented in detail, and, of course, from long personal study. Dr. Nansen mourns the evil influence of bad representatives of "civilized" nations on the Eskimo, and fears that the race is devoted to rapid destruction. He is a little too fond, we think, of indulging in satirical comparisons between the simple children of Greenland and the fashionable follies of Christian lands; and his chapter on religious ideas is hardly fair-minded. No doubt the Eskimo have suffered grievous wrongs at the hands of the sailors and adventurers who have reached Greenland, and no doubt also Christian missionaries to them have made mistakes.