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esting chapter in missionary enterprise, and will no doubt be largely read in the increasing interest which is taken in missions. It will be a capital book for reading aloud at parish gatherings.

The Clergy List for 1897. Kelly and Co.

This volume contains an extraordinary improvement on previous editions in having a complete record of the official life of every clergyman. Last year the alphabetical list was over 495 pp.; this year, though printed in double columns, over 1,000. It adds greatly to the value of the book. In this list are also included the names of the clergy of Ireland, Scotland, and the Colonies. Again, the income of the benefices is given as near as possible at its present value.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have supplied the editors with varied and valuable information. The late appearance of the book is due to the enormous extra labour involved by these additions, but hereafter it will appear as usual in January.

The Authorised Form of the Jubilee Service. Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode have forwarded the only authorised form of this service. It is the Accession Service as altered by the Convocations of Canterbury and York (though not finally), with the addition of a special collect of thanksgiving by Archbishop Temple.

We have also received the following magazines: *Good Words, Sunday Magazine, The Leisure Hour, The Critical Review, The Anglican Church Magazine, The Church Missionary Intelligence, The Evangelical Churchman, The Church Sunday-School Magazine, The Fireside, Sunday at Home, The Girl's Own Paper, The Boy's Own Paper, Sunday Hours, The Church Worker, The Church Monthly, The Church Missionary Gleaner, Light in the Home, Awake, India's Women, The Cottager and Artisan, Friendly Greetings, Golden Sunbeams, Little Folks, Our Little Dots, The Child's Companion, Boys' and Girl's Companion, The Children's World, Daybreak, Day of Days, Dawn of Day, Home Words, Hand and Heart, and Church and People.*

The Month.

CLERICAL INCOMES.

THE managers of the Clergy Sustentation Fund for the diocese of St. Asaph have had the good fortune to secure the valuable aid of Mr. Gladstone as a speaker for the fund. Few subjects can now tempt the aged statesman to raise in a long speech what the Bishop of Rochester well styled "the greatest and most thrilling voice of our generation." It is worthy of note that "the scandal and the shame of clerical poverty," as Mr. Gladstone termed it, has incited him to such a speech as should carry the facts a very considerable distance and with great effect. By one striking illustration he showed the *raison d'être* of the whole matter. In 1812 wheat was selling at 20s. a bushel, whereas that is the price of a quarter, eight times as much, at the present time. The farmers, the landlords, and the rural clergy are the classes chiefly touched by this tremendous revolution of prices. Few farmers and fewer landlords depend solely on grain crops. But in the case of the clergy more than half of the total income from benefices in the Church of England is

derived from tithes, while a large portion of the remainder comes from glebe lands, which have become seriously depreciated by the fall in the price of corn. A single instance given by Mr. Gladstone, of a living worth formerly about £500 a year, now reduced to something very little over £100, might be paralleled almost without limit throughout the country.

THE LIQUOR COMMISSION.

Two excellent witnesses have lately been examined before the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. Lady Henry Somerset said she had for thirteen years been conversant with the lives of the very poor, and had made a special study of the effects of drink chiefly among the colliers and ironworkers of South Wales and the poor in London. In her opinion the present penal system of dealing with inebriates was futile. Alcoholism, being a disease, should be treated physically as well as morally. In her home for inebriates at Duxhurst a woman who had been convicted 288 times was perfectly manageable after four months, and was completely cured in a year. A large proportion of the working classes in this country spend as much as 6s. out of a weekly wage of 21s. It was impossible for them to subsist decently on the balance. In these cases the pledge proved of the utmost value. The law to control public-houses was admirable in theory, but was ineffectual in practice. Police inspection practically did not exist. A series of charts were put in of certain districts in London, showing that the licenses granted for poor parts were wholly out of proportion to the requirements of the neighbourhoods. In the Soho district there was one public-house to every 17 houses and every 200 inhabitants. In Whitechapel Road there were 45 such houses in one mile. In the Fitzroy Square district the proportion was one to every 25 houses and 300 inhabitants. Whereas in better districts, such as Belsize Park, the proportion was one to 282 houses and to 2,047 persons. Competition among brewers caused the increase of public-houses in number and size. In conclusion she recommended reforms embracing the following points: Replacement of the present licensing machinery by some means of directly consulting the wishes of the people in each locality; central police inspectors; all offences to be permanently recorded against the premises; magistrates to control structural alterations; protection for persons bringing evidences against public-houses; statutory prohibition of serving children under fifteen for on or off consumption.

Mr. James Moore said that he had twenty years' experience of seamen in various seaport towns. He gave several instances of the good effects produced by the abolition of superfluous public-houses. They were as attractive to seamen as sweets to a child. He frequently had to remove drunken sailors from them between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. In Bristol many public-houses, which were used as seamen's lodging-houses, had music and dancing licenses. In one he had known of 226 sailors lodging, although there were only nine beds. Crimps of every variety decoyed the men to such places. Cardiff was the only town which had availed itself of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1884, Section 214, under which the local authority was empowered to make by-laws providing for the sanitary supervision of sailors' lodging-houses. Cardiff also had passed an excellent municipal by-law forbidding places licensed for the sale of liquor and clothiers' shops being used for sailors' lodging-houses, as in such places the men were robbed in the most shameful manner. He had visited disguised a public-house in a court, and had found two women on the watch at a window, and twenty-seven men in the taproom being flattered and fleeced by crimps, prostitutes, bullies, and Jew clothiers. If the police visited it, their approach would be signalled, and there were

ways of escape through the back-doors. The closing up of such doors had effected considerable reform to his knowledge. He recommended 9.30 p.m. as a closing hour in seaport towns. Publicans were generally in favour of Sunday closing. He had visited fifty public-houses used by sailors, and in forty-seven the landlords had declared in favour of it.

DISCOVERY OF GREEK PAPYRI.

Two Oxford men, Mr. B. P. Grenfell and Mr. A. S. Hunt, working on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Behnesa, the ancient Oxyrrhyncus, have lighted on a most important collection of papyri. The old town, of which practically only the site now remains, has hitherto been almost untouched by excavators and antiquity-hunters, although it has long been used as a quarry for stone and bricks. On careful examination, a considerable number of papyri were found in the ancient rubbish-heaps, while in three mounds so many rolls were discovered together as to lead to the supposition that a large portion of the archives had been hidden there at a time long previous.

The papyri are mainly Greek, with a few Arabic, Coptic, and Latin MSS. They date from the Roman Conquest to early Arab times. No less than 150 complete rolls of large size have been retained by the Gizeh Museum. The remainder, mainly of a fragmentary character, is being forwarded to England, where it will be examined and published by the discoverers. A great number of coins, some 200 inscribed ostraca, with some bronze and ivory ornaments of the Roman and Byzantine periods, were also found.

Among the papyri already partly deciphered is a leaf from a third-century papyrus book, containing what appears to be Logia, or sayings of Christ. It is most interesting to find that several of these are not in the Gospels, while others show considerable divergences from the parallel places in the Gospel narrative. It was at first hoped that these might prove to be some of the Logia which Papias speaks of as collected by St. Matthew. This, however, proves to be not the case. When a complete examination has been made of the MSS., doubtless many of them will prove to be classical and Christian MSS. of great value, as several of them are written in the ancient character.

DR. CREIGHTON ON READING.

The Bishop of London, in an interesting address at the annual meeting of the London Diocesan Church Reading Union, made some pungent remarks on the modern habits of disjointed reading. He said that a very learned man had once confessed to him that he had ruined his power of giving consecutive attention to a subject by looking at things here and there in newspapers, and getting into the same habit with books. Many excellent papers gave half a column to every conceivable subject on earth, with the result that their readers could retail a quantity of information, and become very conceited by creating a false reputation that they were great researchers in unknown fields of observation. The only way to read thoroughly was to read widely upon a subject. English people were sorely undisciplined in this respect. They resented it as an insult to be told that trouble was needed to form a right opinion. They picked up odds and ends of opinion, and threw them about the world as eternal verities. A cultivated form of ignorance which did not know, and yet expressed an opinion, was infinitely worse than absolute lack of knowledge. Some people, especially lay magazine-writers, combining extraordinary ignorance of theology with extraordinary dogmatism, express emphatic views of what religion is or ought to be, and yet are continually stating that all theological dogma is nauseous and unwarrant-

able. Yet Catholic dogma was only an accurate statement of what was true. Such persons started with the preconceived notion that the Early Church set to work to make a series of untruthful statements about the Gospel. A dogma was formulated to protect the historic record of the historic Christ against mere plausible opinion-mongers. Only by continuous study could even the cleverest people arrive at truth on any subject, and people have no more right to pick and choose among the facts of theology than they would have among the facts of other sciences.

EVANS v. THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

An ecclesiastical decision of some importance has been pronounced by Justices Day and Lawrence. A clergyman of the name of Evans was in August of last year deprived of his living by the Bishop of Durham, being convicted of immorality and drunkenness in the Consistory Court of that diocese. In the December following the Bishop gave notice that he should depose Mr. Evans from Holy Orders, by the power conferred by the recent Clergy Discipline Act. Mr. Evans applied to the Judges for a prohibition of this step, on the ground that the Bishop, having already pronounced a "definitive and final decree" of deprivation, was *functus officio*, and could not add to the sentence. The Judges have refused to prohibit the Bishop, holding that he was perfectly entitled to take time for full consideration before proceeding to such a solemn step as deposition from Holy Orders. While it was undoubtedly painful to the delinquent in this case to be not only deprived of his cure, but also, after the lapse of several months, to be degraded from the priesthood, yet in many cases the extension of time would probably lead rather to episcopal leniency than otherwise.

HUNTER-HOOD v. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

This was a case heard on appeal by the Lord Justices as to whether a testamentary gift for the purchase of advowsons, restrictions being named as regarded the persons to be appointed, was charitable. Mr. Edward Hunter, of Blackheath, and County Wicklow, Ireland, dying in July last, bequeathed the whole of his estate to trustees for the purchase of advowsons or presentations, the erection, improvement or endowment of churches, chapels, or schools. The condition was appended that the services and teaching in the aided churches, chapels, and schools should be Evangelical, and free from all Roman Catholic tendencies. The heir-at-law held that the objects of the gift were not of a charitable nature, owing to the restrictions. Mr. Justice Romer upheld this view, and declared that as regards the residuary gift the testator died intestate. The Lord Justices, however, while considering that the will was a curious one, yet could not allow that the manner of gift made it invalid. The order of the inferior court was accordingly reversed, and the intention of the testator was upheld.

THE ROMANES LECTURE.

The Romanes Lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre was this year delivered by the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., who gave a brilliant summary of the times, the life, and the methods of Niccolo Machiavelli. He agreed in the condemnation which even the world's conventional morality has meted out to Machiavelli. True citizenship is "a partnership in every virtue and in all perfections." Machiavelli's fundamental principle was the elimination of not only theology and morals, but also ethics from the science of government. Therefore, although his intellect was exceedingly keen and well trained, and his literary style the acme of directness and force, his whole system was subversive of every good and ennobling power which tends to raise humanity.

Two brand-new saints have been lately canonized in St. Peter's at Rome by Leo XIII. One is Anthony Zaccario, of Cremona, founder of the Barnabites, a body of preaching priests; the other is Peter Fourier, of Lorraine, a zealous reformer of the Order of Canons Regular, an educationist and a missionary. Both were born in the sixteenth century. This is the first canonization in St. Peter's for thirty years. A congregation of some 40,000 persons assembled, and the scene in the basilica was extremely brilliant.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Dr. Ellicott, has taken farewell of the clergy and laity of the Deaneries of Bristol, Stapleton, and Bitton, consequent on the refounding of the ancient diocese of Bristol, after an effort which has extended over thirteen years.

The senate of Cambridge University has rejected the proposal to admit women students to titular degrees by a majority of more than a thousand votes (1713 to 662).

A "tardy bust" to Sir Walter Scott has just been placed in Westminster Abbey, sixty-five years after the great novelist's death.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

Under the will of Lady Victoria Catherine Mary Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, of West Stokehouse, Chichester, and of 59, Portland Place, W., who died on March 29 last, aged 77 years, personal estate, valued at £332,283, has been left mainly to charitable objects. The list is a long one, and shows a wide acquaintance with Christian work. A few of the societies benefited are as follows: £6,500 to the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund; £2,000 to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; £2,000 to the C.M.S.; £1,000 to the C.P.A.S.; £1,000 each to the Jews' Society, the Missions to Seamen, the Colonial and Continental, the London City Mission, the C.E.T.S., the Church of England Book Society, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children; the Dean Close Memorial School, and the South Eastern College, Ramsgate, each receive £500; so also do the Waifs and Strays Society, Dr. Barnardo's Home, the Church of England Scripture Readers' Association, etc. Many hospitals, infirmaries, and homes in London and the provinces benefit under this very munificent bequest.

Obituary.

THE Rev. R. J. Wilson, Warden of Keble College, Oxford, was educated at Cheltenham, and gained a post-mastership at Merton College in 1858. He obtained a second class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1862. He was an assistant master of St. Peter's College, Radley, and soon passed to Marlborough, under Dr. Bradley. He gained an open Fellowship at Merton, where he resided ten years, partly as tutor and partly as junior bursar. For a time he held the college living of Wolvercote, and became a total abstainer in order to help his parishioners. In 1877 he became Warden of Radley, where he remained till 1888, when he was nominated to succeed Dr. Talbot as Warden of Keble College. He was essentially a strong man in mental power, in the activity of his life, and the firm gentleness of his character.