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truth is, the present "amended" edition has been recast, and to a great extent rewritten. Valuable as it was in its first form, this series of discussions is still more valuable now—alike for the impartial manner in which the veteran thinker has stated the theistic argument, and also for the critical sagacity and power of lucid utterance which inform every page of the volume. Readers will be glad to have the last words of the new preface (dated February, 1899): "The eternal Gospel of Omnipotent Goodness, latent in humanity from the beginning, is unfolded in the Divine human nature of the Ideal Man, and is gradually unfolding in human life and history. And if faith in Omnipotent Goodness, with all that this involves, is the root and spring of human experience and science, no changes in that experience, no discoveries in science, no historical criticism, no future events in history, neither things present nor things to come, can ever show the unreasonableness of this final faith, or deprive the human race of Divine consolation and healing power."

E. H. BLAKENEY.

Short Notices.

Saints and Heroes of Our Own Days. Mrs. T. R. SEDDON. S.P.C.K.

Short, pleasant biographies of General Gordon, Samuel Marsden, Bishop Selwyn, Dr. Livingstone, Alexander Mackay, Father Mathew, General Havelock, Lord Clyde, Archbishop Benson, and Father Damien, for children.

Reconciliation by Incarnation. By D. W. SIMON, D.D. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. Price 7s. 6d.

IF we are obliged, owing to exigencies of space, to write but briefly on this book, it must not be supposed that we do not realize its value and importance. No book of recent years in which this subject has been discussed, is so careful, so thorough, and—from some aspects of the case—so satisfactory. The central theme of this book is the reconciliation of God and man—that is, as the author emphatically declares, "of God with man as well as man with God." This is not the current popular view, no doubt; all the more, therefore, does it deserve thought and attention. Dr. Simon's book is almost a "body of divinity" in itself; and, if we cannot promise the reader an easy task in studying it, we can assure him that he will not rise from a careful perusal of it without feeling that his horizon has been enlarged, and his knowledge widened and deepened. In saying this, we do not imply that we necessarily accept Dr. Simon's conclusions; indeed, we differ from him in places not a few. But this need not affect our estimate of his book as a whole, which appears to us to be a noteworthy contribution to critical and doctrinal theology.

The Month.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS has been recalled, and the heroic Colonel Picquart has been released from prison, and the army has received accordingly a decisive blow. Yet troubles seem to be thickening for France. The thirty-eighth Cabinet of the third Republic has resigned office, and President Loubet finds it no light task to get a successor to

M. Dupuy. An impartial study of France and the French is very necessary, if English people are to understand the present position of affairs among our neighbours; no book is anything like so valuable as Mr. J. E. C. Bodley's admirable work, which, we are glad to see, has just gone into a second edition.

The erection of a new archiepiscopal palace at Canterbury, or, rather, the large and stately addition to the old palace in which Cranmer lived, and in which are even to be found traces of the still older palace of St. Thomas of Canterbury, is so far advanced that Archbishop Temple has quite recently been able to lay the corner-stone of the chapel. The function was very impressive to all having an instinct for history. The successor of Archbishops Becket and Cranmer made religious preparations to enter upon the possession of that which had been long diverted from his see and turned to poor purposes. He stood upon a part of the new building which is almost over the lower part of the ancient and noble hall of the Christ Church monastery, as discovered that same week by excavations carried out under the direction of our eminent archæologist, Mr. St. John Hope. Old and new met together, and the historic continuity of the English Church was well illustrated. The function itself was sufficiently simple. After morning service in the cathedral, the Deans and Canons and full choir went to the Archbishop's palace, and on to the platform resting upon the lower walls of the chapel. After a hymn and two Psalms had been sung by the cathedral choir, the Archbishop laid the first stone with dignity and care, and having declared it to be duly in position, offered up prayer to God and gave the Blessing. It is hoped that the work will be completed by the early summer in A.D. 1900.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. T. W. Drury, M.A., Principal of the C.M.S. College, Islington, has been appointed to the Principalship of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, in succession to the Rev. H. C. G. Moule, D.D., the newly-elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity. This is an excellent appointment; Mr. Drury has won golden opinions during his tenure as Principal of the Islington College, and it is confidently hoped that his work at Ridley will achieve no less success. The choice of a successor at Islington will not be easy.

On Friday, June 9, in the presence of the Dean of Canterbury, the Mayor, and a large gathering of visitors, a memorial was unveiled at Canterbury in honour of the forty-one martyrs who suffered for the faith during the Marian persecutions. Unfortunately, owing to the simple fact that the granite obelisk was surmounted by a cross (of the old Canterbury, not a Latin, shape), a certain number of subscribers—among them the Church Association—took offence; accordingly the event did not take place without the usual "protest" from those who imagined that their "scruples" had not been duly consulted.

A remarkable article was published in the *Morning Post* of June 3, giving extracts from an article printed in the Roman *Nuova Antologia*, by a Mr. Richard Bagot, an English Roman Catholic, whose long residence in Rome, and whose close knowledge of Roman Catholic organization in England, place him in a position to judge of the progress of Romanism in our land. The article in question is entitled "L'Inghilterra si farà Cattolica?" (Will England become Roman Catholic?). Mr. Bagot speaks out with unusual freedom to his co-religionists, and in a fashion not calculated to be tasteful to their ambitions and hopes. In spite of assertions to the contrary from interested sources, Mr. Bagot answers

his own question with an emphatic "Never!" The article is sure to attract close attention.

It is certainly noteworthy that, whereas in 1853 Roman Catholic marriages numbered 5·1 per cent. of the population, in 1897 they had dropped to 4·1, despite the great increase of the population during that period.

The Professorial jubilee of Sir George Gabriel Stokes, F.R.S., was celebrated on June 2 at Cambridge, addresses from the Senate of the University and numerous learned bodies (including the University of Oxford), a commemoration gold medal, and a medal from the French Institute, being presented to Sir George at a congregation held in the Senate House.

The English Church Union celebrated its fortieth anniversary on June 14 at the Church House. The great hall was crowded; but the President, Lord Halifax, was unable to attend, through illness.

The annual report of the English Church Union refers in the following passage to the agitation in the Church:

"The agitation is a direct and open attack on the whole principles of the Oxford Movement. It is really intended against doctrine not ritual. It tends to the destruction of episcopal jurisdiction, and to the complete subordination of the Church to Parliament.

"In face of an agitation directed to such ends, there can be but one attitude for all those who have any regard for the interest of truth, and for the rights and liberties, the doctrine and discipline, of the Church of England—it must be one of uncompromising resistance."

The death is announced, at the age of sixty-one, of the Rev. Luke Rivington, D.D., the well-known convert to Romanism, and author of "The Roman Primacy: 430-537," which was published only a day or two previous to the writer's death.

According to the *Mission World*, the incomes of the various missionary societies for the past year amount altogether to £2,567,405. The income of the C.M.S. is nearly double that of the second wealthiest society, viz., the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Early in June the Bishop of Newcastle made his visitation to the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas. He said this was the first episcopal visitation at St. Nicholas' Cathedral, and he hoped it might help them to build up the cathedral system of the diocese. Under the provisions of the Chapter Act of 1884, there could not be the formation of a legal Dean and Chapter until four canonries had been established, with a *minimum* income of £300 each, and a deanery with an income of £1,000. They hoped that the sum of £1,000 per annum would be transferred from Durham, and that sum, he had always hoped, would be devoted to two stalls, and two only, with the endowment of the archdeaconry of Northumberland; but if the four canonries contemplated in the Act were established, it was necessary that two of the canonries should be endowed by private benefaction. One of these two stalls would be definitely annexed to the vicarage of Newcastle.

Towards the sum of £10,000 needed for the endowment of this stall, two generous laymen of the city, Mr. W. B. Wilkins and Mr. John Hall, raised two years ago £3,127; but he was glad to be able to report further progress in this endowment. Alderman Gibson and Mr. Walter Scott,

two gentlemen to whom the Church in that diocese were already much indebted, had purchased eleven acres of the Vicar's glebe-land at Benwell at the market price, and they had every prospect of being able to add thereby £3,000 to the Vicar's Canonry Endowment Fund. He therefore appealed for aid in the provision of the balance. When the sum of £10,000 was completed to endow a canonry to be attached to the vicarage of Newcastle, another sum of £10,000 would be handed over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to endow a second stall by one who had already been a most liberal donor for establishing the bishopric, and to every other diocesan work, Mr. Thomas Spencer.

Archdeacon Sinclair delivered his eighth Charge to the Clergy of London on Friday, June 9. The Charge is published by Elliot Stock.

The Government are prepared to redeem their pledges by the introduction of that much-needed measure, a Clerical Tithes Bill. Some sharp opposition is expected, but there is little doubt that the Bill will soon—and none too soon—pass into law.

During the past few months an important scheme for providing the diocese of Liverpool with a Church House has taken definite shape. The Bishop initiated the scheme with a gift of £1,000, and towards the £14,000 needed for this excellent work £9,000 has already been given or promised.

DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

After amply providing for his widow, the late Mr. Joseph Shaw, senior partner of Messrs. Shaw, Cockell, and Co., of Wakefield, who died on May 30, aged eighty, has left a number of munificent bequests, including the following: £20,000 for a fund to be called the Shaw Poor Clergy Fund for the clergy of Wakefield, Sandal, Ossett, Normanton, etc.; £6,000 to the Bishop of Wakefield's diocesan societies; £5,000 each to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Curates' Augmentation Fund, and the Clergy Pensions Institution; £2,000 to the Bishop How Memorial Fund; £10,000 to Sandal churches; £1,000 each to the Wakefield Discharged Prisoners' Home and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; and £2,000 to the Wakefield Clayton Hospital, to which he also leaves the residue of his estate, which is expected to amount to £50,000.

A cheque for £1,000 has been paid into Coutts' Bank to the account of the Additional Curates' Aid Society. Through the generosity of the patroness and lady of the manor, the Hon. Mrs. Meynell-Ingram, the living of Laughton, Lincolnshire, has been again augmented. During the incumbency of the present Vicar the living has been increased in all to £2,200.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

- The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.* By the Right Hon. F. MAX MÜLLER, K.M. Longmans. Price 18s.
- Through Nature to God.* By JOHN FISKE. Macmillan. Price 3s. 6d.
- Humanism in Education.* By R. C. JEBB, Litt.D., Hon. D.C.L. (Romanes Lecture, 1899). Macmillan. 2s. net.
- The Cathedral Builders: the Story of a Great Guild.* By LEADER SCOTT. Sampson Low and Co. 21s.