# Literary News and Criticism.

## The Life of a Great Colonial Administrator.

SIR GEORGE GREY: PIONEER OF EMPIRE IN SOUTHERN LANDS. By George C. Henderson, M. A. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxiv, 310. E. P. Dutton & Co.

The brilliant colonial history of England owes much to the splendid line of administrators whom she has been able to send out to her distant possessions. They have often assumed vast responsibilities without special training, but lack of the bureau stamp has been more than made up by enthusiasm, imagination and sympathy. Of such was Sir George Grey, whose vigorous personality left a marked impress on the early history of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. His was a singularly interesting if somewhat paradoxical career as a pioneer of empire in Southern lands. An advanced radical as to policies, he was often at odds with his superiors in the home government, while his autocratic methods and dominating individuality brought him into frequent conflict with his associates and subordinates. George Grey was born in 1812, a member of a military and an aristocratic family, and at the proper age entered the army as a matter of course. But his tastes and ambitions not being suited to the slow methods of service promotion, he obtained command at twenty-five of an expedition sent to explore and report upon the unknown western coast of Australia. In this capacity his energy, his resourcefulness and his interest in the natives so impressed the authorities that, though less than thirty, he was selected as Governor of South Australia at a time when an unfortunate administration had involved the colony in considerable embarrassment. It is needless to mention the steps by which he transformed bankruptcy into prosperity and earned promotion from the following encomium from Lord John Russell, Colonial Secretary: "In giving him the government of South Australia I gave him as difficult a problem in colonial government as could be committed to any man, and I must say, after four or five years' experience of his administration there, that he has solved the problem with a degree of energy and success which I could hardly have expected from any man."

New Zealand was the next scene of his labors, and he assumed office at the time of a Maori war. Many vexatious questions relative to the natives were constantly arising, and especially in regard to the ownership of land. The Maoris held land in common and there were no proper titles. It was an arduous task to preserve the balance between native rights and the legitimate interests of settlers. Grey was keenly in favor of encouraging small holdings and exerted himself to put down speculation in land. He frowned upon the land claims set up by missionaries and precipitated a lively controversy by intimating that a few individuals who were sent out to a country at the expense of pious people in order to spread the truths of the Gospel had possessed themselves of large tracts of land from ignorant natives over whom they had acquired a religious influence. His land policy seems to have made itself felt down to the present day. He also favored a low rate of franchise and anticipated, theoretically at least, some of the advanced theories of government that have vogue in New Zealand in our time. When he laid down the reins after an administration conducted for eight years with marked ability and success he had won the respect and gratitude of natives and European settlers as well as the commendation and approval of the English government.

Sir George Grey's projects for the improvement and civilization of the Maoris had borne such good fruit that the home government was anxious to apply the same firmness and judgment in the management of the Kaffirs, who were giving a great deal of trouble just then. Grey was therefore appointed Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa. His term of office, covering seven years, was much the most valuable as well as the most interesting of his administrations, showing his remarkable foresight and capacity for rising to emergencies, his power of conceiving great and beneficent plans and of sustained energy in carrying them into effect, of careful provision against disaster and of applying unexpected turns in native policy to the security of the colony. Questions of education interested him from the start, and the eternal native problem. English magnanimity proclaimed in 1829 all Hottentots and other free persons of color residing within the limits of Cape Colony to be in the most full and ample manner entitled to all and every right, benefit and privilege to which any other British subjects are entitled. The Boers, who had lived among the Hottentots for centuries, founded their opinions not on sentiment but experience, with a resultant of virtual slavery. To Grey the natives were able-bodied children, and he realized the moral danger of yielding them all the privileges of civilized communities. In this attitude he was ahead of his time, and also in the great matter of expansion and federation which he foreshadowed and advocated at an hour when timid public opinion in England was disposed to apologize for the size and value of England's colonies. Differences on this subject leading to outright insubordination caused Grey's recall after a brilliant administration of seven years. During this period occurred the Indian Mutiny, and if Sir George Grey had no other claim to remembrance he would be entitled to the gratitude of his country for the invaluable assistance he contributed in forwarding troops to the scene of conflict.

It is unfortunate for Sir George Grey's reputation that his second term as Governor of New Zealand and his brief occupancy of the Premiership of that colony were full of discord and disagreement, and led to practical failure. And yet his policies and the things he stood for are as vital and potent to-day as when they were enunciated.

He was recalled from South Africa [says his biographer] in 1859 and dropped by the Colonial Office in 1868. On both occasions he fell fighting for a winning cause. The federation of South Africa is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and colonial self-government is a *sine qua non* of imperial unity. And the same observation is true of his parliamentary career. Self-will led to his desertion and deposition; but his policy remained and was never more powerful than it is at the present time. In South Australia a Labor ministry is in power at the time of writing, with Mr. Thomas Price at its head, and his policy is almost exactly the same as that founded by Sir George Grey in 1877—extension of popular influence in government, closer settlement and educational reform. In New Zealand Mr. Seddon controlled the administration for thirteen years, and on his own confession his policy was simply a revival of that which was founded by his friend and chief, Sir George Grey. South Australia and New Zealand are two of the most progressive countries in the world. Other states in the commonwealth are following their lead, and it would appear that the political history of Australasia in the twentieth century will be for the most part the evolution of the policy which sprang from the brain of the Great Proconsul.

Sir George Grey reached the ripe age of eighty-six, and, dying full of years and honors, his ashes repose in St. Paul's Cathedral. He is fortunate in having for his biographer Professor Henderson, who has brought to his task fine literary judgment, discriminating taste and profound interest in his subject.

### STORIES ABOUT BULLER.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The late Sir Redvers Buller bore, as a baptismal name, one of the oldest names in the country. It is more than eight centuries ago since Richard de Redvers was created Earl of Devon. De Redvers was also De Rivers, and De Riparlis, from Riviera, by the still existent Creuilly, in the Calvados, which you get to by Caen. In this country De Redvers was Earl of Devon for close upon a century and a half, when the title passed to the Courtenays.

One of Buller's not infrequent remarks of the kind has become historical from the circumstances under which it was made. The person addressed was Lieutenant Carey, the officer who had accompanied the Prince Imperial on that ill-fated expedition. What happened need not be recalled; but Carey got back to camp, and reported to Buller that the prince was missing. To be missing in Zululand, just then, meant about the worst that could happen to you. Buller's hard face got flinty; he, too, had something of the "basilisk eye." "And how comes it, then, sir," he rasped out to Carey, "that you are alive?"

For a' that, and a' that, the fondness which his men had, all along, and everywhere, for Buller was truly remarkable. He was a deal better loved in the ranks than ever was "K." And, whatever might be the case with the superior ranks, every subaltern in his command was prepared to swear by him. One of these, invalided home with his shoulder in a pulpy way, and some solution of continuity within, explained this feeling in the most natural manner possible. "Buller," he said, "always contrived to give you all the cream of the fighting, and what more could you want?"

Hundreds of other stories are told of Buller, but posterity ought not to be allowed to forget one which shows that after his South African misfortunes he still had sympathy in high places. Some time after his recall, Lord Salisbury, then drawing to the end of his career, was visiting the King at Buckingham Palace, when his majesty pointed to a portrait of himself and asked his visitor's opinion on it. His lordship, it is said, gazed long and earnestly at the cabinet, then laid it down, saying softly, "Poor old Buller! Poor old Buller!" Either the portrait was a poor one or the critic's sight was failing; but, at any rate, the story, if true, shows the leading subject in every one's mind at the time.

## HISTORY, NEW STYLE.

### A Psychologist's Quaint Views of the Past.

GENERAL HISTORY OF WESTERN NATIONS FROM 500 B. C. TO 1900 A. D. By Emil Reich. Volumes I and II. 8vo, pp. 485, 479. The Macmillan Company.

History is being written to-day from several sharply contrasting points of view. One student interprets past events as the result of politics. Another reads the past as a story of institutions. A third reduces the fall of Greece and the discovery of America to a few simple economic formulas. Dr. Emil Reich accepts none of these attributes wholeheartedly. He sees too clearly that every thought and deed, as well as every rainstorm and mountain, contributes to the moulding of nations and races. In aspiration, at least, his approach to general history of Western nations is that of a psychologist. He says:

> I attempt to do for the history of Western nations what Bichat did for Anatomy, Bopp and Pott for Linguistics, or Savigny for Roman law. . . . At the basis of all that happened . . . there is a series of some twenty or thirty general facts, which singly, and still more by meeting, blending or antagonizing one another, created a multitude of particular facts. The present work treats mainly of these general facts. . . . In addition to a statement of (these) three features of a given general fact, I try to discover the real cause, that is, the human factor, or, in other words, the psychological motive underlying each of the general facts as its prime cause.

As Dr. Reich devotes nearly one hundred pages in his first volume to a defence and an explanation of his "psychological" view of history; and as, furthermore, his very interesting chapters on events down to the fall of Rome cannot be appreciated or criticised without preliminary knowledge of his historical method, the latter claims our attention. It does this, too, by virtue of its unique character. This author is, by confession and in fact, a rebellious reactionary among historians. He scores every grubber who meekly accepts as final the documentary evidences of antiquity only after philologists have edited them. Words can scarcely express his contempt for those specialists who, accumulating all visible facts about their pet king, era or land, reconstruct the latter out of this material alone. The supreme criterion, he believes, is the psychologically plausible. An excellent gospel, we may exclaim; but observe whither the historian lets it sweep him!

Beginning with the accurate observation that history is "the science of correlations," Mr. Reich marches on to the view that, "if the author succeeds in showing the real—that is, the psychological connection of two or more historic facts or institutions, he has indeed advanced our historical insight." Here is a frank identification of the real with the psychological nexus—a most precarious step, from whose consequences Mr. Reich is in no wise deterred. Ideas are freely made to control all things, despite the writer's assurance that the five main, interplaying factors in history are "geo-politics," the production and distribution of wealth, sex relation, personality and ideals. The unconscious, the irrational and crass physical events are negligible factors in the long run; or, in his own technical language, "incidents and chance events do not materially alter the proportions of a correlation." Conscious reasons are the true causes of all "important" events. Thus:

> No nation has ever habitually practised what may easily appear to many of us a cruel or absurd custom, unless the people were, by the latent play of other but interdependent institutions, forced to accept or tolerate those superstitions or prejudices for the sake of securing an otherwise unobtainable and indispensable advantage.

This is pure rationalism. Its strange results are exhibited on almost every page. Dr. Reich is led to reject absolutely everything which Assyriologists and Old Testament students have said. There really was a Moses. The Pentateuch is not a compilation. Hebrew monotheism was not derived in any manner from the Babylonians. In brief, we have no right to challenge the essential points of Jewish tradition because "it is in absolute accordance with everything we may expect to learn in the history of a successful border nation." This explanation reveals Dr. Reich as a great apostle of the Historical Parallel, that eternal refuge of the orator. The two volumes before us have no more conspicuous, and, be it added, no more entertaining feature, than the comparisons of Judea with the Transvaal, Rome with the United States, and so on. These are, of course, inevitable, as soon as the author has resolved to accept the "psychologically most probable" interpretations; for how else could he discover what one border state was likely to have done, save by observing the acts of a contemporary border state? Concerning the value of his parallels no sweeping judgment can be uttered; sometimes they are drawn with subtle insight, as when he notes the common aspects of imperialism in Sparta and Norman England; but, more frequently, they are either hazardous divinations or imaginative flights, valuable perhaps as suggestions but scarcely to be taken at face value.

Unfortunately, the author too often forgets his own excellent doctrine about the complexity of historical factors when paralleling events. He finally lapses into the habit of using analogy to prove a controverted point. A flagrant example of this tendency appears in his discussion of the historicity of the Roman kings, as follows:

> It is, indeed, evident, that he who denies Romulus or Numa must consistently proceed to deny the history of the rise of all the magistracies of Rome, as related in our sources. To accept, on the one hand, the fact that the Tribunate was created in the course of a few days, and to refuse to accept, on the other, the foundation of Rome and her polity at the hands of Romulus, is the possibly greatest abuse of scientific methods of research. . . . Is it unmethodic to assume that if a state is given the incontestable power of undoing the state, another magistracy may be credited with having founded the state?

We leave to its own condemnation this attempt to parallel the construction of a state with the destruction of one. It is only less absurd than the parallel between the rise of a nation and the birth of a political institution within that nation. It is regrettable that such errors of method should appear throughout volumes full of keen interpretation and criticism, written in easy and picturesque, though somewhat diffuse style. Were Dr. Reich more loyal to his own theory of history, had he sought out and weighed in every case the twenty or thirty general facts at the basis of Western history, his magnum opus would have been more useful and surely no less entertaining. But this improvement would not suffice to win the respect of any academic historian, who must see in his attitude toward documentary criticism and social psychology a conclusive evidence of the author's limitations. Anybody who pronounces "illogical," "childish," "futile," etc., all the philosophical criticisms of European scholars is simply confessing his ignorance of the facts and methods which nearly all modern historians are freely using. And he who, in rejecting the laws of social imitation which Gabriel Tarde and his followers have elaborated, goes so far as to say that "the power of conscious contrast has invariably driven neighboring nations to adopt diametrically opposed laws, customs or measures"—can hardly atone for this unscholarly extravagance by any number of clever psychological observations.

## BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

### Current Talk of Things Present and to Come.

The new edition of William Warden's book, "Letters from St. Helena," which Mr. C. K. Shorter is preparing, includes some particularly interesting material in the shape of documents derived from pamphlets inaccessible to the general reader. The book is to be entitled "Napoleon's Fellow Travellers." Warden was surgeon on board the ship which took the Emperor to St. Helena and which remained anchored there for some months. He had many interviews with the exile, and the letters which he wrote to the young Englishwoman to whom he was engaged were full of interest. His book was first published in 1816, and it went into several editions; and it has since been largely used for concocted stories about Napoleon by both English and French writers. This is the statement of his son, George C. Warden, who gives as one instance a French book called "Le Cabinet Noir." Nearly a hundred pages of that volume are an exact copy, though a French version, of part of his father's book. He adds in "Notes and Queries": "We have also some curious relics of Napoleon—among others, the gold buckles out of his knee breeches, which in parting Napoleon took out and gave to my father in response to his request for some small personal memento. He had previously received a magnificent set of ivory chessmen as a present."

Another new book devoted to Napoleon and his court is an English translation of the "Memoirs of the Comte de Rambuteau." This Rambuteau was Napoleon's chamberlain, and was valued by the Emperor as a skilful organizer of balls and *fêtes*. He saw a great deal of Napoleon and set down his observations in an entertaining fashion.

Emerson's earlier poems have just been issued by Macmillan in one of the neat volumes of the Pocket American and English Classics. It has an introduction and notes by Mr. Oscar C. Gallagher.

"The Soldiers" is the title of Maxim Gorki's new novel. Therein, it is said, he describes the life of the Russian soldier during the last three or four years—especially those who have taken part in the revolutionary movement.

In his just-published book on Henry Irving Mr. Walter Herries Pollock mentions an interesting instance of the actor's thoughtfulness as to details:

> It was in his dressing room, after the end of another play, that several sets of new sledge bells, attached to miniature collars, were brought to him. One of them was to be used in a coming revival of the piece which he had made famous. He had them sounded in succession, with a well managed indication of the close, distant and graduated effects over and over again, while he listened intently before he began to eliminate them one by one, until one set was left for final consideration. Then he listened more carefully than ever to that set, and then he turned to Mr. Loveday, a very accomplished musician, and said, "Now, isn't that the right set?"—a question which produced an emphatic "Not a doubt about it!"

Mr. Francis Gribble's book on "Rousseau and the Women He Loved" is to be brought out shortly by the Scribners.

"The Humane Philosophy of Jean Jacques Rousseau" is the title of a volume prepared by Mrs. Frederika Macdonald, the author of a book on Rousseau published not long ago. Her forthcoming production contains a quantity of maxims derived from his writings and exemplifying his educational, social and religious theories and his philosophy of life.

Sir Charles Santley says in the little book on the art of singing which he has just brought out that "No gold nor amusement could repay the toil, worry, and disappointment of a singer's life as I know it." This is a strange statement to come from a distinguished and successful singer at the end of sixty years' experience. It is worth while to quote what he says of Garcia:

> Manuel Garcia is held up as the pioneer of scientific teachers of singing. He was—but he taught singing, not surgery! I was a pupil of his in 1858, and a friend of his while he lived, and, in all the conversations I had with him, I never heard him say a word about larynx or pharynx, glottis, or any other organ used in the production and emission of the voice. . . . He knew it would only serve to mystify his pupils, and could serve no good purpose in acquiring a knowledge of the art of singing. My experience tells me that the less pupils know about the construction of the vocal organs the better.

An American companion to Mr. E. V. Lucas's charming little book, "The Gentlest Art," is announced by the Macmillan Company. It is a collection of American letters, edited by Elizabeth D. Hanscom and entitled "The Friendly Craft."

It is pleasant to note that a new, inexpensive and presumably complete edition of the novels of Richard Blackmore is to be brought out soon. The first two volumes will present "Lorna Doone" and "The Maid of Sker"—the last an exquisite story which is not as well known as it should be. Future generations of readers, we believe, will acknowledge it to be a classic in its way. People of the most diverse tastes have delighted in that novel. It is remembered of an American statesman of the last century that he lost sight of grave affairs in reading it and went about chuckling and repeating quaint passages from it to the amazement of his serious minded friends.

There is to be a service in commemoration of Milton on December 9 at Bow Church in London—the church in which the register of the poet's baptism is preserved. Verses from two of his metrical psalms will be sung, and some passages from his works will be read—and also a poem by Mr. William Watson. Wordsworth's "Sonnet Addressed to Milton" has been set to music for the occasion, and that, too, will be sung. Everybody knows that sonnet—yet, is there any one who will not have a moment of joy in reading again those fine concluding lines:

> Thy soul was like a star and dwelt apart;
> Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea;
> Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
> So didst thou travel on life's common way
> In cheerful godliness, and yet thy heart
> The lowliest duties on herself did lay.

There will appear in Germany this month an unpublished book from the pen of Nietzsche. It is entitled "Ecce Homo: Wie Man Wird, Man Ist." It has been edited and prepared for publication by Professor R. Richter. No arrangements, we are told, have yet been made for an English translation.

The October number of "The World's Work" is to contain the opening chapter of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's "Random Reminiscences." The publishers announce its contents as follows:

> The Reason for Preparing the Reminiscences.
> The Story of the Standard Oil Company.
> The Facts About the "Oppression" Stories.
> How the Business Has Been and Is Conducted.
> The Modern Corporation, Its Regulation and Future.
> The Opportunities of To-day as Compared with Those of a Generation Ago.
> The American Business Man.
> The Story of Neighbor Foley.
> The Principles of Business Conduct.
> Knowing the Facts of a Business.
> The Trite and the Obvious—and How Often Overlooked.
> The Responsibilities of the Business Man.

Mr. S. de Ricci's forthcoming "Census of Caxtons" is to contain a full account of every known copy of every book from Caxton's press, including fragments. He has given the detailed history of every copy, tracing it from sale to sale, describing its binding and stating its imperfections and size. He has discovered between two and three hundred copies not mentioned by Blades, and he asks for information concerning still unregistered copies in small libraries or private collections.

Miss Marie Corelli has given the title of "Holy Orders" to her new novel. The sub-title describes the story as "The Tragedy of a Quiet Life." It is to be published this month.

"As Others See Us: A Study in Progress" is the title of a new book by Mr. John Graham Brooks. The author has surveyed foreign criticism on the United States during the past one hundred and twenty-five years, and in considering it endeavors to answer the question, How far have these critics been telling the truth about American character and institutions?

A volume on "Shakespeare's Life and Work" has been written by Dr. Furnivall and Mr. John Munro, and is to be published as an introduction to the Century Shakespeare, an edition of the poet projected by the Cassells.

Mr. Ruskin has described as "unique" the letters of Mrs. La Touche, the mother of Rose La Touche, the girl who provided, it has been said, the one beautiful romance of his life. These recollections lend interest to a book which is to appear by and by under the title of "The Memoirs of Mrs. La Touche of Harristown."

"Gentlemen Errant" is the title of a book by Mrs. Henry Cust which is in preparation. It describes the travels and adventures of four noblemen in Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

A book dealing with our own day is coming from the pen of Mrs. Blount. It is a description of social life in France in the Faubourg St. Germain, at country châteaux and at fashionable watering places.

Mrs. Burnett's story, "The Good Wolf," is soon to be published in book form by Moffat, Yard & Co. It will be illustrated in colors by Mr. H. Sichel.

A volume containing selections from the letters of Oscar Wilde is announced. It is edited by Mr. Robert Ross.

Among the books which the Macmillan Company is preparing to issue are Professor Martin L. D'Ooge's "The Acropolis at Athens"—a companion to Professor Seymour's "Life in the Homeric Age"; Professor Arthur L. Frothingham's "Monuments of Christian Rome"; Dr. Charles Waldstein's "Herculaneum," and Mr. W. W. Fowler's "Social Life in Rome."

A large number of the letters of Jonas Lie, the eminent Norwegian writer who died not long ago, will be included in the biography on which his son Erik is at work. The book will be published before the close of the year.

In his book on "France in the Twentieth Century" Mr. W. L. George (an Englishman, who was educated in France and has spent most of his life there) has endeavored to interpret French character and manners to the outside world. In his chapters on the social side of French life this paragraph appears:

> Generally speaking, the French wife is conspicuous for her remarkable ability in household management; the German may be more hard-working and the English woman more original, but neither combines the essential qualities of thrift, frugality and intelligent sympathy tempered by a due regard for elegance which characterizes the French woman . . . the well-to-do bourgeoisie rarely disdains to enter her kitchen and even to take part in the preparation of food; she invariably keeps in very close contact with her servants, upon whom she does not obtrude her authority, and criticises severely the results of their efforts; this, of course, tends to a high standard, of which all classes reap the benefits.

A living picture of the progress of Egyptology from 1893 to 1907 and a rich harvest of the discoveries and conclusions arrived at within that period will be found, it is said, in Professor Maspero's book, "New Light on Ancient Egypt," translated into English by Elizabeth Lee. Maspero deals with excavations, religion, literature, history, popular customs and the earliest explorers of the African desert; elsewhere he entertains us with a philosophical discussion on life and death between an ancient Egyptian and his soul, and the sonnets made by Egyptian lovers.

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

### ART.

"THE STUDIO" YEARBOOK OF DECORATIVE ART. 1908. Illustrated. 4to. (The John Lane Company.)

Comprising papers on architecture, garden design, furniture, wall coverings and textiles, stained glass, pottery, and so on. The illustrations are reproduced in color and halftone.

### BIOGRAPHY.

JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER. By Frank Allaben. In two volumes. Illustrated. (The Frank Allaben Genealogical Company.)

A large portion of this book is autobiographical, and records the life of a young aristocrat of eighty years ago.

### FICTION.

SOWING SEEDS IN DANNY. By Nellie L. McClung. 12mo, pp. xii, 313. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

A sketch of Canadian rural life.

TAMAR CURZE. By Berthe St. Luz. 12mo, pp. 208. (R. F. Fenno & Co.)

The story of an evil woman.

### JUVENILE.

INSECT STORIES. By Vernon L. Kellogg. Illustrated by Mary Wellman, Maud Lanktree and Sekko Shimada. 12mo, pp. vi, 298. (Henry Holt & Co.)

True stories of the strange habits of ants and spiders, bees, wasps, grasshoppers and other familiar insects.

### LITERATURE.

THE FRENCH INFLUENCE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. From the Accession of Elizabeth to the Restoration. By Alfred Horatio Upham, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. x, 560. (The Macmillan Company.)

In the "Studies in Comparative Literature," published for Columbia University.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GAME OF GO. The National Game of Japan. By Arthur Smith. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xv, 220. (Moffat, Yard & Co.)

A practical guide to the ancient game, with forty plates, illustrating various methods of play.

HOUSE PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITEWASHING. A Book for the Householder. By Alvah Horton Sabin, M. S. 12 mo, pp. v, 121. (John Wiley & Son.)

POTTED FICTION. Being a Series of Extracts from the World's Best Sellers. Edited by John Kendrick Bangs. 12 mo, pp. ix, 132. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

TEACHING A DISTRICT SCHOOL. A Book for Young Teachers. By John Wirt Dinsmore, A. M. 12mo, pp. 246. (American Book Company.)

LINCOLN, THE MAN OF SORROW. By Eugene W. Chafin, Lb. B. 12mo, pp. 97. (Chicago: Lincoln Temperance Press.)

### REPRINTS.

THE WORKS OF ANATOLE FRANCE. In an English Translation, edited by Frederic Chapman. 8vo. (The John Lane Company.)

"Mother of Pearl" is the first volume issued in this handsomely printed edition. There will be only five hundred copies for sale.

### SCIENCE.

BIOLOGY AND ITS MAKERS. By William A. Locy, Ph.D., Sc.D. With Portraits and Other Illustrations. 8vo, pp. xxvi, 469. (Henry Holt & Co.)

# CHURCH NEWS NOTES

## Bishop Greer Probably Will Run Diocese Alone.

Although nothing definite will be decided until Bishop Greer's return as to the election of a coadjutor for the diocese of New York, it seems to be the generally accepted opinion in Episcopal circles that Bishop Greer will prefer to administer the affairs of the diocese unaided for some time to come. It is said by many clergymen of the Church that Bishop Greer has really had active charge of the diocese since his election as Bishop Potter's coadjutor, and affairs are now running so smoothly that he is likely to feel himself able to do all the work for several years.

"Bishops of New York," said the rector of a New York church yesterday, "have always been loath to seek the help of a coadutor until infirmity or great age made it necessary for them to have help. Bishop Potter was coadjutor to Bishop Horatio Potter before he became the titular head of the diocese, as well as its actual leader, and he waited until it was absolutely impossible for him to perform his duties unaided before asking for help.

"Bishop Greer is still well able to do all the work of the diocese, which is not now as large as when Bishop Potter became its head. He has latterly performed practically all the work of visitation and confirmation, and has experienced no great difficulty in doing so. He has also seen in a fair way to accomplishment much of the diocesan work he had set his heart upon, and I think there is no probability at all of his asking for help.

"I think, too, that there is very little chance of a further division of the diocese, which now includes New York, Westchester, Rockland, Richmond, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster and Orange counties. Talk of reducing the territory of the diocese by setting Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Ulster, Orange and Dutchess counties, with part, perhaps, of the diocese of Albany, into a new diocese has not been heard lately in the Church, and I think it is unlikely to be revived in the near future unless conditions change materially."

There is still talk of a possible coadjutor in some Church circles, however, particularly in the northern part of the diocese, which has long felt that it should have more episcopal attention. In Westchester there is a certain feeling that in the event of Bishop Greer's asking for a coadjutor a Westchester man should be chosen, and the name of the Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Yonkers, is often suggested. He is the rector of one of the largest churches in the diocese outside of New York City, and has been thought of more than once lately when bishops have had to be chosen.

## A PRESBYTERIAN FALLING OFF.

### Official Statistics of Northern Church Show Decrease.

Official statistics of the Northern Presbyterian Church have just been issued by the Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, stated clerk of the General Assembly of that body, and these official figures substantiate unofficial findings to the effect that this body has seen a great falling off in membership during the last year. The official figures show that the falling off amounts to 41,000, for the total membership of the denomination is now reported to be 1,300,329, while the official statistics last year gave the membership as 1,341,492.

This difference, it is said, is not to be taken as indicating a real falling off in Presbyterian Church membership. It is wholly caused by the necessary readjustment of figures caused by the union accomplished between the Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian churches. A year ago there were added to Presbyterian membership figures about 180,000 as representing the membership in Cumberland churches added to the Presbyterian, plus the usual growth of the Presbyterian Church, but as organization became perfected between the two denominations it was found that a large number of Cumberland Presbyterians declined to enter the fold of the Northern church. Readjustment of figures was therefore made necessary, and this year's crop in numbers is the result of it.

The Presbyterian Church previous to the Cumberland reunion was increasing at the average net rate of 28,000 members annually.

## QUESTION FOR THE COVENANTERS.

### Will They Be Allowed to Vote at Local Option Elections?

The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian, or Covenanter, Church, which recently met in Philadelphia, has a difficult problem confronting it. One of the fundamental principles of the Covenanter Church is the refusal of its members to take part in political elections of a government which does not recognize Christ and His laws. Members who vote are liable to discipline, and even expulsion. The question before the synod was whether or not members shall be permitted to vote at local option elections.

The Church is intensely interested in the temperance cause, and naturally wants its members to do all that they can to reduce the consumption of intoxicants, but it was at once realized that permission given to vote in local elections, even for the temperance cause, would render inconsistent the attitude of the denomination regarding state and national elections. The matter was discussed at length without conclusion being reached, so it was referred to the committee on temperance, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the synod. This branch of the Reformed Presbyterian Church has 115 churches, with 9,404 communicants.

## A NEW EPISCOPAL ORGANIZATION.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church a new organization has been formed, with the object of persuading members of the churches to study church history and affairs. It is called the Christian Studies Society, and it makes its headquarters in the city of Albany, where its president, Clarence M. Abbott, lives. The Christian Studies Society is a lay organization, although having the hearty support of the clergy, and its methods include the preparation of study courses in topics relating to the Episcopal Church, the giving of public lectures and the organization of circles of laymen for reading and study in the various parishes and dioceses of the Church. It is planned also to begin through the secular press a campaign of Church education.

## WANT METHODIST UNION.

A union of all American Methodist bodies is the ideal which a number of Methodist leaders have set before themselves, and the movement has received considerable impetus because of the promptness with which the Methodist Protestant Church turned away from the Congregationalists when union overtures were received from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Previously there had been efforts to bring the Methodist Episcopal and the Southern Methodist bodies together, and these efforts are now being continued, for leaders say that nothing like Methodist union can be claimed so long as the two principal denominations, the Northern and the Southern Methodists, remain apart.

## GENERAL ITEMS OF THE WEEK.

The Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton, the well known Southern evangelist and pastor of the Tabernacle Church, of Atlanta, will preach in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow and a week from to-morrow. Dr. Broughton is on his way to London to preach for Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, who is about to visit this country, and is expected to preach in the Fifth avenue church on September 6.

Dr. Broughton will begin at 8 p. m. to-morrow in Tent Evangel, 57th street and Broadway, his series of services, preaching nightly until August 17.

At Fort George to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock there will be a grand rally of those associated in the work of the Evangelistic Committee of New York City. There will be simultaneous preaching in at least four languages besides English for the benefit of the many Italians, Hebrews, Germans and French who find their way to these outdoor hillside services on Sunday afternoons. In the evening meetings will be held as usual on the Midway.

Among the many attractions religiously inclined New Yorkers will have to choose from this month is a sermon at a large East Side church by "one of the finest." William Nesbitt, for many years a member of the police force of this city, and one who has a record for bravery in arresting criminals, is also a licensed "local preacher" of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He will supply the pulpit of Cornell Memorial Church, in 76th street, near Second avenue, to-morrow evening.

At the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and 10th street, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector, the services on Sunday will be as follows: Morning service at 11 o'clock and evening service at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach both morning and night.

Dr. Allend, pastor for strangers of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and 29th street, will preach at 11 a. m. to-morrow on "God and Our Money," and at 8 p. m. on "God and Our City."

## ILL ON THE MAURETANIA.

### Ambulance and Physician Meet E. H. Llewelyn at Pier.

Edward H. Llewelyn, secretary of the Chicago Malleable Steel Company, who went abroad several months ago to regain his health, was stricken with a serious illness in mid-Atlantic on the Cunard liner Mauretania, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool. A wireless message sent from the Mauretania to Cape Race and forwarded to Chicago brought Mr. Llewelyn's two brothers and his family physician, Dr. S. J. Balderson, to the pier yesterday. The patient was conveyed in an ambulance to the Pennsylvania terminal, in Jersey City, and hurried to Chicago.

Prince Petrocokino, of France, who was a passenger on the Mauretania, said he was greatly concerned over the political outlook of his country. He said there was bound to be revolution and bloodshed in France if the Socialists continued to gain in strength. The prince was accompanied by Colonel James Templer, the inventor of a dirigible balloon that has been adopted by the British government.

Postmaster General George von L. Meyer boarded the Mauretania at Quarantine to meet his wife and son and two daughters, who were passengers. William G. McAdoo, the tunnel builder, who was abroad on a vacation, was also a passenger.

## SIX HURT WHEN AUTO TURNS OVER.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7.—Speeding along the outskirts of the city late last night, seven persons were hurled from a skidding automobile and six were injured, one of them probably fatally. Miss Lena Brown, aged sixteen, who was pinned beneath the mechanism of the car after it turned turtle, is suffering from concussion of the brain and may not recover. The others injured were William Atkinson, owner of the car; Mrs. Atkinson, Frank Williams, the chauffeur; William Oakley and Miss Florence Payne, contusions and shock.

The accident resulted from an attempt by the chauffeur to make a sharp turn without slackening speed.


## Books and Publications.

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## Religious Notices.

20 cents a line.

BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: Rev. WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, D. D. / Rev. ROBERT DAVIS.
Communion at close of Morning Service.
Rev. MALCOLM J. M'LEOD, D. D., of Pasadena, California, will preach at 11.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of service.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th st.
Public worship 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Preaching by the Rev. WILLIAM A. KIRKWOOD.

**Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church,**
129th st. and 7th ave.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. W. H. VAUGHN. Morning topic: "The Lord's Day." Evening subject: "The Beatitudes."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES, Sunday mornings, 11; Sunday evenings, 8; Wednesday evenings, 8. FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 228-230 W. 45th st.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth avenue and Tenth street.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 a. m.—Morning service and sermon.
8 p. m.—Evening service and sermon.
Rev. WALTER E. CLIFTON SMITH will preach at both services.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth ave. and 55th st.
Services at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.
**Rev. Len G. Broughton, D. D.,**
the noted Southern Evangelist, and Pastor of the Atlanta Tabernacle Church, will preach on August 9th and 16th.
Strangers are cordially invited.

**Madison Ave. Baptist Church,** Cor. 31st st.
Rev. EDWARD LOUX, D. D., Minister,
will preach in Parish House at 11 a. m.
No Evening Service.
BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast corner 73d st. and Madison ave.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship 10:30 a. m.
The Rev. JOHN E. STEEN will preach.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square, EDWARD JUDSON, Pastor.—The Rev. W. N. HUBBELL will preach; 11 a. m., "Time, Man's Servant"; 8 p. m., "One Touch of Nature Makes the World Kin."

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th st., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam ave.
REV. JOHN R. MACKAY, Ph. D., Pastor.
11 a. m.—Preaching by Rev. G. WALDO CHERRY, of Troy, N. Y.

**Old First Presbyterian Church,**
5th ave., 11th to 12th st.
Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. JAMES A. M'CAGUE, Assistant Pastor.
Rev. J. A. McCague will preach 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Religious meetings, 11 a. m., at East 15th st. and Rutherfurd Place, Manhattan, and Schermerhorn st., near Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

**Rev. Len. G. Broughton,** Tent Evangel, 57th st. & B'way.
FAMOUS ATLANTA PREACHER.
Sunday, Aug. 9th, at 8, and nightly till Aug. 17th.

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES.
**St. Bartholomew's Church,**
Madison ave., corner 44th st.
Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.
Full choir will be present. Seats free.
Preacher, July 26th to Aug. 30th, the Rev. J. STUART HOLDEN.

**St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church,**
West End ave. and 86th st.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 a. m., preaching by Rev. M. B. CHAPMAN, D. D.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d ave. and 7th st.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. A. J. MUSTE
will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th ave. and 29th st.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. JOHN S. ALLEN, D. D.,
will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Morning: "God and Our Money."
Evening: "God and Our City."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS
5th ave. and 48th st.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Church closed during July and August.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End ave. and 77th st.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. HENRY A. BUSHNELL, D. D., of Lagrange, Ill., will preach at 11 a. m.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. of 10th st.—Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship to-morrow morning at 11 a. m. Rev. JAMES HARDIN SMITH will preach. No evening service. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

**West End Presbyterian Church,**
Amsterdam ave. and 105th st.
Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. FRANK T. BAYLEY, D. D., Pastor Plymouth Congregational Church, Denver, Col., will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.