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The Month.

THE NEW BISHOPS.

IT was with almost unanimous feelings of relief and confidence that Churchmen heard of the appointment of Bishop Temple to be Primate of England. The esteem and admiration of the English people have gone out to him for many years past. And this, not because of his flexible adaptness to every movement of the popular mind—for he has often steered a decided course in the face of the strongest opposition—but because men have seen him consecrating his brilliant powers in unsparing hard work, based upon deep and sincere belief in the realities of the Christian Faith and the benefit of their application to the needs of his brother men. He has the master-mind among us upon that great subject of National Education, which is now in the crucible of discussion, and the multitude of conflicting opinions within the Church may be expected to crystallize around him in due course. Our political opponents, too, will remember his Liberal connections, and those who fear ecclesiastical aggressiveness will be satisfied that he is one who rises superior to clerical partisanship in his zeal to secure the best results; whilst those political antagonists who speak so frequently and so loudly against Church schools must at least feel some sort of reverence for his mature knowledge and unquestionable honesty. But not only will he focus and bring to a successful issue, as we hope, the best plan for the relief of voluntary schools. He has also strong and clear views upon the subject of Church Reform, and the Benefices Bill in particular. The passing of some such measure on the earliest possible occasion is of the utmost importance. Furthermore, the Archbishop elect goes to Canterbury an enthusiastic advocate of Temperance Legislative Reform, and will use every wise effort in this direction. His own touching request to a private friend for prayer will be responded to by thousands of earnest men, that God will give him years of strength in his old age, and victory to the best ends for Church and country ere his day of life comes to its close. The Right Hon. and Right Rev. Frederick Temple, born 1821; B.A., double first class, Fellow of Balliol, Oxford, 1842; deacon, M.A., 1846; priest 1847, Oxford; Head Master of Rugby, 1857-69; B.D. and D.D., 1858; Select Preacher at Oxford, 1873-74; consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter, December 21, 1869; Bampton Lectures, 1884, "The Relations between Religion and Science"; translated to be Bishop of London, March 25, 1885. His lordship is one of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, Dean of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Provincial Dean of Canterbury, Official Trustee of the British Museum, Official Governor of King's College, London, visitor of Harrow School, also of Highgate School, and a Governor of the Charterhouse.

The Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, from the commencement of his vigorous administration of the diocese of Peterborough, in 1891, has been marked as one likely to take a prominent place among the leaders of contemporary Church life. Hitherto he had been chiefly known as a skilful and trustworthy historian. But he has infused into the diocese of Peterborough such a new zest and quickening of work that the news of his appointment to the Bishopric of London has caused but little surprise. He brings to the great task before him a trained and keen intellect, the prime of his manhood, and the reputation of careful speech and tactful breadth of view and ways of work. Born 1843; past Master of Merton, Oxford, 1862; first class Mods., first class *Lit. Hum.*, second class law and modern history, B.A., 1867; deacon, M.A., 1870; priest, 1873,

Oxford; Fellow and Tutor of Merton, 1866-75; Vicar of Embleton, Northumberland, 1874-84; Select Preacher at Oxford, 1875-77, 1883, 1886-88, and at Cambridge, 1887; R.D. of Alnwick, 1882-84; Hon. Canon of Newcastle, 1882-85; Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge, 1884-91; Canon of Worcester, 1884-90; consecrated Lord Bishop of Peterborough, April 25, 1891; Hulsean Lecturer, 1893; Rede Lecturer, 1895; author of "Roman History Primer," "Age of Elizabeth," "Life of Simon de Montfort," "The Tudors and the Reformation," "History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation," "The Italian Princes," "The German Revolt," "Life of Thomas Wolsey," etc.

To the vacant Bishopric of Peterborough the Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. the Hon. Edward Carr Glyn, Vicar of St. Mary Abbot, Kensington. The nature of his work at Beverley, at Doncaster, and at Kensington, furnishes abundant reason for his promotion. No better parish clergyman could be found for gifts of organization and diligence in every species of good work, and he will, without doubt, help and increase the best operations of the Church in his diocese. The Rev. the Hon. Edward Carr Glyn, born 1843; University College Oxford, B.A., 1867; deacon, M.A., 1868; priest, 1869, York; curate of Doncaster, 1868-71; Vicar of St. Michael's with St. Nicholas', Beverley, 1872-75; Vicar of Doncaster, 1875-78; Chaplain to Archbishop of York, 1877-93; Vicar of Kensington, 1878; Hon. Chaplain to the Queen, 1881-84; Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, 1884.

AN EDUCATION SOLUTION.

For the moment the general public is living in blissful neglect of the education problem, in spite of the fact that pronouncements thereupon more numerous than autumn leaves begin to shower upon us both from the highest trees and the lowest bushes of educational opinion. But those who think further than the pages of their daily paper know that the battle and the stress which must shortly begin again will either materially raise or lower the Church of England in the opinion of the outside public. What is wanted among the upholders of Voluntary Schools at the present moment is some great central ground of agreement. While Churchmen resemble the poles in the distance and unthawing fridity of their theories, they remain the surprise, if not the despair, of those politicians who are sincerely desirous of effecting some thorough and fair scheme of amelioration.

The question at once comes, Shall the help come in the form of Rate Aid or of State Aid? The remarkable and undoubtedly representative gathering in the Church House on November 5, in spite of notable exceptions, declared in favour of Rate Aid as well as State Aid by an immense majority. But State Aid possesses the greatest advantages, so manifest as to need no mention, if only it could be obtained.

There is a plan under discussion by some, even if it has not yet gone further forward than the debatable stage, which possesses at least the advantage of being simple, inclusive, and likely to prove cohesive. It seems *par excellence* the scheme likely to attract the man in the street. Stated in the plainest terms, it is as follows:

1. A sum voted annually from the Imperial Exchequer to meet the estimated cost per child of Elementary Education throughout the country.
2. Grants to all schools to be made on the basis of examination, and to be sufficiently large that an "excellent" school could *almost* earn sufficient to meet its current expenses.
3. The Board Schools to raise by rates, and the Voluntary Schools by

freewill contributions, sums for the erection and maintenance of suitable and efficient fabrics, and for any current expenses not met by the grant.

4. The *maximum* salaries of teachers in Board and Voluntary Schools to be fixed by Government according to the status of the teachers.

5. This increase in the Government grant to be met by an Education Tax spread over the whole country.

It is not necessary here to discuss many side-issues both for and against this scheme. The cost of their own fabric, *plus* a share in the cost of the fabric of Board Schools, where such existed, does not seem an exorbitant price to pay for the privilege of holding the management and maintaining the character of our own schools. Whether taxpayers generally would consent to such an equalization of the educational burden, and whether Government would undertake the responsibility of levying, collecting, and distributing such a sum as would be required, is another matter.

AUTUMN MEETINGS OF THE CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.

Keen interest by large audiences was evidenced at these meetings of last month. It is not the function of THE CHURCHMAN to chronicle even such admirable addresses as were delivered at the breakfast in Cannon Street Hotel, the afternoon meeting of the Ladies' Home Mission Union at Sion College, and the great evening gathering at Exeter Hall. But a few facts and sentences culled at random from the various speakers are of special value :

Through the kindness of the President, Mr. J. H. Buxton, the Patronage Board has been enabled to buy the advowson of the parish of Madeley, Salop, where the saintly John William Fletcher was for twenty-five years Vicar, and where he died just a century ago.

Eighty-two new grants have recently been allocated by the society.

Within the past year twenty-nine new branches have been formed in connection with the L.H.M.U., and 1,772 new members added to the Union. There are now 151 branches, and 6,452 members. Sales have brought in £975. The union is responsible for twenty grants. The Children's Branch, styled "recruits," numbers sixty-six bands, and 1,450 members.

At St. Paul's, Burslem, with a population of 11,000, three men-workers and two mission-rooms have been secured to the parish through the society's help.

The Vicar of St. Paul's, Stratford, said that his parish numbered 15,000 souls, and that the only hope he had of being able to till this vast field of opportunity lay in the help which the C.P.A.S. could afford him.

Birmingham has a population of 603,336, and one clergyman to every 4,500. Two-fifths of the population only can be said to attend any place of worship. The C.P.A.S. supports in Birmingham forty-one curates, fifteen Scripture-readers, and four Bible-women. These labour among 384,600 souls.

At St. Matthias's, Birmingham, there are 11,000 people living on half a square mile of land.

The aided parish of St. Matthias's, Birmingham, supports its own missionary in China and sends £60 to the C.M.S.

The connection between Home and Foreign Missions is not accidental, but essential. The distinction is more geographical than Evangelical. As the C.P.A.S. grows strong the C.M.S. grows strong, for on parishes conducted on C.P.A.S. principles the C.M.S. depends.

Societies are the necessities of the human race. We believe in motion, but we do not believe in machinery in motion ; we believe in organized life.

BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL'S SIXTH TRIENNIAL CHARGE.

The venerable and revered Bishop of Liverpool has added one more to that series of valuable triennial charges which sober-minded men throughout the country have ever read with such interest and attention. The subject is, "The Diocese of Liverpool, its Position and its Needs." Dr. Ryle points out that while the diocese is of but small area, yet it contains a population of 1,250,000 souls. At its formation, in 1880, there were only 180 incumbents and 120 curates. To-day there are 205 incumbents and 220 curates. But the parishes, even now, are sadly under-tilled in many instances, while their average population is unusually large and daily increasing. In Liverpool alone at least twenty parishes contain over 10,000 inhabitants each, while one has 17,000, and another 19,000 souls. So, too, elsewhere in the diocese, there are many parishes ranging from 10,000 to 19,000 inhabitants, chiefly the poorest people. During the sixteen years of his episcopacy the Bishop has consecrated forty new churches, thirteen new chancels, and re-opened five old churches. One very welcome fact is that, in addition to the above, no less than 202 mission-rooms have been opened, some of them being very large buildings and licensed for Holy Communion. In 1881 the confirmation candidates numbered 4,700; this year they reach 8,000; altogether upwards of 105,000 persons have been confirmed. Last year £35,000 were raised in the 205 churches for the maintenance of public worship. On alterations and improvements in Church schools £109,877 have been spent during the past four years. There are 256 Sunday-schools, with 89,468 scholars and 5,734 teachers. Nine special wants were enumerated: a cathedral, a church-house, the greater sub-division of parishes, the more frequent affiliation of poor to rich parishes, more liberal support of home and foreign missions, more aggressive evangelization, more communicants, and more love. The charge ends with a touching confession of personal limitation. But anyone who knows the peculiar difficulties of Church work in the diocese of Liverpool will recognise that here is a record of surprising achievement and predominant hopefulness. That the Bishop may live to write yet another triennial charge is earnestly to be desired.

THE MARRIOTT BEQUEST.

A Nonconformist minister is reported to have said in a recent sermon that he who at death leaves £100,000 behind him goes straight to the antithesis of heaven. It is to be hoped that the manner of bequeathment may somewhat modify the severity of this sentence. For instance, Mr. Alfred Marriott, of the Grange, Hopton, Mirfield, Yorkshire, dying in July last at the age of sixty-seven, left £594,206. He has, however, bequeathed only about £77,000 to relatives. The remainder is to be divided into four equal sums, and, after all expenses are paid, will be placed at the disposal of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London for the time being respectively. The S.P.G. is to expend one-half of its legacy in the erection of churches, hospitals, and colleges outside Great Britain and Ireland, while the remaining half is to go to the endowment of such buildings. Not more than £2,000 may be expended on any one building, and £100 per annum is to be the utmost income from endowment. The legacies to the Archbishops and Bishop are to be applied—one-half to the building of churches in the most poor and densely-populated districts of their dioceses, exclusive of the City of London in the Metropolitan area; the remaining halves are to be used in grants to societies for helping the fallen, for hospitals, refuges, and similar institutions. Here, too, not more than £2,000 may be expended

on any one building, nor may the several endowments produce more than £100 a year. The legacies will probably each amount to between £75,000 and £80,000. Thoughtful persons will hardly read this without a sincere prayer that the expenditure of these large sums may result to the glory of God and the spiritual benefit of many human beings.

BISHOPRIC OF BIRMINGHAM.

The Bishop of Worcester has addressed a letter to the *Times* suggesting that no more fitting memorial to the late Archbishop Benson could be desired than the resuscitation and completion of the Birmingham Bishopric Scheme. He points out that Dr. Benson was a Birmingham man, and that from the first he had given his active support to the designed division of the diocese of Worcester by the creation of a Bishopric of Birmingham. In 1890, at the inaugural meeting in support of this plan, and again at the Church Congress of 1893, the Archbishop had used every possible argument to urge forward the scheme. A sum of £500 a year from the See of Worcester, a legacy of £2,000, and a promise of £10,000, of two sums of £5,000, are given to meet it, of which one has already been assured, represent the financial position at the present time. The value of such a centre of Church life and work in the Metropolis of the Midlands is not easily over-estimated. While there should be in the cathedral church of Canterbury a fitting monument to speak alike of the beauty and worth of the Archbishop's character, the establishment of the Bishopric of Birmingham would extend his wish and his influence into the future in permanent blessing to the city and country-side of his childhood and school-day youth. For the present, however, the Memorial Committee are confining their efforts to a recumbent effigy in Canterbury Cathedral, and the building of a distinct block of Truro Cathedral, if possible the west front.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The annual congress of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held this year at the Colston Hall, Bristol. In a speech from the chair, the Duke of Abercorn gave a useful outline of the society's history and work. Founded in 1888, it has made remarkable progress. In 1889 the income was £3,789, while 737 cases were dealt with. In 1896 the income is £66,975, the cases number 20,739, and the inspectors are 137 as against 10 in 1889. During the past eight years no less than 232,217 children have engaged the society's notice, and out of these 1,294 have died from those forms of neglect and injury against which the society contends.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF SYDNEY.

The Australian Synod has decided to designate its Primate by the title of Archbishop. Dr. Saumarez Smith has already won golden opinions in Australia since his consecration in 1890 to be Bishop of Sydney, Metropolitan of the Province of New South Wales, and Primate of Australia. It will be remembered that he was Principal of St. Aidan's College from 1869-1890. The Archiepiscopal title is only a fitting outcome of the growth of the daughter Church in Australia. It has been sometimes said that Christian life is weak there, but the accounts of well-known Churchmen who have visited Australia have gone to prove that our countrymen are at least eagerly desirous to share in the fulness of the Gospel. And there is no more striking evidence of this than the number of her ablest and best cultured sons who now year by year, either from her own colleges or from our universities, are ordained to the work of the ministry in the Episcopal Church of Australia.

THE REVISED VERSION.

The Bishop of Ballarat, in a speech which has attracted a good deal of attention, strongly deprecated the disuse into which the Revised Version has generally fallen. In this connection it is interesting to note the result of a weighty debate by the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada upon this very subject. Professor Clarke, of Toronto, in a learned and powerful speech, moved that the clergy should receive sanction from the Bishop to read, on certain special occasions, the Revised in the place of the Authorized Version, in the churches. The motion was carefully discussed, and lost by only one or two votes, and it was generally felt that the eventual use of the Revised Version as a lectionary was assured.

WELSH CHURCH IN LONDON.

The Welsh-speaking population of the Metropolis will soon have a church in which they may worship and hear sermons in their own musical language. It is to be built in St. Mary's Terrace, Paddington Green. Sir John Puleston has laid the foundation-stone, the site having been given by the Paddington Estate Trustees and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. About £800 is still needed to cover the remainder of the liabilities.

WYCLIFFE HALL, OXFORD.

The reunion of old students has this year been of exceptional interest from the dedication of a new chapel in connection with the hall. It is situated between the Principal's house and the main building, and is a great addition, not only to the appearance of the hall, but especially to those sources of benefit already enjoyed by the men preparing there for Holy Orders under Mr. Chavasse. There is still a sum of £180 to be raised before all debts are paid. The architect is Mr. W. Wallace, who designed the beautiful chapel of Ridley Hall, Cambridge.

The Right Rev. William David Walker, Bishop of North Dakota, has been chosen to succeed the late Bishop Coxe in the diocese of Western New York. Bishop Walker is best known by his "cathedral on wheels," which he had built to convey him to the scattered population of his vast diocese of 150,000 square miles.

Bishop Ingham will resign the See of Sierra Leone on November 24. The patronage in this instance rests with the new Primate, not with the Crown. It is earnestly to be hoped that C.M.S. interests will not be forgotten.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

Among the gifts and bequests for Church work during the past few weeks are the following: £1,000 to the Waifs and Strays Society, from two friends; £105 to the A.C.S., from the Mercers' Company; £250 to the C.P.A.S., from C. H. Bousfield, Esq.; £157 to the Canterbury Cathedral Restoration Fund, from the Fishmongers' Company; £25,000 to the parish of Arklow, to build and furnish a new Parish Church, from the Earl of Carysfort; £1,000 to the Belfast Cathedral Building Fund, by the proprietors of the *Belfast News Letter*; £1,008 to the Bishop of London's Fund, under the will of the late Miss Bulkeley.

IN MEMORIAM FREDERICK RICHARDS WYNNE, D.D.,
BISHOP OF KILLALOE.

HARDLY had we in Ireland recovered from the sorrowful intelligence that the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who had so recently visited our shores, was no more, than we were plunged into a new and very similar sorrow by learning of the unexpected and almost tragic death of one of our own prelates, the beloved and esteemed Bishop of Killaloe. English Church people, by whom he was known and valued, will share in our grief. The readers of *THE CHURCHMAN* will also miss for the future further contributions from his facile pen and cultured and devout mind. It was while on a mission of love, though it was to his own, that Bishop Wynne was so mysteriously struck down. Mrs. Wynne, who had been in delicate health, had come up from Clarisford House to Dublin for surgical advice, and her husband had accompanied her. An operation was deemed necessary, from the effects of which she seemed to be satisfactorily recovering, and there were bright hopes that before long a return to their happy and useful home would be practicable. Early on Tuesday morning, however (November 3), sudden dangerous symptoms manifested themselves, and the Bishop at once went off in the dark for the doctor. On the arrival of the latter he found his patient rapidly sinking, and he at once sent for the Bishop, who was nowhere to be found. Search was made, and a messenger despatched to his son's lodgings in Molesworth Street, but no tidings were forthcoming. When the light of a cold winter's morning broke the lifeless remains of the Bishop were discovered by a policeman on his beat, quite close to the house. Mrs. Wynne was also dead. The medical opinion was given that the Bishop had succumbed to a heart affection, aggravated by anxiety and the intense cold. There is no doubt he was hastening back with all his powers to the bedside of his dying wife when the hand of God mysteriously stayed his footsteps. The news of the double death was received in Dublin, where the Bishop and Mrs. Wynne had spent so many loving and earnest years, with the utmost consternation and sorrow.

Bishop Wynne was the descendant of a Welsh family, who settled in the west of Ireland (co. Sligo) in the seventeenth century. Their hereditary home at Hazlewood is one of the best known places in that part of the country. The late Frederick Richards Wynne was the son of the Rev. Henry Wynne, a beneficed clergyman of the Church of Ireland, and was born at St. Steven's Green, Dublin, in 1827. He was educated at St. Columbus's College, and afterwards graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. Having gained a first class in the Divinity School, he was ordained in 1850 for a curacy in the diocese of Armagh. He subsequently went to Kilkenny as Rector of St. Mary's Church in that city. Here he gained his first literary triumphs, carrying off the second prize of fifty guineas for his essay entitled "The Model Parish," the first prize of one hundred guineas falling to the lot of the Rev. John B. Heard. The judges on the occasion were the Revs. Canon Miller, Rector of Greenwich, William Pennefather, Rector of St. Jude's, Islington, and Dr. Sydney Smith, Pro-

fessor of Biblical Greek in Trinity College, Dublin. In this little essay Mr. Wynne embodied his own experiences and views of pastoral duties, which he successfully exemplified throughout his life. When, some twenty years later, the late devoted Achilles Daunt was elected Dean of Cork, Mr. Wynne was selected by the trustees as his successor in the important charge of St. Matthew's, Dublin. Here new and large fields of work presented themselves, and his earnest and thoughtful preaching drew to the church representatives of all the leading professions. Following the example of his revered predecessor, he threw open the door of his private residence to the divinity students of Trinity College, where he received them once a week at tea, and afterwards gave them homiletical instruction. This went on for several years, until, chiefly by the efforts of the Archbishop of Dublin, a chair of pastoral theology was founded in the college, and Dr. Wynne became its first occupant. While at Kilkenny, by the suffrages of his fellow Churchmen, he had been elected to the distinguished position of a representative Canon in St. Patrick's National Cathedral, an honour he necessarily forfeited when he came to Dublin. But before long the Archbishop gave him a stall in the sister cathedral of Christ Church. When, three years ago, the diocese of Killaloe lost its episcopal head by the death of Bishop Chester, the Bench of Bishops into whose hands the choice came elected Professor Wynne, D.D., to fill the vacancy. The Bishop threw himself with alacrity and zeal into his new duties, and speedily made himself acquainted with every part of his extensive and scattered diocese, preaching oftentimes in out-of-the-way places, never chilled by small congregations, and always adapting himself to the level of the humblest and poorest.

He delighted in the country, loved the broad, shining river on whose banks Clansford House—the episcopal residence—is built, loved the gray cathedral, loved the “wild west,” with its magnificent cliffs and gorgeous sunsets, and loved the people committed to his charge. With his Roman Catholic neighbours he was on the best of terms, and always had a cheery word for them on the roadside or in their places of business. It was evidenced how much he was thought of when, on the day of the funeral at Killaloe, the leading Roman Catholic clergy of the town mingled with his own clergy at the graveside.

With his clerical brethren the late Bishop was a great favourite; all loved and respected him, and we have heard him spoken of as the “St. John” of Dublin. His great gentleness and pleasant manner may have sometimes been mistaken for weakness, but those who knew him best knew there was no weakness there, and that when he felt it necessary Frederick Richards Wynne could take a stand from which nothing would move him.

He has enriched our evidential and pastoral literature with several valuable contributions. His unpretending little book, “Plain Proofs of the Great Facts of Christianity,” has gone through many editions, and is known to have been of great service to some in removing their doubts. A kindred volume is his “Fragmentary Records of Jesus of Nazareth.” Along with Professors Bernard and Hemphill he brought out a volume on “The Literature of the Second Century,” being lectures delivered on Early

Christianity before Alexandra College in 1890. His literary tastes did not forsake him after he went to Killaloe. One of the last things from his pen was a paper on the ancient cathedral of St. Flannan (Killaloe). He also wrote bright and picturesque articles in some of the English magazines on his See town, and the well-known seaside resort of Kilkee. Perhaps the book by which he made his mark, and was the best known of all his writings, is his life of Achilles Daunt, which appeared under the title, "Spirit in the Service," and which has gone through many editions. He also published two volumes of admirable pastoral addresses, "The Joy of the Ministry," and "Our Sacred Commission." To the end the Bishop was a worker and thinker.

J. A. C.

Obituary.

THE REV. CARR J. GLYN, aged ninety-eight years. A graduate of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1821, he became Rector of Stanbridge, Dorset, in 1830, and Rector of Witchampton, where he has remained all his life. He has done much useful work. St. John's Church, Wimborne, was built at his expense, and two local Church schools were supported by him. He was uncle to the Bishop-designate of Peterborough.

The President of Queen's College, Cambridge, Canon William Mogan Campion, aged seventy-six years. Fourth Wrangler in 1849, he became Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Queen's in 1852. His mental breadth is shown by his election as examiner not only in the Mathematical Tripos, but also in Theology and Natural Science. As Rector of St. Botolph's, Cambridge, he was ever among the foremost in useful labours in the town, and as Rural Dean he was highly esteemed by the clergy. He became President, in 1892, in succession to Dr. Phillips. He is followed by Dr. Ryle, Hulsean Professor of Divinity, son of the Bishop of Liverpool, who will retain his Professorial Chair, as, through agricultural depression, the revenues at his disposal as President have greatly diminished.

The Right Rev. Frederick Richards Wynne, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, died suddenly in Waterloo Road, Dublin, from the shock caused by the mortal illness of his wife, and the excitement resulting from his running for a medical man. He gained honours at Trinity College, Dublin, and was ordained in 1850. For ten years he was perpetual curate of St. Mary's, Kilkenny, and for nearly twenty years incumbent of St. Matthias', Dublin. He was Canon both of St. Patrick's Cathedral and Christ Church, Dublin, and from 1888-93 Professor of Pastoral Theology in the University of Dublin. He became Bishop of Killaloe in 1893, being appointed by the Bench of Bishops. He was the author of several works.