

Waring, of Taverham Hall, Norfolk, has transferred to the hospital £1,000 of railway stock. The same institution has become a reversionary legatee to the extent of £1,000, under the will of the late Rev. W. F. Thursby, some time Rector of Castle Rising.

Obituary.

WE greatly regret to record the death of the Rev. William Joseph Smith, M.A., Vicar of St. John the Evangelist's, Kilburn. Mr. Smith left home on Saturday morning, August 19th, to spend a brief holiday in the neighbourhood of Manchester, where he had a large circle of friends. He arrived at the house of the Rev. H. J. Meres, Rector of the Stowell Memorial Church, Salford, about three o'clock in the afternoon, and a few minutes after he was seized with a fit of an apoplectic nature, and died before medical aid could be obtained. He had arranged to preach on Sunday at St. Thomas's, Pendleton, of which parish he was incumbent for twelve years. Mr. Smith was formerly Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford, took his degree in 1864, was ordained in the same year to the curacy of St. John's, Fitzroy Square, and two years later he went to St. Stephen's, Avenue Road. He was perpetual curate of St. Thomas's, Pendleton, 1873-85, and in the latter year was presented by the Church Patronage Society to St. John the Evangelist's, Kilburn. Soon after his appointment to St. John's, Mr. Smith accepted the editorship of the *Rock*, and he also contributed largely to other religious periodicals. He was one of the selected speakers at the forthcoming Church Congress in Birmingham on "The Church and the Press." Mr. Smith was association secretary to the Church Missionary Society 1868-73. He leaves a widow and several children.

The death is recorded, at the age of fifty-nine, of the Rev. John Mee Fuller, M.A., Vicar of Bexley, Kent, and for ten years Professor of Ecclesiastical History at King's College, London, and Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was taking a holiday at Ilfracombe, and on Wednesday morning died suddenly when out for a drive with his wife and son. Mr. Fuller was Fellow of St. John's College Cambridge, Cross University Scholar (1858), Kaye's University prizeman (1863), and First Class in the Theological Tripos (1859), having taken his degree in 1858. He was ordained in 1860 to the curacy of Christ Church, Ealing, and, after serving curacies at the Grosvenor Chapel and St. Peter's, Eaton Square, he was Editorial Secretary of the S.P.C.K. 1870-4, becoming in the latter year Vicar of Bexley. Among his works are contributions to the "Speaker's Commentary" and the S.P.C.K. "Commentary."

The death is recorded, at the age of seventy-one, of the Rev. Edward John Selwyn, M.A., for twenty years Rector of Pluckley,

Kent, and perhaps, says the *Times*, better known as having been principal of the Blackheath Proprietary School from 1847 to 1864, in which capacity his scholarly refinement, learning, and administrative power achieved a great success. He was educated at Repton School, and was a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Bell University Scholar (1843). He took his degree in 1846, and was ordained the next year. After leaving Blackheath he became the first incumbent of St. Paul's, Wokingham, to which charge he was appointed by Mr. Walter, who built and endowed the church, and he was afterwards (1867-73) Vicar of St. George's, Bickley. "He was devoted to his work, and in the Canterbury diocese especially, of which he was a Rural Dean, he will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his genial and lovable character."

The death is recorded of a well-known City clergyman, the Rev. Thomas Darling, M.A., who only recently resigned the rectory of St. Michael Paternoster-Royal-with-St. Martin-Vintry on College Hill, which he had held since 1848. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1838. Ordained in 1839, during the first three years of his ministerial career he did good work in the district around the Dials as a curate of St. Giles's-in-the Fields. He afterwards for six years was perpetual curate of Tharington, Kent.

The death, at the age of seventy-six, is recorded of the Rev. Foster Barham Zincke, B.A., Vicar of Wherstead, Ipswich, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen. The deceased graduated at Wadham in 1839, and was ordained the next year to the curacy of Andover. In 1841 he became curate of Wherstead, being appointed vicar of the parish in 1847. He was made a chaplain-in-ordinary in 1858. He married the widow of Sir W. Stevenson, Governor of Mauritius, and is stepfather to Mr. F. S. Stevenson, the Home Rule member for Eye. By Mr. Zincke's death the Liberal Party have lost "a zealous platform advocate, who for many years took an active part in the propagandist work of the Liberals in the country districts." He was the author of several works of travel, etc., and the following list of them is given: "The School of the Future," "The Duty and Discipline of Extemporary Preaching," "Winter in the United States," "Egypt of the Pharaohs and of the Khedive," "A Month in Switzerland," "The Swiss Allmends, and a Walk to See Them," "A Walk in the Grisons," "An Inaugural Address to the Society for the Development of the Science of Education," "The Dollar and the Plough, or the Englishry of a Century Hence," and "Materials for the History of Wherstead."

Surgeon-Major Thomas Heazle Parke, medical officer in charge of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, died suddenly on Sunday, September 10th, at Alt-na-Craig, Ardrishaig, where he was paying a visit to the Duke of St. Albans. In a Preface contributed to Dr. Parke's "Guide to Health in Africa," Mr. H. M. Stanley wrote that: "Few

men could be so well qualified as he to instruct the missionary, traveller, merchant, miner, and soldier in the 'secrets' of African diseases. I am personally a witness to his excellence as a physician and to his skill as a surgeon, and I repeat what I have said already elsewhere, that he is the cleverest of his profession that has been in Equatorial Africa." What is still better worth recalling, Dr. Parke had qualities of heart which endeared him to all, black or white, with whom he came in contact.

Preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday, Oct. 8th, the Archdeacon of London said in reference to the late master of Balliol: "There was much in his theological position with which not many in this cathedral would be able to sympathise. His earlier scholastic life coincided with the outburst of unrestrained and imaginative German criticism, and of the writings of the new school he became a close student. His recoil from the theory of verbal inspiration in which he had been brought up led him far in destructive treatment; and the more recent and more conservative results of investigation into the origins of Christianity did not in his later years impress him in a corresponding degree. His attitude towards revelation was one of suspense; but he remained all his life a conscientious minister of the Church, taking a warm interest in the services of his college, and preaching regularly in the chapel, in the University pulpit, and in the churches of his friends. It is specially of his zeal for honest work and his enthusiasm for self-denial and duty that I would speak. He was himself a man of intense and untiring industry, of the simplest possible life and taste, and of entire and absolute devotion to the interests of his beloved college and the University. The great object toward which he moved in all the changes which he advocated in the University, and all the methods of education which he pursued in the college, was to send forth into every rank of life and into all parts of the kingdom 'men of simple manners, who felt that there would be no shame in entering on a career in which learning and usefulness would be the only claims to distinction.' With this view his method with his pupils was to empty them of all mere prejudice and conceit, and then to set them on sound and solid ways of acquiring knowledge and high principles. He was marvellously skilled in making them discover and expose their own ignorance and folly; and the process, under his pungent sarcasm, however painful, was eminently wholesome. While his intellectual manipulation was keen and scathing, often in a very unexpected degree, he had a tender and sympathetic heart, and his acts of kindness were innumerable. About the fundamental ideas of religion he had no doubt. With materialistic agnosticism or scientific doubts about the existence and goodness of God he had no sympathy at all. Like the great transcendental German philosophers whom he expounded, and like Plato, of whom he was the disciple, he thought he could read in the human heart the evidence for the love of the Divine Being and for the life beyond the grave. For the Lord Jesus Christ and all His teachings he had the profoundest reverence.

Cant, hypocrisy, and all infringements of the rights of conscience were abhorrent to him. But the state of mind which rested content with positive discovery and found no place for belief or idealism seemed to him fundamentally incomplete and perilous. Through the pupils whose characters he moulded, he influenced not only every college of the University, but every walk and rank of modern British life. His sagacity, penetration, common-sense, contentment, good-humour, thoroughness, earnestness, generosity, and benevolence were all conspicuous and exemplary qualities; but it was his absolute devotion to duty that was the chief element in his great influence; intellectually, in the high, resolute, and uncompromising pursuit of knowledge and wisdom; morally, in zealous devotion to the improvement, not merely of the largest and poorest section of the commonwealth, but alike of every class of the community.

Sir William Smith, who occupied an almost unique position as a writer and editor of educational works, died on October 7th, having completed his eightieth year on the 20th of last May. He took his degree at the University of London, gaining the first prizes in Latin and Greek, and afterwards kept his terms at Gray's Inn, though never called. His "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities" came out in 1842, and gradually ousted the famous and (in its way) charming work of Lemprière. Six years later appeared the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," in three volumes, the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography" following in 1857. Dr. Smith was, of course, assisted in the compilation of these works by a numerous staff, but he wrote many of the articles himself, beside being responsible for the whole. The dictionaries were also reproduced in admirable abridgments for the use of schools. Dr. Smith next set himself to the preparation of the well-known series of school histories which bear his name—the "Student's Hume," the "Student's Gibbon," the "History of Greece," etc. To this series Dean Liddell contributed a "History of Rome," which everybody likes, and which has the sole defect of ending with the fall of the Republic. In 1855 Dr. Smith published his Latin-English Dictionary, based on Forcellini and Freund; in 1870 its English-Latin complement, the University of Oxford crowning his work the same year with the honorary D.C.L. Between 1860 and 1863 he brought out his "Dictionary of the Bible," in conjunction, more especially, with Mr. (now Sir George) Grove. With the "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities" (1875-80) the name of Archdeacon Cheetham must be prominently associated; with the "Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects, and Doctrines during the First Eight Centuries" (1877-87), the name of Dr. Wace. Meanwhile, Dr. Smith had been editing the *Quarterly Review* since 1867, a post he held till his death. Last year, on the recommendation, of Lord Salisbury, he received the honour of knighthood.
