

readers would not willingly lose the satisfaction of knowing all they can about one who, rich as he was, one of the merchant princes of London, a member of the Imperial Parliament for many years, having great political and social influences, never was ashamed of being identified with Congregationalism, or sought in the height of his prosperity to ally himself with a more fashionable church.

While the *Nonconformist* has the fullest details respecting Mr. Morley, a large number of the leading papers, Liberal and Conservative, including the *Times*, *Daily News*, *Standard*, *Echo*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the most widely circulated provincial papers contained notices of his life, and as with one voice they testified to the sterling worth and Christian character of the man. "There is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."

"What Mr. Morley was he owed, as he would have been the first gratefully to acknowledge, to the influence of Christian principle. His life was dominated by one ruling idea, the desire to do everything to the glory of God. He was a decided Congregationalist, with not a little of the old Puritan idea of life and duty in him, and this he preserved in the midst of the singular prosperity with which he was blessed. A prince even among the merchant princes of the city where he was so highly honored, he never lost anything of that beautiful simplicity of character which was always so conspicuous in him. Despite his great wealth, his political influence, and his social position, there are very few of whom it could so truly be said that he kept himself "unspotted from the world." Of small ambitions, miserable self-seeking, mean jealousy, he knew nothing; and perhaps this very purity of nature may sometimes have been a source of weakness in public life, since it unfitted him to deal with these baser elements in others.

"Mr. Morley recognized the rule of Christ as his Lord in the counting-house quite as much as in the Church, and his career showed how possible it is to obey the Divine law and yet achieve honorable success in commercial life. The references to his influence in the City article of a contemporary indicate that he helped to work a revolution in the character of the trade in which he came to be regarded as a patriarch, whose opinion every one sought and to whose authority all were disposed to bow. Shrewdness, sagacity, keen appreciation of all the conditions of business, a wise and sober spirit of enterprise, the great business qualities which make, or at all events, used to make, fortunes—all were his. But to the low arts, which, we are told, were at one time deemed essential to success he would not stoop.

"The value of his benefactions was almost indefinitely enhanced by the spirit and manner in which they were given. He gave freely, generously, ungrudgingly, without those preliminary grumbles by which some men detract from the grace of their gifts. With a lavish and liberal hand he scattered of his abundance for all kinds of objects—religious, social, philanthropic, political—which approved themselves to his judgment and awakened his sympathy. Of his private acts of

charity the name is legion. A volume might be filled with touching and sometimes romantic incidents in the story of his far-reaching benevolence.

"Congregationalism may be proud of having trained a young man of a creed so simple and yet so robust. But while the world may honor him most for his qualities as a public man, Congregational churches will remember him chiefly for the consistency of his life and character, for the generous support he gave to their institutions, for his sympathy with all their great works, for his ready succour to the poor and the feeble; but most of all for the inspiration of his example and influence as a leader and guide in service for CHRIST. He was distinctively a good man, without any pretensions to brilliant genius, though endowed with that clearness of brain and strength of purpose which often accomplish far more than the most dazzling gifts; but in his goodness he was truly great. His life was a fine example of consecrated service. No one had less of the cant of piety; but few, if any, had more of its vital force. To the end he retained a child-likeness, which, in one whose whole surroundings were fitted to develop a contrary spirit, was as striking as it was beautiful.

"The chief lesson of his life is the power that lies in character that is dominated by a sense of responsibility to God. Mr. Morley was, above everything else, a man who tried to be "found faithful;" ever "redeeming the time;" ever "using" his talents and his trusts; up to the full measure of his ability, serving his generation."

MINISTER AND PASTOR.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra* for July, 1886, contains an article from the pen of Rev. A. Hastings Ross, D. D., of Port Huron, Mich., on "Pastors and acting Pastors in the Congregational churches." It relates to a question which has been in debate at two triennial councils, and is likely to come up again at the triennial council to be held in Chicago during Oct., 1886. The question is whether a minister called by a church but not installed by a council, is in the full sense of the term a pastor. It has been assumed in some quarters that he is not, and in the statistics of certain States a distinction has been made. This distinction first appeared in 1857, and was indicated by the terms "pastor" and "stated supply." More recently, the latter term has been superseded by "acting pastor."

Dr. Ross is opposed to the distinction, justly considers it "invidious," and an interference with church prerogative. He is not in favor of installing councils, but insists very strongly on every minister and church belonging to a local association. In that, he contends, they have their ecclesiastical standing, or as he terms it, "accountable standing." Dr. Ross traces the distinction to which he objects away back to the early days of New England, and to the union of church and state which then existed. This *genesis* of it seems rather far-fetched, and whether true or not, is of little account in the discussion. His idea that the New Eng-