

THE HOMILETIC REVIEW.

VOL. XXV.—JUNE, 1893.—No. 6.

REVIEW SECTION.

I.—PRACTICAL POLITICS: WHAT CAN CLERGYMEN DO ABOUT IT?

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THERE is a phrase not yet admitted to classical English, but already only too familiar to American ears—*Get there!* The practical politician is the man who in the sphere of his trade, art, science, or commerce—I scarcely know how to designate it—is first, midst, and last chiefly concerned about getting there. And practical politics, as the term is commonly used, is the science, art, trade, or business of getting there—reaching a political goal without real regard to manner or means. Majorities are to be got. What is the surest way of getting them? Votes must be had. Shall they be brought over by argument or shall they be bought or stolen? Measures are to be passed. Shall they be passed by persuasion, by bribery, or by bargain? Nominations are to be obtained or confirmed, caucus decisions to be sustained or broken. Shall demonstration of fitness and propriety be resorted to, or promise of place, hope of reward, and the like? To the unbiassed citizen and to many politicians there would seem to be a real choice between the two sets of highly contrasted means here catalogued. To the practical politician the means might seem theoretically different, but in the practical solution he would count them substantially indifferent.

ABOUT VENAL VOTERS.

For example: He is capable of speaking with the utmost earnestness and sincerity of the dignity of American manhood and the inviolability of citizenship; and yet through his agency it has come to pass that twenty thousand of Connecticut's one hundred and sixty-six thousand votes are liable to be cast for money or some other valuable consideration. The gauge has been thrust into the barrel at haphazard in three places—two country towns and one city ward—bringing up eleven and three-tenths per