SICK PRAYER-MEETINGS.

By Rev. Theodore L. Cuyier.

The best place to feel the spiritual pulse of a of life, warmth and vigor, then the Church is healthy; if the prayer meeting declines, then the whole body is apt to suffer from this dis-

in the case of a dying man. Prayer-meetings, like human bodies, are subject to a variety of diseases. Sometimes they suffer for want of a nourishing diet. No themes or topics are introduced to quicken thought, or arouse devotion, and the meeting is starved to a skeleton. But if some rousing practical topic is introduced; above all, if the vital truths of God's Word are presented, then the meeting has something to feed upon. The Holy Spirit honors the service that honors His precious Word. People run dry; even the best soon talk themselves out, (and talk other people out of the house too,) unless their souls are replenished from God's inexhaustible storehouse of wisdom knowledge. meeting choose some central truth or some enlivening practical passage of God's Word, and invite the people to come and talk about it, and weave it into their prayers. The weekly gatherings of Christians should be instructive as well as devotional. The pastor is not supposed to be the only man who is well up in Bible knowledge; some private Christians get insights into the "deep thing; of God" that a minister has not yet discovered. On the evenings when special prayer is made for the evangelization of the world ("Monthly Concerts' they used to be called), the meeting ought to be fed with fresh information from the missionary fields. If nothing is carried into the meeting, very little will be carried out. I suspect that a large proportion of church members saunter into their prayer rooms in a listless haphazard fashion, trusting that somebody else will have brought "five loaves or a few small fishes" for the evening's repast, They do not even carry a felt want, a fervent to bring nothing and to carry nothing away. Scores of prayer meetings starve to death. How can it be expected that unconverted persons or young people will ever be attracted to a meeting in which there is nothing to interest them, or even keep them awake? A devotional meeting is no more a self-feeding apparatus Holy Spirit, and from the experiences which the Spirit has awakened.

Many other prayer-meetings are suffering from what the doctors cali "general debility." They have run down. The few people who do attend them, hear only the same stereotyped round of social engagements. D goes to his club, and E to his political headquarters, and of delinquents comes the same "I pray thee

"What is the matter with us?" says one church member. "Had we not better look for another minister?" says another. "Perhaps revive us," suggests a third brother. "People are attracted by fine music; let us get up a fine choir," suggests an æsthetic brother, who attends the opera generally on the prayermeeting evening. Good friends, there is no mystery about the state of your church. You are drifting away from God! You are freezing to death, as people always freeze when they get too far from the source of all heat and life. That poor, sickly, deslining prayer-meeting is not merely a symptom of a declining church it is one great cause of your decline. Revival and recovery, if it come at all, must come there, and had better begin there. The few who have stayed by the mercy-seat ail along should direct their prayers "at a mark," and that is for the descent of the Holy Spirit as a fire from heaven. The deserters, who have brought themselves and the church also into its present diseased and enfeebled condition, must "face about," and go back to their deserted place of duty. Returning health cannot come from pulpit or music loft, from minister or evangelist; it can only come from the Lord Jesus Christ, and it will only come to those who penitently pray for the blessing, and are ready to work to secure it. Until that sick prayer-meeting begins to amend, there is not much hope for your declining church. Call for the Great Physician there!

A SATISFACTORY RESULT. A very interesting debate recently occurred in the British House of Commons while the 'Universities [Scotland] Bill " was under consideration, and on a motion to abolish theo logical tests for the election, or continuance of theological professors in such universities the Lord Advocate having previously stated that the Government had already determined to abolish such tests in the cases of "lay professors. In support of the motion, it was arged that it would be a national benefit it there were a free theological Faculty in every university in Scotland, although the precise form of the benefit aforesaid was not indicat One honorable Member declared that Scotch theological professors should no longer be obliged to declare an adherence to the Westminster Confession, because that Confes-

sion was offensive to Roman Catholics! In reply to these and kindred objections, it was earnestly urged that the abolition of the ological tests in the cases of theological professors, might result in filling theologica. chairs with teachers of both general and the ological skepticism, whose lectures would ruin every Scotch university, and that the present Westminster Confession was generally ceptable to the Scotch people. After an earnest and forcible speech against the motion by Mr. Gladstone, in which he declared that the proposed amendment would exclude from thecal professorships not only a majority of the Presbyterian people, but a majority of the people of Scotland, and that it would prove unjust in its operations, the motion was rejected by the satisfactory vote of 219 against 157.

DARWIN'S DESCENT OF MAN. Prof. Virchow is not the only scientist who has re futed the fundamental theory of Darwin as to the Church is the prayer meeting. If that is full transmutation of species, and with the exception of the doctrines of the struggie for existence and the survival of the fittest among animals and plants among the varieties of their species, none of the so cailed Darwinlan theories are universally accepted ease at the heart. The circulation of warm by scientists. Aifred Russel Waliace, who was a coblood is impeded; devotion, which is the discoverer with Darwin of the theory of the origin breath of the Church, becomes feeble, and of species through natural selection, and has generpretty soon the "extremities" grow cold, as ously waived his claims in favor of the latter, years ago parted from his co-laborer when the latter contended that the moral and spiritual nature of man had been developed under the law of natural selection, and in his recent treatise entitled "Darwinlsm," he repudiates the argument of continuity of man's progress from the brute, except as to his physical qualitles, and expressly admits the existence in man of something which he has not derived from his animal progenitors. The Intellectual and moral faculties which could not have been so deveioped, must have had another origin, "and for this origin," says Mr. Wallace, "we can only find an adequate cause in the unseen universe of spirit." Doesn't this beg the whole question of the origin of species through derivation from other species, as ontended for by Darwin and his followers, Instead of through special greation, especially as there has never been produced one weii established instance and quickening power. Let the leader of the of the origin of one species from another. If this unknown cause from the spirit world, which some scientists hesitate to cali God, supplies the spiritual moral, and intellectual part of our human nature why may it not also have differentlated us from other animals in our prenatal existence, however alike to them we may appear in embryo. It is very curious to note how some learned men strive to avoid admitting the Biblical account of creation, though forced to approximate to it so closely, that to ordinary minds their statements mean the same in substance. Thus M. Naudin holds to the belief that mankind was concealed within a temporary organism, aiready distinct from all others, and incapable of contracting an alliance with any of them, and at this epoch he was neither maie nor female and "it is from this larval form of mankind that evolutive force effected the completion of the specles. For the accompilshment of this great phanomenon, Adam had to pass through a phase of immobility and unconsciousness, very analogous to the nymphai state of animals undergoing metamorphosis." This we may suppose to be the sleep mentioned in the Bible, during which the work of differentiation was accomplished, to use the words desire, a spiritual hunger there; they are apt of M. Naudin, "by a process of germination similar to that of medusæ and ascidians." Upon the whole, I think we should prefer the narrative of creation as recorded in the Scriptures, to such scientific giosses. To borrow an illustration from the late Dr. Mark Hopkins, "if we were to look first at an acre of land perfectly bare on the first day of April, and then again on the first of July, when it is covered with four tons of organized matter in the shape than a human body is; its supplies must come of clover, every stalk, leaf, and biossom perfect, we from God's Word, and the presence of the may well ask where were those four tons of matter on the first day of April? And what do we know of the process by which it has been brought together, and fashloned into its forms, when we pronoun the word growth?" Assuredly the mysteries of creation are not confined to that of man, and the bringing together the materials of which his body is composed in a moment, and giving them life by remarks, and the same stereotyped prayers an original act or process that might be called creaweek after week. The blood has been slowly tion, would be no more strange than covering in a drained away from the meeting until it has few months a bare field with tons of matter. There reached the last stages of consumption. A is can be no question that the immense industry of too busy to attend the meetings any more. B Mr. Darwin in illustrating his arguments from evis too tired after his day's work. C has her round of social engagements. D goes to his which had for years puzzled his predecessors, es tablished prima facie a hypothesis which deserved F cares more to stay at home and read his to be called scientific, but some of its legs are found newspaper. And so from the whole aiphabet to be of clay, and are yielding to the attacks of more recent investigators. One cardinal difficulty with have me excused." The faithful few who need Mr. Darwin, was that he was not a sound believer the meeting the least are at their posts; the in the reality of species, nor was Prof. Agassiz, and unfaithful majority who need to pray, and to both were led into serious errors, as when the latter be prayed for the most are absent. The feeble tried to harmonize the idea of a single human speprayer-meeting not only makes the pastor's cles with that of several races of distinct origin.

"Darwin," says Quatrefages, starting from the pheheart sick, but it sends its slow paralysis nomena of variations, "considers species as only races. Agassiz, entirely preoccupied with the phe nomena of fixity, finally considers individuals only as existing in living nature." Variations in species have been, and are, enormous, both naturally and we had better invite an evangelist to come and under domestication, but the transmutation of one species into another, has yet to be shown; and when ach acute thinkers and strong evolutionists as Wailace and Fiske shunt off from Darwin's track on the material point whether the moral and intellec-tual nature of man could be derived by gradual odification and development from the lower animais, and assume the negative of that hypothesis we may well hesitate to believe, in the absence of any evidence, direct or circumstantial, that "man with all his noble qualities, with sympathy which feels for the most debased, with benevolence which extends not only to other men, but to the humbles living creature, with his godlike intellect which has enetrated into the movements and constitution of he solar system—with all these exalted powers, man still bears," further quoting Mr. Darwin, "in his bodily frame the indelible stamp of his lowly

A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS.

The President of a bank in this city, who is also ruling elder in one of our largest churches, sends us the following inquiries, by a reply to which his own mind, and perhaps the minds of others, would e greatly relieved:

For some months a plain Presbyterian, who neve pubted that he was a Presbyterian, with a long line of Presbyterian blood in his veins, who saw his tather and mother die in great tranquililty, with the Scriptures and Confession of Faith lying close be ide them, say "it is better to depart and be with Christ," pointing their sons to these and saying "these have been sufficient, hold fast to them and me up to us later on." He is asked officially to declare, to give his opinion

to whether that Confession is misieading, and does not express the doctrines of the Scriptures. My innermost soul protests against departing from it or putting it away, and yet Dr. McCosh, fo whom I have great veneration, says "I should like to have in the Presbyterian Church a shorter and ier creed than the Westminster Confes Wili Dr. McCosh or some other Doctor of Divinity

give us in a "deadiy parallei" column in your pape he objectionable expressions of the Confess over against them the verses of Scripture, from Christ himself or from the Aposties or from the Old lestament, glving number of chapters and vers rom which the Westminster Assembly is suppose nost likely to have derived these expressions. Moreover, now iet such Doctor of Divinity rever

he columns, stating the same Scriptures or addi tlons thereto, and say in parallel column, what the sions of that Assembly ought to have been or a like Assembly would now say, if in session. It seems to me that in all discussions the burder

of the song has been what young men want, or what intending church members want, rather the what the Scriptures really say, however hard the on-for we are taught to "search the Scrip tures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life. I prefer to do this, rather than to search any Con sion for eternal life. Have not the results over the world in the last one hundred years, given full proof of what this System of Doctrine is doing But may there not be many, who seeing this grea livision among those who are supposed to have earched the Scriptures-nay, indeed, are saying there is so much doubt among the doctors, I prefer to think Independently of the Scriptures, inc entiy of the doctors, as I please, saying as they go about the city, these hospitals for the comfort of ten thousand invalids, the hait and the blind, is a lift you will allow a personal reference, I am one of pel, is not the man who would keep up a perpetual

no substitution of a soft material for a Scripture mathat the Father giveth me shall come to, and him that cometh to me, I wlii ln no wise cast out."

and that Christ died to save all men.'

into him of my Father." "From that time many of his disciples went back ton, and does the second largest business in Nev

given me, I would lose nothing."

ure in the death of the wicked." "The Father loveth the Son and hast given ail

Point out to us what is in the Confession which is nconsistent with the Scriptures, is what we ask not a theory of what is meant, but the Word.

A NOTE FROM DR. SHEDD. To the Editor of The New York Evangelist:

Wili you grant me the space to disclaim the in erpretation which Dr. Van Dyke puts upon my use of the phrase "fault-finding with the Confession." employed it in no discourteous sense, but to express what seems to me the simple fact in the case. Dr. Van Dyke contends that the Confession does not proclaim the love of God towards all men. This, lawyers, doctors, teachers, professors in colleges, If true, is a fault in it. He contends that it teaches by implication that God creates some men in order o damn them. This, if true, is a fault.

I do not think that my phraseology warrants his ssertion that I "intimate" that "he is Ignorant of lawyers and physicians, besides scores of teachers. any good Calvinistic treatise, or unable to compre- Again, you say of the slaves, they "multiplied hend its contents." My repeated expressions of re-spect for his theological learning and orthodoxy, among them to lead them out of the house of bondshould have precluded such a charge as this. All I age." Allow me to say the cases are not parallel. wished to say, and all that I do say, is that these Moses was raised up and divinely appointed to lead alleged faults in the Confession are noticed by sys- the people out of bondage. The thought did not tematic expounders of it, who deny that they are originate with him. The fact is, he shrank from the there, and give their proof. I mentioned this fact, task, and endeavored in every possible way to exmerely to indicate what is the common understand, cuse himself when God called him to the work. Nor ing of the Confession by this class of persons, not was he a poor degraded slave, without opportuniquoting them at all as having ex cathedra authority ties of self-improvement, but a man brought up as a in the matter. I expressly say that my limits for-bid the examination of passages in proof, and hence in all the wisdom of Egypt. I adopt this short method of citing the theologians | But in spite of seemingly overwheiming obsta In regard to the meaning of the Confession, as a cles, in spite of the weight of oppression and preju-Kent and Story, as to the meaning of the Constitutioned people. Such men as Frederick Douglass Yours truly,

COLORED PEOPLE IN NEW ENGLAND.

The following letter we publish, not only willing- throw of slavery.

wili willingly accord me this privilege, as you say account of the bitter opposition manifested to the that you should be glad to be corrected if you have made mistakes. As I am identified with the people of whom you write, I am naturally anxious that no statements in regard to them should be published As to social equality, you are entirely mista which are not strictly in accordance with the facts: especially at this time, when the tendency all over the country is to depreciate them. First, in regard to the colored people of New Eng-

land, you say "In half the country there was no effort to keep them down; for slavery was abolished a century ago. From that time the black man has had every right that belongs to his white neighbor." With such advantages, a race that had natural genius ought to have made great progress in a hundred years." But in fact, it is less than half a century since colored people, even in free Massachusetts, were denied the privilege of attending the public schools, and of riding in the public conveyances. Frederick Douglass was forcibly ejected from a stage coach running from Salem to Lynn, and there were other instances of the kind You are doubtiess familiar with the story of Prudence Crandail, who for attempting to establish a boarding school for colored girls in Canterbury, Conn., was most outrageously persecuted and insuited by the citizens of the place, and finally imprisoned and her schoolhouse set on fire. Through the influence of was enacted, forbidding any person to establish in to ourselves to let our readers see that there is anthe State any school, academy, or literary institu- other side to these questions-a side that is held by tion for the instruction or education of colored per- those who are perhaps better informed than some sons who are not inhabitants of the State. "without who have shown themselves full of zeal for what of the civil authority, and also of the selectmen of same opportunities of observation, nor considered the town, in which such school, academy, or literary so fully the extreme difficulties of the problem to be Institution is situated," etc. We are told that " on the receipt of the tidings that the Legislature had passed the law, joy and exuitation ran wild in Canformed of the triumph."

In another New England town, a schoolhouse was itor. I am a member of the Cumberland Presbytefired into and afterward destroyed, because Henry rian Church, a Professor of some dozen years' stand-Highland Garnett and other colored young men ing in its Theological Seminary, and a graduate were admitted as students. In view of such facts as trom the Union Theological Seminary, New York—these and many others that could be adduced, show—which statements I make, because to you I am a ing the same spirit, is it quite fair to say that for a century in New England "the black man has had great city, is the recollection of a lecture which I every right that belongs to his white neighbor," heard you deliver in one of the churches shortly afand that "with such advantages, a race that had natural genius ought to have made great progress I read the denominational parts of The Evanger. in a hundred years"?

ple in New England, you say "I look about me here in New England and I see a few colored men; but we not all members of the same Great Shepherd's what are they doing? They work in the fleids; fold? they hoe the corn; they dig potatoes; the women take in washing. I find colored barbers and white- the Northern journals, of which many, either reguwashers, shoeblacks and chimney-sweeps; but not larly or irregularly, come to my table, have I ever a colored man who has grown to be a merchant seen any discussion of the Southern Negro question or a banker, a judge or a lawyer to practice even in so eminently characterized by fairness, truth, and the petty courts, a member of the Legislature or a soberness, as are the articles from your pen pubustice of the peace, or even a selectman of the town. lished in The EvangeList. While some In all of these respects they remain where they were do not express themselves on the subject in one wa the days of our fathers.'

law, A. H. Grimkè, a lawyer, who has been long a resident of Massachusetts: "There are about a writes. The crabbed misrepresentation, and goaddozen colored lawyers in Massachusetts, a majority of whom are justices of the peace. There has been a coiored man in the Legislature every year since 1882. Prior to that period, there was a colored member of the Legislature every second or third year increases. Permit me to say that both the spirit and the sub-ber of the Legislature every second or third year increases. since the close of the war. Twice during these periods, two colored men were members at the same people are, as a rule, trying to do right; and it is time. Every year there are three or four colored also certain that they would more nearly and more members of the Republican State Convention, and | quickly succeed, if it were not for what seems to be this year there was a colored member of the Demo-cratic State Convention as well. Mr. J. C. Chap-peile is at present a member of the Republican State problem can be settled before its time. The man

NEW-YORK: OCTOBER 24, 1889. condition which I shall confront, and not a theory; the trustees of a public institution (the Westborough and that young woman, who knew no sin, lying saf-fering for twenty years, whose sweet face is calm portant in the State, and I am, in addition, Secretaunder it, is a greater riddle than the Sphynx. Let ry of the Court. The expenditures of this hospital substance, only polish down the so-called hard doctrines of the Scriptures, to please anybody, except 1883, and filled the position with credit to himself as they may in the declaration that "God is love and the community until his death about three years afterwards. Dr. Grant is one of the best dentists in Let the hard substance remain, and polish away, Boston, and has a large practice among both races. He is a man of inventive skill in his profession. His teriai, but polish on these lines, until the light is invention in relation to cleft palates is well known effected from the genuine substance, to wit: "Ail here and elsewhere. Besides, he has been for years an instructor in the Dentai College connected with Harvard University - mechanical dentistry being "No man can come unto me, except it were given his department. John H. Lewis has a merchan tailoring establishment in Washington street, Bos and walked no more with hlm." "Will ye also go England. His transactions annually exceed \$100,000 he has just started a branch store in Providence, R. I "No man can come to me except the Father, which Mr. Joseph Lee is owner and proprietor of one of the ath sent me, draw him." "And this is the Father's first-class hoteis of the East. The richest people of will which hath sent me; that of all which he hath the State are guests at the Woodland Park Hotel, at Auburndale. His business is rapidly increasing, he "And it is not the will of my Father that any has already enlarged the original building, and is should perish." "As the Lord liveth, I had no pleas- about to enlarge a second time to meet the increase ing demands of the public. The property is valued at about \$120,000. Beside Mr. Lewis above mention ed, there are three colored merchant tailors doing handsome business in Boston.

> "In New Bedford, one of the largest and finest drug stores is owned and conducted by a young colored man. In that city the colored people are butchers, fruiterers, grocers, master shipbuilders, etc. Colored young women have taught in the public schools ton within the past few years, and one, Miss Baidwin, has been for some years one of the most popular teachers in the public schools of Cambridge. What is true of the condition of the colored people In New England, is true of their condition in the Northern States generally and in many of the Southern States. Among them you will find numbers of little expected in such a place and amid such a

Here in the city of Washington there are not a few colored men who are engaged in real estate business. There are also brokers, bankers, successful

lawyer would cite the expositions of jurists like dice, leaders, in one sense, did arise among the coi-W. G. T. SHEDD. Henry Highland Garnett, Samuel R. Ward, and others-men who were born slaves-did much by their energy, eloquence, and ability to create that public sentiment which ied ultimately to the over-

ly, but with the greatest rleasure. It is from the pen of the wife of Rev. Dr. Grimke, pastor of the "though they were brave enough in the ranks, yet Colored Presbyterian Church in Washington, D. C. — a man who is held in high esteem by his brethren in the ministry both white and block "The man was colored affect to the rest of man who is held in high esteem by his brethren in the ministry, both white and black. The woman-ly warmth with which she writes in favor of her people, does her honor; and we are happy to find so many instances of ability and success, that are encouraging and cheering. May they be multiplied not only in New England, but all over our country! To the Editor of The Evangelist;

Dear Sir: In your letter of Sept. 26th, entitled "Relations of Whites and Blacks in the South a compared with the North—Is there a Color Lin New England?" there are some erroneous statements, which I should like to correct. I think you will willingly accord me this privilege, as you say account of the bitter opposition manifested to the

ken in supposing that the colored people, either North or South, have any desire to intrude themselves upon the whites. They have intelligence enough to know that social equality is a matter which must be regulated entirely by individual preference. They only want their rights as me and as American citizens. They also have a right to expect to be treated in a Christian spirit by the professed followers of Christ, and to expect from those who claim to be their "best friends," a fair and kindly criticism, uninfluenced by the prejudices and calumnles of their enemies. If these friends would take the trouble to inform themselves as to the real progress and present condition of the colored people, I think they would not feel so much discouraged," nor labor under the astonishing de lusion that they are "just where they were a hundred years ago." CHARLOTTE F. GRIMKE.

FROM A PROFESSOR IN A CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

As we admit so freely criticisms on the views these citizens upon the Legislature, a "Black Law" have expressed in regard to the South, it is but fair the consent in writing first obtained of a majority they believe to be right, but who have not had the

REV. HENRY M. FIELD, D.D.: Dear Sir, I have re terbury. The bells were rung and a cannon fired cently renewed my subscription for another year to until all the inhabitants for miles around were in- that excellent paper, THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST, and I feel moved also to write a line to you, its Ed-

ist as an outsider, perhaps, and yet not wholly so Now as to the present condition of the colored peo- For if there are differences between your Church

But I write to you chiefly to say this: In none of In answer to this, I send you the following facts, that you are the only writer who has taken the pains which have been forwarded to me by my brother-in- to inform himself of the situation by study and per-

noble willingness to admlt that the Southern white

animosity between the sections merely for the sake of party ends, or for the gratification of personal prejudice. It is utterly impossible to the whoms not lived a considerable time in the South to adequately appreciate the almost total absence of fairness which characterizes many of the paragraphs and longer articles published in Northern journals, ome of which, sad to say, are the utterances of ministers of the Gospei of peace. It cannot be otherwise than gratifying to all good and right thinking men, of whatever section, that so influential a paper as THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST seeks, not by cealing, but revealing the truth, to pour oil on the waters which have been troubled so long. Very truly yours, R. V. FOSTER.

A LOVELY OLD NEGRO WOMAN.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY, Oct. 11th. I have read in recent EvangeLists beautiful tribites to the worth and Christian character of some members of the negro race, and would like to add a nemory of my own

During the war, I was at Washington some months. ontrabands were pouring in, and a camp was set apart for them. One Lord's day, I went there with others to hold religious services. As well as I could, I talked to them, and had excellent attention at the morning service. We were to spend the day and go em, and get acquainted. After the service a crowd of girls about tweive years old came round me, and wished I would teach them to read. Brighter scholars I never had; one of them seemed to march straight through the maze of lrregularities of English speiling, and though only a few days learner, was on the high road to be a good reader Being a way from home for the day, we looked abou for something to eat, and soon learned that an old woman in the camp was preparing a meal for us. We went to her cabin, and were received with a crowd. From her scanty resources she set before us a simple repast, which displayed a skill and taste that left only ampier resources to be desired. She had neat table ilnen, a few napkins, I think some poons, and made the table look so inviting that we forgot we were in a camp of contrabands uddenly hustled together. She walted on us with ali possibie skili, and when the meal was over, we talked with her. She had been a house-servant with rather hard mistress, but she spoke of it with naught of malice. She had had children, and they ad been sold away, and she never expected to know of their fate tili the future beyond the veil; but as he spoke of them, nothing belonging to rich motheriy instinct was lacking. I offered her reilgious comfort, and she thankfully accepted it; but I soon ound that I was the novice, and she fitted to teach ne out of her rich experience

I have been fortunate in knowing many choice, efined Christian women, and when I think of it, I always call to mind the hour I passed with the poor oid African woman, who would easliy rank with the

Our Book Table.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS; or, What I Saw in the Schools of Germany, France, Austria, and Switzerland. By L. R. Klemm, Ph.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1889.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of his volume to all educators. Dr. Klemm saw the best European schools, observed the teaching in them with hand and in a conversational style all the facts he learned. The book fairly bristles with snggestions of improved principles and methods of teaching, which American teachers will be quick to try for themselves The description given of the Herbart movement is Halle, will attract attention; and the value of the print ciple that one branch of study should have a logical, angible, and organic connection with many other oranches, will be tested in our schools. Certainly on ffect of the experiment would be the destruction of the yearying monotony that prevails in many schools. Prof al Series, of which this volume is the last, gives the omforting assurance that "while, on the one hand, our institutions make the possession of property more se-enre, on the other hand we lasist more and more that

has found instrumental to spiritual development. PERSONALLY CONDUCTED. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell, Alfred Parsons, and others New York: Charles Serlbner's Sons. 1889. \$1.50. Mr. Stockton's inexhaustible and irresistible vein of This may account for the feeling of disapp with which one turns over the pages of his latest book which has no more fun in it than the guide-book itself It is hard to suggest that so much admired a friend has his faults, and yet we cannot but think that Mr. Stock-ton might even have found advantage in studying his guide-book more closely. There are some very need-less errors in the book: as, for instance, where the Vir-gln Mary is said to be the subject of the great series of Rubens' paintings in the Lonvre, which give the history of Marie di Medicis from her birth to her death. The lander is all the more notable because travellers' blunlers are the very subject in question. Still Mr. Stockton as made a readable book, which will be especially use-

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE COURT OF THE TUILERIES. BY Madame Carette, Lady of Honor to the Empress Eugénie. Translated from the French by Elizabeth Train. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1889.

The Recollections begin with the 8th of Angust, 1858the time when the Queen of England came to Cher-bourg on a visit to her imperial neighbors, on which ecasion the author first attracted the attention of the who, when the boat in which the imperial family were debarking at a small fishing port, was driven npon the rocks through the blunder of a salior, replied to the Empress' reassuring "Don't be afraid, Lonis," "I am not, mamma. I have not forgotten that my name is Vapoleon." The book brings the story of the Empir down to the death of Maximilian, and the end of the sad Mexican flasco. It is well translated, and will make he pleasantest possible reading for the family around

CHARACTER AND COMMENT. Selected from the Novels of W. D. Howells. By Minnie Macoun. Boston: Hough-

ton, Mifflin & Co. 1889. Mr. Howells' telling, epigrammatic style lends itself dmirably to quotation, and these quotations, short and ong, are among the best things Mr. Howells has writ-

ten. Among the best—it is not an easy task to select the very best in all cases; nor would the covers of this little book contain all the pungent and human-nature-reveal-ing things which Mr. Howells' pages contain. STUDIES IN LUKE'S GOSPEL. By Charles S. Robinso D.D. New York: American Tract Society. \$1.25. A second series from the same hand will appear next Spring. For discourses so plain, practical, thorough as those of Dr. Robinson, there is always a market. Teach-ers in Sunday-schools find them suggestive and helpful.

GREAT LEADERS. Selected, with Notes and Brief Bio graphical Sketches, by S. T. Ferris. New York: D. These historic portraits of the world's leaders are se ected from the best historians, and in most cases repre-ent the historian's best style. The book ought to be ome a Reader in the best schools, and will be found use

ful in any hands. LITERARY LANDMARKS. By Mary E. Burt. Boston Honghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889. 75 cents.

This book is a fresh and taking talk on good reading for young people, and will prove a good guide to their early steps in letters.

&c. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 1889. An interesting story of a child east up by a storm on the coast of Lancashire, adopted by a manly fisherman and his kind-hearted wife, and long afterwards restored

Series of Lectures to MY Students. By C. H geon. New York: R. Carter & Bros. 1889. \$1. Every reader of the first series of Mr. Spurgeon's Lec-tures, will put that book at the head of similar helps in

thres, will put that book at the nead of similar nelps in the art of preaching. This is as good as that, being marked by the same pith, force, humor, wisdom, and common-sense. Wood-ent illustrations of gesture and action, help the text. All public speakers, in the pulpit or out of it, may be profited by the principles of this book, and entertained by its homely style. A GIFT OF HYMN-BOOKS.

The Century Company has recently presented to the Library of Union Theological Seminary a complete set of their musical publications, for incorporation in the extensive hymnological collection which now forms one of the notable departments of this largest of theological libraries in America. The gift consists of an even dozen volumes, which cover the range of Church and Sabbathschool hymn and tune books. Following are the titles, each one of which bears the imprint of the Century Company: (1) "Songs for the Sanctuary—Hymns and Company: (1) "Songs for the Sanetuary—Hymns and Tunes for Christian Worship." Selected by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D.D. (2) The chapel edition of the above book, made in reply to a demand for a mannal of more portable size for use in the lecture and prayer-meeting. (3) "Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs." A manu-

(3) "Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs." A manual of worship for the Chnrch of Christ. Compiled and edited by Rev. Charies S. Robinson, D.D. This volume was the one approved by the Executive Committee of Publication of the Sonthern Church, and published with its imprint. (4) "A Selection of Spiritual Songs with Music for the Church and the Choir." This is another and later compilation from the same hand. Its popularity is vonched for by the fact that a book practically identical was issued by Dr. Robinson and Dr. MacArthur of the Baptist Church for use in churches of that denomination, under the title (5) "The Calvary Selection of ination, under the title (5) "The Calvary Selection of Spiritual Songs." Later there appeared abridged editions of the "Selection," for use in the social meeting and in the Sabbath-school; the former under the title (6) "A Selection of Spiritual Songs with Music for use in Social Meetings," and the latter as (7) "A Sele Christian grace and cordiality and dignity which I But the end and crown was not yet. In 1884 a new book little expected in such a place and amid such a appeared again bearing Dr. Robinson's name on the appeared again bearing Dr. Robinson's name on the title page, and in 1887 a new edition, with improved type, made necessary by the continued use of the older plates. (8) "Landes Domini." A selection of spiritual songs, ancient and modern. The sale of this book has been phenomenal, and has surpassed that of any of the previ-ons books. In its case as in that of the other volumes, "Songs for the Sanctnary" and the "Selection," a call was made for an abridged edition for use in prayer meeting and in the smaller churches. Such a volume was published under a similar title, being called (9) "Laudes Domini, etc. Abridged edition." Its extent is evident from the fact that it contains 612 hymns besides doxologies and the usual indices. The whole forms a neat volume of 261 pages. Still another adaptation was made when another volume appeared with the title (10 "Landes Domini for the Sunday-school." Thus provision is made for the three departments of worship. This completes the list of Dr. Robinson's coll Another beautiful volume, however, issues from the Century press under the title (11) "Songs of Worship for the Snnday-school." Edited by Waldo S. Pratt. It is a quarto book of 258 pages, containing 265 pieces, and evidently on a high plane of artistic as well as devotional merit. The twelfth voinme of the gift is the "Aids to Common Worship. Services of Holy Scriptnre from the Revised Version, in the readings and renderings preterred by the American Revisers," by the Rev. Richard G. Greene. It is intended to extend aid to the other parts of Christian worship, similar to that of the hymn book in the song-service. One of its features cannot be too highly commended. It is an undoubted fact that too little attention has been and still is paid to the reading of the Scriptures in regular course in our Sa vices and in private devotions. This volume follows the lead of those who would secure more or less consecutive reading of the Bible by means of prescribed lessons for the week-days and Sabbaths throughout the year. The order of service for each day contains introductory sentences and responses, the passages to be read as Scrip-ture lessons, and the responsive lesson to be read by minister and people, taken from the Pasiter or one o the Prophets. The chant and a short prayer for the day follow with a hymn and tune for each Sabbath. The book is as it is called an "Aid to Worship," and does no trench upon the ground of "tree," worship." ench upon the ground of "free

D. LOTHROP COMPANY'S ANNOUNCEMENTS. D. Lothrop Company announces for immediate ation E. S. Brooks' "Story of the American Sold entertaining and authentic narrative of the fighting men of America from the earliest days down to the pres-ent. The volume will prove a fitting companion to the Story of the American Sailor."

cnre, on the other hand we insist more and more that the period of helpless infancy and growing youth shall be devoted to education into the ideals that civilization det Bentley." H. H. Clark, U. S. N., the author, has reca and Southern Europe, and vonches for the truth of ome of the mysterions incidents therein related.
"Plncky Smalls," by Mary Bradford Crowninshield, is

of somewhat different style from her "All Among the Lighthouses" and "The Lighthouse Children Abroad," but contains no less accurate descriptions of sea life. The author is the wife of Commander Crowninshield. U

S. N., and writes whereof she knows.
Olive Bisley Seward, the adopted daughter of Secretary Seward, and his companion in his famous tour of the world, has gathered together her recollections of noted people and enrious places and things, in a readable volume called "Around the World Stories," which D.

Lothrop Company will shortly bring ont.
"Lotus Bay," by Lanra D. Nichols, is one of those attractive juveniles which combine information with en-tertainment in such delightful guise, that the reader earns unconscionsly of history and natural science. It belongs to the series "Overhead," "Underfoot," etc.,

In the line of Hollday Gift Books, this house is preful to young people contemplating a journey abroad. It s fully and well illustrated, and in all respects well nade. It "conducts" its readers over the usual ture," a collection of some of Wordsworth's most charming poems, beautifully illustrated with photogravures

from scenes made famons by his pen, and with original designs by Hiram Barnes, is a book that forms at once a charming memorial of the poet and of that fairest section of all England, the beantiful lake country. "A Lost Winter," by Elizabeth Stnart Phelps, illustrated by Mary Cecilia Spanlding, is another rare holiday book. The anthor's gift of song was never put to better use than in this memory of a Florida Winter, and Miss Spaulding's illustrations combine to make it one of the most attrac-tive of Florida souvenirs. "The Secret Way—A Lost Tale of Miletus," is one of Bulwer's famous poems of life was afterward developed by constant association with her. The Empress is indeed the prominent figure in these Recollections, although the scene does not lack of other characters of interest. One of the prettiest anecdotes is that of the young Prince, then eleven years and have a scene and in more are all bound in fine cloth and in more are all second to the scene does is that of the young Prince, then eleven years and have a scene and bound in fine cloth and in more are all second to the scene does in the charm of the verse is redoubled. These three volumes are all bound in fine cloth and in more are all second to the scene does not lack of the young Prince, then eleven years and the scene does not lack of the young Prince, then eleven years and the scene does not lack of the young Prince, then eleven years and the scene does not lack of the young Prince, then eleven years and the prominent figure in the romantic East, into the spirit of which the artist, F. O. Small, has entered so successfully that the charm of the verse is redoubled. These three volumes are all bound in fine cloth and in more are all bound in fine cloth and in more are all bound in fine cloth and in more are all bound in fine cloth and in more are all bound in fine cloth and in more are all bound in fine cloth and in more are all bound in fine cloth and in more are all bound in fine cloth and in more are all bound in fine cloth and in more are all bound in fine cloth and in more are all bound in fine cloth and in the cloth a nmes are all bound in fine cloth and in morocco. For a less expensive gift-book is that famous classic "Rab and His Friends," with original illustrations by Bridgman that enhance the beanty and tenderness of the pathe

The Presbyterian Quarterly for October opens with an article by Dr. Samuel M. Smith on The Negro in Ecclesiastical Relations, which defends the proposition that "The negro has not the proper qualifications for the function of rule over the white Sonthern Presbyterians," and that "Every consideration of propriety, expediency, justice, and right, justifies the position of the Sonthern Church on this question." The whole number

The Andover Review for October is full of good ma Prof. Moore gives profitable advice to ministers on The Study of the Old Testament. Rev. C. A. Dickinson on Study of the Old Testament. Nev. C. A. Diekinson on The Problem of the Modern City Chnrch, opens np the possibility of adding departments of Relief, Entertain-ment, and Instruction to the spiritual work of a well-organized church in the city, and he answers the obvi-

The Magazine of Christian Literature for October is the first number of a new enterprise, which besides one original work in its pages yearly, will reprint enrrent religious opinion from the various denominational journals, and give a monthly digest of religious literature, at a cost of two dollars per annum.

The Homiletic Magazine for October contains papers by such able writers as Rev. J. F. Vallings, Rev. W. J. Deane, and others.

Christian Thought for October contains practical and pungent articles of real value.

A. C. Armstrong & Son of New York and Elliot Stock of London will soon issue a fac-simile of the first edition of John Bunyan's "Country Rhymes," which has recently been discovered and acquired by the British Museum. The Rev. John Brown of Bedford will furnish an introduction, giving the history of the little volume.

The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts has published a "Reply to Misrepresentations Circulated by Advocates of the Sat-nrday Sabbath." of which any one can obtain a free sample copy by writing to the American Sabbath Union, 23 Park Row, New York.