

ing; fresh, original and graphic in style and descriptive power; a severe student and hard worker, with popular parts which have commanded a large audience at midday in the heart of London for a dozen years past—it is not surprising that he finds numerous readers and admirers abroad as well as at home. His books are not *boot is!* at all—simply reproductions of his pulpit efforts; and hence are living themes, inspired with his personal magnetism, and possessing all the qualities of his popular and effective ministrations. This is the second of his series of discourses on "The Acts of the Apostles," and is quite equal in interest to the first.

Periodicals.

RECENT EVANGELISTIC MOVEMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND ON THE CONTINENT. By Professor Samuel Ives Curtiss. *Bibliotheca Sacra* (April), 20 pp. This is an age of great cities. The chief cities of the world are growing in population, magnificence and influence at a rate that is really startling. The masses are deserting the country and pressing to the cities. What, in a moral and spiritual sense, is to be the condition of these thronging multitudes? The moral tendency in these cities is downward, so far as the ordinary and historical agencies of Christianity are concerned. London, Paris, Berlin, and other cities, are slumbering over volcanoes. These evangelistic movements have not begun a moment too soon. Prof. Curtiss has done a good service in giving to the public such a trustworthy array of facts, statistics, and historical data bearing on the present condition of various European cities and the efforts being made to reach the masses in them with the Gospel. We wish every pastor and Christian in the land might read this article and that its effect might be to impress upon the American Church the necessity of evangelizing our own cities, if we would save this republic from fatal corruption and a speedy overthrow.

SOCIOLOGICAL FALLACIES. By Professor W. G. Sumner. *North American Review* (June), 6 pp. This brief paper has the true ring. It cuts like a Damascus blade. Pity the "poor" man, the "laboring" man, the man who is forever berating capital, organizations, machinery, the upper classes, etc., could not read it and learn a lesson. Take a specimen: "The achievements of the human race have been accomplished by the élite of the race. There is no ground at all in history for the notion that the masses of mankind have provided the wisdom and done the work. There is, in this whole region of thought, a vast mass of dogmas and superstitions which will have to be corrected either by hard thinking or great suffering. A man is good for something only so far as he thinks, knows, tries, or works. If we put a great many men together, those of them who carry on the society will be those who use reflection and forethought, and exercise industry and self-control. Hence the dogma that all men are equal is the most flagrant falsehood and the

most immoral doctrine which men have ever believed."

HOW ENGLAND IS DEALING WITH ILLITERACY. By Henry W. Hulbert. *Audover Review* (July), 13 pp. Now that the problem of illiteracy is at last receiving attention in the halls of Congress, and by the public press, it is important to learn how the subject is viewed and what is being done in relation to it by other nations and governments. This admirable paper gives us an intelligent view of the manner in which the English people are treating what is looked upon as a question of the utmost moment. He traces the history of the discussion in Parliament in reference to educational reforms in England. He shows that the battle-ground has been the question of religious instruction in the elementary schools; notices the several classes of schools; the power of the educational department; the features of the compulsory law, and the most noticeable features of the pupil-teacher and training-college systems, of which we know nothing. As a resultant, he shows the wonderful progress of elementary education in England, and from the success of her efforts to escape the imminent danger of illiteracy, he draws a forcible and pertinent lesson for us.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. By Justice Noah Davis. *North American Review* (July), 12 pp. We rejoice to see the fundamental principles involved in the Family question—a question rapidly assuming fresh interest and importance in our day—discussed by so able a jurist. There is no man at the bar or on the bench in this country whose opinions are entitled to greater respect. He argues that the subject of marriage is so deeply involved with the public interest that the State, whatever its form of government, must, as a matter of self-preservation, take the institution into its charge by provision of laws enacted for its control and protection. In the matter of divorce, he is outspoken and emphatic, and in view of the prevalent free-and-easy way of getting a divorce, urges more stringent laws, recognizing infidelity as the only sufficient ground for it, and insisting that uniformity in the law should exist throughout all the States. He decidedly favors, as the only effective way to secure uniformity, a national law, and affirms that it is only necessary to add *two words* to the Constitution of the United States to establish such a law, and thereby authorize our Courts to adjudicate according to a well-defined and uniform principle.

DISHONESTY IN COMMERCE AND POLITICS. Editorial in *Century* (July). This brief paper suggests the true remedy: An increase of the genuine religious spirit; the cultivation among business men of the true business ideal; not the mere accumulation of wealth, but with a sincere devotion to the interests of society, and the cultivation of the intellectual interests of humanity, so as to raise men above sordid pursuits and the temptations that attend them.