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Editorial Settings.

FROM HEIDELBERG TO DRESDEN.

IF there was one place more than another where we would fain have prolonged our visit, it was Heidelberg. But we had been increasing the distance from our *terminus ad quem* and in order to reach the goal in time for the opening of the Council of the Evangelical Alliance it was necessary to hasten our movements. Short though our stay was, however, a very distinct and pleasing impression of the place is still retained in memory. Most beautiful for situation, and invested with great local interest, it presents the beau ideal of charming repose. It is famous in story. So often has it been sacked and pillaged in the wars with France, the wonder is that it exists at all. It is a quaint old town, of 25,000 inhabitants, on the Neckar, twelve miles from its confluence with the Rhine at Mannheim. The hills on either side of the river rise to a considerable height. The northern slope is covered with terraced vineyards. On the southern side is the Kaiserstuhl, or King's seat, a finely wooded hill, 2,000 feet high, from which are obtained splendid views of the surrounding country. The valley of the Neckar is also seen to good advantage from the grand old stone bridge which spans the river near the

centre of the town. The Hotel de Europe is one of the finest on the continent, combining elegance and comfort with very moderate charges, and presenting a striking contrast to the decayed grandeur with which it is surrounded. Nearly all the splendid monuments of ancient architecture which the town of Heidelberg once contained have disappeared. There are two old churches; one of these, the Church of the Holy Ghost, is remarkable inasmuch as the Catholic and Protestant services have long been conducted under the same roof. The other, St. Peter's, is memorable as that on which Jerome of Prague nailed his celebrated thesis which led to his martyrdom in 1417. The University, founded in 1386, has long been famous. The buildings stand in the centre of the town, an ungainly pile. They are not to be compared with those at Bonn; and the number of students is smaller—not exceeding nine hundred. The library is valuable, containing 150,000 volumes and many rare manuscripts. Schenkel stands at the head of the theological faculty. The teaching is notoriously rationalistic and the number of theological students is very small, probably not over thirty-five. The two largest universities in Germany are Berlin and Leipzig. The former has seventeen theological professors and about 250 theological students; the total number of professors is 229; in 1884 there were