

So nature, the life of the nation, and history, afford numerous occasions for teaching the child that God rules. But specially powerful means for arousing the religious instincts are the services of the sanctuary and the lives of devout persons. Aside from the direct religious instruction in the school, there are various ways of making religious impressions on the child. The child should be trained in religious life itself. This training is not to make it fanatical or unchildlike, but truly a child, enjoying the nature God has given, and developing it in a healthy manner. In this way it ought to be prepared for an inner religious life, and also to live for both the spiritual and temporal welfare of others. The aim is healthy spiritual development, with healthy spiritual means, rather than purely intellectual teaching, or the mere excitement of feeling.

While an effort is made to increase the efficiency of religious instruction in the common and intermediate schools, many also insist that theological students must be better prepared for the work of the ministry. It is very evident that the Evangelical Church of the German Empire, with its fifteen thousand ministers, mostly orthodox, does not exert that influence on public life which can justly be expected. In an anonymous book on "The Inefficiency of the Theological Study of the Present Day," the remedy, it is argued, must be found in a radical reform of the training of students for the sacred office. The professors ought to enter into more intimate relations with them, and should aim to train as well as instruct. The need of exegesis, to ground the student in a knowledge of Scripture, is emphasized. But above all, practical theology must receive more attention, and be made more fruitful. The book is another proof of the conviction that the great need is practical men and practical work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince Charles III, of Monaco, maintains the gambling hells of Monte Carlo, which have caused the ruin of multitudes. The consular representatives of various European nations at Nice recently prepared and published a pamphlet on this princely curse, with a view of drawing the attention of their respective governments to its demoralizing and destructive influences. The list of suicides from 1877-1885, caused by the loss of fortune, contains 1,829 names. In their letters nearly all of them cursed the day they entered Monte Carlo. One-tenth of the suicides were Germans. Italy, France, and Russia furnished the largest number of victims; England and America the smallest. The pamphlet was prepared at the instigation of the Italian Consul.

In Granada, Spain, Rev. Juan E. Fuente has been subjected to the greatest annoyances, and all kinds of obstacles have been placed in his way by priests and their bigoted followers. He began his missionary work in the most abandoned part of the city and gathered over one hun-

dred children into his school. He himself, the children, their parents, and the Protestant Church were subjected to abuse and attacks. Stones were thrown at him, and he was pursued with sticks and daggers, and his school had to be protected by the police. When the various efforts to drive him away failed, the priests established a school immediately opposite, placed it under the protection of the "Mother of God," and by means of threats and promises tried to induce parents to take their children from the Protestant school. Efforts were also made to drive him from the building, the only one in that neighborhood which he could occupy; and he only succeeded in retaining the place by doubling the rent. On numerous houses indecent pictures of Luther, a nun, and a demon were placed. The pastor is heroically holding his ground and thinks his mission permanently established.

There is much distraction in the Reformed Church of Holland. The negative tendencies have become very prominent, but there has been a reaction in favor of biblical Christianity. Dr. Kuyper, the leader of strictly orthodox Calvinism, has founded a new theological institution in Amsterdam. A party called "ethical," emphasizing the more practical elements of Christianity, has its centre at Utrecht, were Prof. Van Oosterzee was one of its leaders. There are also thirty Dutch Lutheran Churches, besides a number of German ones in the largest cities. The Roman Catholic Church has developed great zeal, having built magnificent churches and fine institutions for the poor, the sick and for orphans.

Prince William, heir apparent to the throne of Wuerttemberg, has at last consented to marry again, and thus the hope is inspired that he may leave an heir, so that this evangelical land may not be ruled by a Catholic king.

The well-known Prof. Harnack, of Giessen, has published the first volume of a "History of Dogmas." It discusses the "Origin of the Dogmas of the Church." The second volume is to be about the same size, 700 pages, and will treat of the "Development and Change of Dogmas."

In the death of Prof. H. Thiersch, last December, Germany lost one of her most gifted theologians. In 1850, he left the Lutheran Church and joined the Irvingites. He was fruitful as an author, particularly in the department of church history and exegesis. Among his works are the following: "Lectures on Catholicism and Protestantism"; "The Church in the Age of the Apostles"; "The Parables of Christ"; "The Sermon on the Mount."

Alsace-Lorraine contains 1,240,000 Catholics, 265,000 Protestants and 50,000 Jews; in 1885 there were in the higher or intermediate schools 4,025 Protestant, 3,845 Catholic, and 880 Jewish boys.

Of the 35 parishes in Berlin, only five are served exclusively by liberal preachers; and of the total 80 preachers in these parishes about 20 are liberal or rationalistic.