

tention of our readers to the following books recently issued:

THE SOUL-WINNER; or How to Lead Sinners to the Savior. By C. H. Spurgeon, 1895. Price \$1.25.

This little book contains the gathered wisdom of the man who was probably the wisest of soul-winners among the pastors of this century. It stands alone and unrivaled in its practical, spiritual helpfulness.

THE INDWELLING CHRIST. By James M. Campbell, Author of "Unto the Uttermost." 1895. Price 75 cents.

Prof. A. Balmain Bruce, D.D., strikes the key-note of the book when, in his brief introduction, he says:

"Above all, the religious spirit of the book is thoroughly wholesome. There is no trace in it of weak, sickly sentiment. A mystic vein indeed runs through its pages, but always accompanied by a practical tone, with a sure instinct for good sense and reality. The subject is well worth writing about. The indwelling of Christ in the heart of a believer is no idle fancy. It is a spiritual fact on which much depends."

Such teaching will help to counteract the present reactionary tendency to exclusive absorption in mere outward activity, and in temporal and humanitarian interests. This age needs to return to healthful introspection and proper consideration of God and His truth.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Courses of Reading and Study.

It is expected that the plans for the proposed Courses of Reading and Study, to be outlined and directed by THE HOMILETIC REVIEW, will be completed in time for the announcement of a first course, in THE REVIEW for January, 1896. The Bible is to be its subject, and its aim will be to give the key to the unity of the Bible as we have it.

The Armenian Question.

THIS is one of the most momentous questions now demanding the attention of Christendom. Humanity can not endure much longer the horrible butcheries that have for centuries—especially in the present century—characterized the Ottoman rule in the Orient. The present is only another phase of "The Eastern Question," which has so long perplexed the immoral diplomats of Europe. Canon McColl, in the November number of *The Contemporary Review*, gives a graphic account of "The Constantinople Massacre." He has long been an authority on the condition of Southeastern Europe and Southwestern Asia.

Archeology vs. Higher Criticism.

It looks very much as tho some of the rationalistic critics, after long devotion to hypotheses and imaginations, were becoming capable of seeing facts, or at least getting a glimpse of facts. The *Bibliotheca Sacra* for October calls attention to "a suggestive article" of Canon Cheyne, in the *Contemporary Review* for July, in which the canon

"Finds himself moved to set up an outpost of defense against the final rout of the purely literary critics. He admits, what is refreshing to students of Assyriology, that both Wellhausen and Robertson Smith never fairly considered or gave adequate weight to As-

syriological material in making up their estimate of the Semitic history and development. He seems to recognize, indeed to admit frankly, that archeological investigation has already made, and must make still further, modifications in the long-accepted results of literary criticism."

The *Bibliotheca* further remarks, concerning the present trend of thought:

"It is well known that the whole tendency of the Assyrian archeological investigation is toward a more conservative view of the origin and history of the oldest of the Old Testament books. It is beyond question that many of the extreme positions which the most advanced critics had taken, and held with a defiant arrogance which seemed to indicate the possession of absolute truth, have certainly been made untenable when they have not been shown to be ridiculous; and that in the brief space of thirty years the literary critics have been forced from a position of arrogance and ridicule with respect to the message of the ruins of the Tigris-Euphrates Valley into a position, first of tolerance, then of recognition, and now of defense, against that message as one of the most characteristic evidences both of the temporary character of critical results founded upon purely literary analysis as well as the fact that arrogance is not scholarship, and that history will have its revenges. But on the question itself, it is true that there is no necessary antagonism between a genuine literary criticism and a genuine archeology."

The reviewer still further emphasizes the evanescent character of purely literary investigations of the higher critics:

"It is in the nature of human investigation to be fallible. No more conspicuous contrast between the divine permanence and human transitoriness can be imagined than that which is exhibited in the comparison of the critical estimates of the books of the Old Testament, as made by the critics for one hundred years past, and the books themselves, in the solid, permanent, uplifting, and intellectually spiritual stimulus which they have afforded to the reverent students of the Bible in the same period."

In the October number of the *Contemporary Review*, that great archeologist and Orientalist, Professor A. H. Sayce, of Oxford University, puts the matter very forcibly, in an article entitled "Archeology versus Old Testament Criticism." Referring to Canon