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REVIEW SECTION.

I.—THE PREACHER AND THE PREACHING FOR THE PRESENT CRISIS.

By D. S. Gregory, D.D., LL.D., Ex-President of Lake Forest University, and Late Managing Editor of the Standard Dictionary.

2.—The Preacher's Message.

II. The Preaching of the Law.—The message of the preacher should most assuredly embrace both the Law and the Gospel—the Law of God and man's lost condition under it, and the Gospel as the divine provision for salvation. It must go without saying, among evangelical Christians, that the preacher's message, in both its matter and authority, rests back on the word of God. It behooves him to inquire diligently and first of all: "What has the divine word to say on this all-important subject of the way of salvation?"

The pages of the Bible obviously abound in incidental presentations, literal and figurative, of the nature and method of salvation But, as this is the one all-important subject of revelation, it is not left to mere incidental illustration. In the Old Testament it is the heart of the whole sacrificial and priestly system and ritual, on which the religion of Judaism rested or of which it mainly consisted. In the New Testament three of the principal epistles of Paul are devoted to the doctrine of salvation, with the purpose of exhibiting the truth on that subject, and of guarding against the three errors into which Jew, Greek and Roman-the world-races of that age and the representative and typical men of all time-were peculiarly liable to fall. In the Epistle to the Galatians, it is shown for the Jew, the representative of religious forms and ceremonies, that man is not to be saved by the observance of the ceremonial law, in which he was inclined to trust; but by faith in Christ and "circumcision of the heart." In the Epistles to the Corinthians, it is made clear to the Greek, the representative of reason and philosophy, that salvation is not to be obtained by human wisdom, on which he was accustomed to rest his faith; but by faith in "Jesus Christ and Him crucified," "who