

tinctively Attributes," "God in Trinity," "The Son of God," "The Holy Spirit," "Truth of the Trinity," "God in Creation," "God in Providence."

Part III. treats of Anthropology. Each branch of this subject is treated with fidelity and earnestness. The chapters on Depravity are the first systematic treatment of that subject which we have seen from an Arminian writer that we deem consistent with the other elements of a genuine Arminian Theology. The chapters on the "Realistic Mode of Adamic Sin," "Representative Mode of Adamic Guilt," "Genetic Law of Native Depravity," and "Doctrine of Native Demerit," are specially valuable and worthy of profound consideration on the part of every Arminian theologian. These chapters we regard as a rational and Scriptural method of ridding our Arminianism from some incongruous and confusing elements which have vitiated some of our thinking far too long. A single sentence will serve to show the reader the position of Dr. Miley: "Native depravity is a part of the Arminian system, and entirely consistent with its principles; native demerit is discordant and contradictory." We are thoroughly at one with Dr. Miley when he says that "the Arminian treatment of original sin" calls for a thorough review; and we shall await with pleasure such a review which Dr. Miley promises to give us in his second volume.

This volume is by no means a book for babes. It is the production of a man and is intended for men. We rise from its perusal feeling that we have been amid the bracing air and the clear light of a mountain region in summer, while the effort needful to scale its crags and peaks have greatly increased our strength. We recommend it with confidence as an exceedingly able and helpful volume.

*Burning Questions.* By WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Published by James Clarke & Co., Fleet Street, London.

We confess to a feeling of disappointment about this book; for in Dr. Gladden's works we look for something beyond the commonplace and the mechanical, as our readers will have gathered from former reviews of his books contributed to these pages. The questions treated of in this volume are: "Has Evolution abolished God," "Can Man know God," "Is Man only a Machine," "What is the use of Prayer," "Is Death the End," "Who is Jesus Christ," "Are the Gospels Fairy Tales," "Where is the Kingdom of God."

Some questions come alike to all thinking men, especially when they are confronted by the passionate riddle of their own existence, and upon an intelligent answer depends the future of their lives. And as these questions will be continually re-asked and re-answered, it is evidently the business of the religious teacher not only to gather up the truths of the present, but to restate the truths of the past in the language and symbols of the present. This has been Dr. Gladden's task in the volume before us; and we are glad that it has been HIS task, for, as our readers well know, Dr. Gladden is an Andover man, and a firm believer in the latest developments of the "Higher Criticism." In these days of shifting creeds, it is a good thing to note that a man of his school can advance such trenchant arguments in support of the great verities of the religion of God.

Two great underlying ideas run through all these essays: first, that the Christian religion cannot be said to be on its trial, but that it has long since proved its adaptability by its fruits; and secondly, that living issues are continually presented to us under changing aspect.

Regarding the latter truth the first essay is a very good example. The argument used is that, instead of evolution putting God out of the universe, it demonstrates Him to us as working through forced laws, all of which move in obedience to His will.