

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas. Ollie Matheson, Plaintiff, vs. William M. Matheson, Defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above named suit, on or before the 10th day of May, 1913, said date being the expiration of six full weeks from the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to so appear or answer said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit:

For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony and marriage contract heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and for the care, custody and control of Melville Matheson and Russell Matheson, minor children of plaintiff and defendant herein and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just and equitable.

DIMICK & DIMICK, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice of Sale

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Clackamas County. In the Matter of the Guardianship of George B. Thomas and Rhoda Thomas, his wife, (insane persons).

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the order of the County Court of the County of Clackamas, State of Oregon, made on the 24th day of February, 1913, in the matter of the estates of George B. Thomas and Rhoda Thomas, his wife, insane persons, the undersigned will sell at private sale, as a whole, to the highest bidder, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, and subject to confirmation by said County Court, on or after the 5th day of May 1913, all the right, interest and estate of the said George B. Thomas and Rhoda Thomas, insane persons in and to that certain piece, lot or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the County of Clackamas, State of Oregon, particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:-

Situate in Clackamas County, State of Oregon, to-wit:- The East half (E. 1/2) of the North East quarter (N. E. 1/4) of Section One (1) Tp. 2 S. R. 4 E. Willamette Meridian; except the following:- Being a part of the East half of the North East quarter of Section One (1) in Township Two (2) South of Range Four (4) East of the Willamette Meridian, (partially described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point 250 feet South of the N. E. corner of the S. E. quarter of the N. E. quarter of said Section One in T. 2 S. R. 4 E. thence North 80 deg. West 1320 feet to the West line of said South East quarter of the North East quarter of said section one; thence North 500 feet; thence South 80 deg. East 300 feet; thence South 200 feet; thence South 150 feet; thence South 80 deg. East 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 9.40 acres, more or less.

Terms and conditions of sale: Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) cash at the time of sale, and the balance upon confirmation of said sale by the court. Bids or offers must be in writing and may be left at the office of Gilbert L. Hedges, Attorney, in the Weinhard Bldg., 8th & Main Streets, Oregon City, Oregon, or may be delivered to said guardian personally. Dated, April 5th, 1913.

W. W. MYERS, Guardian of the persons and estates of George B. Thomas and Rhoda Thomas, his wife, (insane persons).

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas. Elmer F. Butzer, Plaintiff, vs. Maud L. Butzer, Defendant.

To Maud L. Butzer, the above named Defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint in the above entitled suit filed against you on or before six weeks after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: the 16th day of May 1913, and if you fail to so appear and answer, the plaintiff for want thereof will demand judgment against you for the sum of \$1094.04, and for the further sum of \$150 for plaintiff's attorney's fees and for interest on said sums at 6 per cent per annum from the date of filing said complaint, being the 14th day of March, 1913, and for his costs and disbursements in this action. You are further notified that a Writ of Attachment has been issued out of this Court and levied upon your real property and said County of Clackamas at the instance of the plaintiff.

This summons is published pursuant to an order made in the above entitled cause by the Honorable R. B. Beattie, county judge of said County of Clackamas, in the absence of the Honorable J. U. Campbell, Judge of the circuit court of the State of Oregon for said county of Clackamas on the 3rd day of April, 1913.

The date of the first publication of this summons being April 4, and the date of the last publication being May 9, 1913.

U'REN & SCHUEBEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas, executor of the estate of Joseph Bruce, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them to me at my office in the Beaver Building, Oregon City, Oregon, properly verified as by law required, within six months from the date hereof.

Date of the first publication April 11, 1913. WM. HAMMOND, Executrix of the estate of Joseph Bruce, deceased.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Clackamas County. Elizabeth Harris, Plaintiff, vs. Arthur Harris, Defendant.

To Arthur Harris, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint in the above entitled suit on or before the expiration of six weeks after the first publication of this summons, that being the time prescribed in the order for publication of the same, and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in her complaint in the said suit, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the marriage contract and bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and yourself and giving to plaintiff the care and custody of her two minor children, Cecile May Harris and Arthur F. Harris.

This summons is published pursuant to an order made by the Honorable J. U. Campbell, Judge of said court, dated the 12th day of March, 1913, and the date of the first publication of this summons being the 14th day of March 1913, and the last, the 25th day of April, 1913.

V. K. STRODE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas. Amelia McCullough, Plaintiff, vs. S. A. McCullough, Defendant.

To S. A. McCullough, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, within six weeks from Saturday March 21st, 1913, which is the date of the first publication hereof, and if you fail to appear and answer, for want thereof, plaintiff will take a default against you and will apply to the Court for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant, and divorcing plaintiff from defendant, and for such other relief as may to the Court seem just and proper. Service of this Summons is made upon you by publication by order of Hon. J. U. Campbell, Judge of the Circuit Court for Clackamas County, State of Oregon, made on the 21st day of February, 1913, directing that said publication be made in the Oregon City Courier, a newspaper of general circulation published at Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon, and that said publication be made once a week for six consecutive weeks.

STOTT COLLIER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Date of 1st publication March 21st, 1913. Date of last publication May 2, 1913.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas. M. Morehead, as guardian of the person and estate of John L. Brown, an insane person, Plaintiff, vs. Joseph A. Epler, Defendant.

To Joseph A. Epler, the above named Defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before six weeks after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: the 16th day of May 1913, and if you fail to so appear and answer, the plaintiff for want thereof will demand judgment against you for the sum of \$1094.04, and for the further sum of \$150 for plaintiff's attorney's fees and for interest on said sums at 6 per cent per annum from the date of filing said complaint, being the 14th day of March, 1913, and for his costs and disbursements in this action. You are further notified that a Writ of Attachment has been issued out of this Court and levied upon your real property and said County of Clackamas at the instance of the plaintiff.

This summons is published pursuant to an order made in the above entitled cause by the Honorable R. B. Beattie, county judge of said County of Clackamas, in the absence of the Honorable J. U. Campbell, Judge of the circuit court of the State of Oregon for said county of Clackamas on the 3rd day of April, 1913.

The date of the first publication of this summons being April 4, and the date of the last publication being May 16th.

U'REN & SCHUEBEL, DIMICK & DIMICK, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PAUL C. FISCHER, Lawyer.

Deutscher Advokat Administration and probate matters a Specialty. LOANS, INSURANCE Room 8 Beaver Building Main St. Oregon City

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, John W. Kinzel, Plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth Kinzel, Defendant.

To Elizabeth Kinzel, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 25th day of April, 1913, to-wit: within six weeks from the first day of publication of this summons, and if you fail to answer or otherwise appear in this suit, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the plaintiff's complaint herein, to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and the plaintiff herein and for such other and further relief as may seem equitable and just.

This summons is published by order of the Hon. J. U. Campbell, Judge of the above entitled court, which order is dated the 11th day of March 1913.

Date of first publication March 14, 1913. Date of first publication April 25, 1913.

HOMER ST. GOEHLER, Plaintiff's attorney.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas. Lydia C. Bailey, Plaintiff, vs. William J. Bailey, Defendant.

To William J. Bailey, Defendant above named: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby notified and required to appear and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled Court and cause on or before the 26th day of April, A. D. 1913, and if you do not so appear and answer the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint which is for a decree of the above entitled Court forever dissolving the marriage contract heretofore and now existing between you and the plaintiff, Lydia C. Bailey, and for such other relief as the Court may think proper. This summons is served upon you by publication by order of the Honorable J. U. Campbell, duly made and entered on the 11th day of March A. D. directing that the same be published in the Oregon City Courier once a week for six successive weeks and the date of the first publication hereof is of date the 14th day of March A. D. 1913, and the last publication April 25, 1913.

JOHN H. STEVENSON, Attorney for plaintiff, 421 Mohawk Building, Portland, Oregon.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas. Victor B. Reed, Plaintiff, vs. Catherine C. Reed, Defendant.

To Catherine C. Reed, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the 26th day of April, 1913, said date being after the expiration of six weeks from the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to appear and answer said complaint for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between yourself and the plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as to the Court seems equitable.

This summons is published by order of Honorable J. U. Campbell, Judge of the Circuit court for the county of Clackamas, State of Oregon, which order was made and entered the 12th day of March, 1913, and the time prescribed for publication is six weeks, beginning with the issue of March 14, 1913, and continuing each week thereafter to and including April 25th 1913.

Johnson and Stout, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas. William Jethro Walters, Plaintiff, vs. Anna Sheeler Walters, Defendant.

To Anna Sheeler Walters, the defendant, above named: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, namely, within six weeks from the 14th day of March, 1913, that being the time fixed by the court for you to appear and answer, and if you fail to so appear, for want thereof plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit: For a decree against you forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and the plaintiff herein on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just and equitable in the premises.

This summons is served upon you by publication once a week for six consecutive weeks, by order of the Hon. J. U. Campbell, Judge of the above entitled Court, made and entered in said suit on the 13th day of March, 1913.

T. M. MORRIS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Date of the first publication, March 14, 1913. Date of the last publication April 25, 1913.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas. R. Gouge, Plaintiff vs. Texie Gouge, Defendant.

To Texie Gouge, above named Defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint in the above entitled suit on or before six weeks after the first publication of this summons, to-wit: On the 3rd day of May, 1913, and if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, as follows, to-wit:

For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as to this Honorable Court as may seem meet and equitable.

This summons is published pursuant to an order made by the Honorable J. U. Campbell, judge of the Circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Clackamas on the 18th day of March, 1913.

The date of the first publication of this summons being March 21, 1913, and the date of the last publication being May 2, 1913.

U'REN & SCHUEBEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the county court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas, Executrix of the estate of Mike Sporsky, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them to me at the office of U'ren and Schuebel, Oregon City, Ore., properly verified as by law required, within six months from the date hereof.

Date of first publication March 28, 1913.

WILHELMINA SPORSKY, Executrix of the estate of Mike Sporsky, deceased.

U'ren and Schuebel, Attorneys for Executrix.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas. Edward S. Backstrand and Sigrid Backstrand Plaintiffs, vs. B. F. Hart and E. R. Hart, husband and wife, Ethel A. Hart Lomman, R. V. Lomman, husband and wife, I. T. Hart and Clara Hart, husband and wife, Emma Jonsrud, George H. Root, Defendants.

I. T. Hart and Clara Hart, and all others unknown. In the name of the State of Oregon you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the amended complaint filed against you in the above entitled court on or before the 28th day of April, 1913, which is six weeks after the 14th day of March 1913, the day of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to so appear and answer the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in their complaint, to-wit: 1st-That the Court decree that the mortgage made by B. F. Hart and E. R. Hart to Edward S. Backstrand and Sigrid Backstrand on the 23rd day of February, 1911, mortgaging and conveying the West half of the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Six, Township Two, South of Range Five East of the Willamette Meridian, situated in Clackamas County, Oregon, be reformed and corrected and made to conform to the agreements and intentions of the parties thereto and to properly describe the real property intended to be mortgaged and conveyed by said parties and decreeing that it was not the intention of said parties or any of them so mortgage and convey in and by the mortgage and conveyance said parcel of land last above described, but that it was the intention of all the said parties to convey the West half of the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Six Township three South of Range Five, East of the Willamette Meridian, situated in Clackamas County State of Oregon.

And that the said description first above named be reformed so as to read as the second description last above named in conformity with the intentions of the parties hereto. 2d-For a decree that the plaintiffs receive of you and each of you the sum of eight hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 23rd day of January 1911, and the further sum of \$150.00 attorneys' fees and for their costs and disbursements herein, and that plaintiffs' mortgage up on the West half of the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section Six, Township Three, South of Range Five, East of the Willamette Meridian, situated in Clackamas County, State of Oregon, be decreed a first lien on said property, and for the usual decree of foreclosure of said mortgage, and that the said mortgaged premises be decreed to be sold in the manner provided by law and according to the rules of this Court, and that the proceeds arising therefrom be applied, first to the plaintiffs costs and disbursements accrued herein and plaintiffs, attorneys fees and the amount due plaintiffs herein by virtue of their said mortgage and the remainder, if any be applied as to the Court may seem meet and equitable. And you and each of you forever and foreclosed of all right, title and interest, which you or either of you have in said property, save only the statutory right of redemption.

This summons is published by order of Hon. J. U. Campbell, Judge of the above entitled Court, duly made and entered on the 10th day of March 1913, and the said order directs publication of this summons once a week for six weeks. The first date of publication of this summons is the 14th day of March, 1913.

DAVID E. LOFGREN, Attorney for plaintiffs.

THE VERY FIRST RESURRECTION

Distinction Between Jesus' Raising Up and All Others.

EASTER SUNDAY'S MEANING

Pastor Russell Shows Scripturally the Difference Between Awakening of the Dead and Resurrection of the Dead. Several Were Awakened Before Jesus, but He Was the First Resurrected—The Church's Resurrection—The Subsequent Resurrection of the World.



PASTOR RUSSELL

St. Louis, Mo., March 23.—Pastor Russell spoke twice here today. We report his address on the Resurrection, from the text, "He should be the first that should rise from the dead."—Acts 26:23.

With startling clearness the speaker pointed out that his text meant nothing less than that Jesus was the very first resurrection—that no one had previously been raised from the dead. He led his hearers back to Eden and let them hear the Divine words respecting the penalty for sin—"Dying, thou shalt die." He gave them the further formula of Jehovah's curse, or sentence, in the words addressed to Adam after he had been cast out of Eden: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it thou wast taken; for dust thou art; and unto dust shalt thou return."—Genesis 3:17-19.

The Pastor showed that this dying process operated in Father Adam for nine hundred and thirty years before his action was completed; that Adam's children, the human family, never were in the same perfection as Adam—in the image of God—that they were born on a lower plane, and were fallen at the time of birth. He quoted from the Psalms: "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." (Psalm 51:5.) This, he said, agreed exactly with the New Testament statement, "Death passed upon all men because all are sinners"; and again, "There is none righteous [perfect], no, not one"—"all come short of the glory of God."—Romans 5:12; 3:12, 23.

Next, the Pastor pointed out the meaning of the word resurrection, which in the Greek is *anastasis*. It means, he said, not merely an awakening from the sleep of death, but a raising up again. The word again signifies a raising to a former standard—the one from which they fell—the image and likeness of God, which none of Adam's children have fully possessed, because he lost it. While Jesus was of Adam's stock, through His mother, His life and perfection came to Him from His prehuman state; and hence He was perfect, a Son of God, "holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners."

"Not Possible For Him to Be Helden."

St. Peter declares that it was not possible for Jesus to be *helden* of death. (Acts 2:24.) No cause of death was found in Him. He delighted to do the Heavenly Father's will. It was the Father's will that Jesus should demonstrate His loyalty and obedience unto death, "even the death of the cross." But this did not interfere with the original promise of life everlasting to the obedient. Hence it was not possible for Jesus to remain under the power of death, as it is not possible for God to change His great purpose or to violate His agreement. Hence the Apostle says that God raised Jesus from the dead on the third day.

Jesus was perfect on the spirit plane, before He humbled Himself to exchange the spirit nature for the human, to become man's Redeemer. He never forfeited His right to life. He merely laid it down in loyalty to the Father's will. Since He was unfallen, His resurrection would mean His resurrection in perfection. But it was not God's will that He should come back to perfection in human nature. He had already used that nature for the purpose intended. He was brought fully back from the power of death to the very highest plane of spirit being, namely, the Divine nature.

Contrast this resurrection, or bringing back to perfection from death, with the experiences that occurred in any awakenings of the sleepers preceding. Jairus' daughter was a member of the fallen race, imperfect; and the awakening of her and bringing her back to what she was before did not resurrect, or bring her again to the condition of perfection in which Eve was before sin had deteriorated the race. Consider from the same standpoint, the awakening of Lazarus, and the awakening of Martha and Mary, and the awakening of the dead mentioned in the Old Testament.

To have resurrected any of these sleeping ones would have meant much more than was accomplished in them. It would have meant to bring them up to full perfection in the image of God as it was possessed by Father Adam. As it was, the awakened ones merely had a few more years in the present life, and then fell asleep in death again, to await the glorious Day of Messiah's Kingdom, in which Adam's race will not only be awakened, but be given every opportunity of gradually rising to full perfection.

The First (Chief) Resurrection. Further along in his discourse the Pastor demonstrated that the Church of this Gospel Age is everywhere separate and distinct from all others of mankind; they are neither Gentiles nor Jews. He made clear, however, that he did not refer to the 400,000,000 professed Christians or to any particular sect, or denomination, as the Church of Christ. He gave Scriptures in proof

of his contention that the Church of Christ is composed of all saintly believers in Jesus, seeking to walk in His footsteps—not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. He called attention to the fact that no denomination could claim a monopoly of this saintly class, and that none could claim to be free from tares.

In the Pastor's opinion, apparently, the vast majority of the 400,000,000 of professed Christians are merely tares or worse. He cited numerous Scriptures to the effect that the heirs of God, joint-heirs with Jesus Christ, are a "little flock," a "Royal Priesthood," a "holy nation," a "peculiar people," who "show forth the praises of Him who hath called them out of darkness into His marvelous light."

The Pastor then declared that the True Church is to be found in all the different denominations, and some of them outside all denominational fences. He showed that the denominational fences are contrary to the Bible. After making clear who constitute "the Church of the First-born whose names are written in Heaven," the Pastor declared that these are to have a share with Jesus in His Resurrection. He quoted St. Paul's words: "That I might know Him and the power of His resurrection, being made conformable unto His death."—Philippians 3:10.

The Pastor seemed to give the thought that in the Divine Purpose a foreordained number of the Church class must suffer with Christ before the Millennium could begin. Their sufferings would not be vicarious, as were Jesus' sufferings, nor necessary to the redemption of the world, as were His; but the sufferings would be necessary in order to demonstrate their loyalty to God and to righteousness—to prove them worthy of the high honor of joint-heirship with Jesus, and sharers with Him in His Kingdom.

The Church's suffering with Jesus, the Pastor said, is its dying to earthly conditions and ambitions, as He did. All who thus die with Jesus, willingly sacrificing earthly hopes, aims, ambitions, are counted as sharing in "His death." Such are assured in the Scriptures that they will also in God's due time share in "His Resurrection."

"His Resurrection" was not only the First Resurrection, but also the chief, the best, resurrection—to the very highest plane of spirit perfection—the Divine nature. Hence the promise to the Church to share in His Resurrection means that His faithful followers will experience a similarly glorious resurrection to a higher nature, the Divine—with its glory, honor and immortality. This Jesus also avers, saying, "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the First Resurrection. \* \* \* They shall be priests of God and of Christ and shall reign with Him a thousand years."—Revelation 20:5.

Easter and the Passover.

The Pastor says that the word *EASTER* occurs once in our Common Version Bible and is a mistranslation—it should be Passover. Easter was a festival honoring the heathen goddess of Spring. The name was transferred to the Passover celebration of the early Church in honor of the Lord's resurrection. Doubtless the attempt was to divert the heathen toward Christianity, keeping the festival, but altering its significance. Whatever the word meant then, it stands now to the Christian as the synonym for the glorious resurrection of the world's Redeemer from death and the human nature to glory, honor, immortality, the Divine nature.

So, said the Pastor, the resurrection of Jesus is the guarantee of the resurrection of "the Church, which is His Body." It also assures us of the world's resurrection—that an opportunity through Messiah's Kingdom is to come to all mankind, to be recovered from the tomb and from all their imperfections—mental, moral and physical. Only the willingly, intelligently disobedient will ultimately die the Second Death, which St. Peter describes as perishing like natural brute beasts.

Resurrection of the Soul.

Many Bible students have failed to note that the Bible nowhere speaks of the resurrection of the body. Their error has given color to the arguments of agnostics and others who point out the unreasonableness of such a proposition. Thus the Resurrection doctrine is made to appear absurd, whereas the Bible presentation is most logical.

According to Science, our bodies are continually sloughing off materials and through food replacing these; so that a complete change is effected every seven years; and thus a person fifty years old has had practically seven different bodies. The argument is that the molecules of matter constituting the body are not the *same*; that any other atoms would serve the purpose just as well, if his identity were preserved.

Many are familiar with the story of the apple tree whose roots penetrated a coffin and fed upon the corpse so completely that the root, when dug up, resembled the human shape. The apples were shipped in various directions and eaten by many people. Some apples were eaten by logs which were killed, shipped and eaten. Thus the substance of the corpse passed into many bodies in many places. This started the query, How could those atoms of matter be re-collected for the resurrection of that body?

Christ's Soul Not Left in Sheol.

St. Paul's teaching is that the resurrection for the world in general consists of a re-awakening from the sleep of death, in a body similar to the one which died; and that when thus awakened, each member of the race shall have a full opportunity of being raised again to the image of God, in which our race was created, from which we all fell through Adam, and a return to which has been provided for us through the death of Jesus. The time set apart for this work is a thousand years—Messiah's Millennial Reign. St. Paul speaks of a better resurrection coming to the Ancient Worthies, who proved their loyalty to God. (Hebrews 11:35.) Their reward will be

that instead of being awakened in an imperfect condition, to rise gradually with the rest of the world, they will be awakened in a perfect condition. Another class that will not share with the world in the gradual resurrection is the Church—not the nominal Church of mere professors, but the real Church of Christ—those who walk in the footsteps of Jesus to the best of their ability. This class had its beginning at Pentecost.

There, through the merit of Christ's sacrifice, God began the acceptance of the Elect to be the Bride of Christ, joint-heir in His Messianic Kingdom. Their special blessing begins by their being begotten of the Holy Spirit constituting their start as spirit beings. Thereafter their portion is to become dead to all earthly things and alive to all Heavenly hopes, ambitions, etc.

As their change of nature began when they received the Holy Spirit, it will be completed in the First Resurrection, when they will be given perfect spirit bodies. St. Paul says, speaking of this class, "We shall all be changed; for flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God." (1 Corinthians 15:51, 50.) This is the glorious hope set before us in the Gospel. Opportunity to gain a part in this First Resurrection is limited to this Gospel Age. Only faithful followers of Jesus have any promise of a share in it.—Revelation 20:4.

Unbelief Staggers Some.

All familiar with their Bible know well that the doctrine of the Resurrection of the Dead is one of its fundamentals. But their faith staggers at the thought of the Resurrection of the Dead, and this leads them to deny the entire matter. They do not tell us that they do not believe in the Resurrection of the Dead; but they teach that nobody is dead—that when people appear to die they are really more alive than they were before. Unwilling to admit that the really dead could be brought back to life, they claim that death is a transition from a lower form of life to a higher one.

After one taken this position, the whole Bible becomes twisted. Whenever we deny the death penalty we deny the Bible, whether we wish to do so or not. "The Bible does not say that the soul that sinneth shall experience transition, but 'The soul that sinneth, it shall die.' (Ezekiel 18:4, 20.) The Bible does not say that the wages of sin is transition, but 'The wages of sin is death.' (Romans 6:23.) God did not say to Father Adam and Mother Eve, 'Because of your disobedience you shall experience transition, but 'Ye shall surely DIE.' Whoever would be loyal to the Bible must face this question. If he repudiates the Bible position he gets more and more into darkness.

Those who say that death is not death, must logically ask themselves, Where do those who seem to die, but really become more alive? Then come in human speculations; for the Bible declares that the dead are dead. Jesus said, "No man hath ascended into Heaven." (John 3:13.) St. Peter said that David the Prophet had not ascended to Heaven.—Acts 2:24.

The Scriptures declare that the dead are asleep waiting for the morning of the resurrection. The preaching of the Apostles in substance was that there is no hope of future life except by a resurrection of the dead; and that there could be no resurrection had not Christ's death made possible the resurrection hope for mankind.—1 Corinthians 15:12-22.

God Able to Raise the Dead.

Whoever realizes God's Power as manifested in the creation should have no doubt whatever of His Power to resurrect the dead being, or soul. God is so high and has Power so much greater than ours that we cannot comprehend Him, or understand the methods of His operations. They are so much beyond us that we call them miracles, though surely they are in no sense difficult for the Almighty One. Each member of Adam's race has his own personality, and so great is our God that He knows all these. We may be sure that He has promised no more than He can perform—the resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust.—Acts 24:15.

Jesus is God's great Representative and Agent in the bestowment of all the blessings He has for mankind. The Divine Power will operate through Jesus, first for awakening the sleepers, and afterwards for bringing to perfection all the willing and obedient. Only the wilfully disobedient will suffer extinction in the Second Death.

Do You Want a Home?

See Clyde. He has some bargains in small or large tracts. If you want to make money buy some good trades for Portland property. H. S. Clyde, Room 4, Weinhard Bldg., Main St., Oregon City.

FINAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Albert F. Turner, deceased, has filed her final account with the County Court of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, and that the Judge of said court has set Monday,