OREGON DEFEATS CLUBMEN IN HARD-FOUGHT GAME ON KINCAID FIELD TODAY

Final score—Oregon 3, Multnomah, 0.

(From Saturday's Daily Guard.)

There was a fair sized crowd at Kincaid field to witness the annual football contest between the Multnomah Athletic Club, of Portland, and the University of Oregon. The field was dry and the weather ideal. Four hundred Oregon rooters were in the bleachers and cheered the 'Varsity to victory.

The field was dry and some rapid plays were pulled off, yet both teams were slow to get into action and Multnomah time and again called time in order to gain more wind.

Oregon was clearly the stronger team and several times came within a few feet of crossing the goal line only to lose the ball on downs.

Multnomah made more yardage than did Oregon on line plunges but Oregon excelled in the finer points of the game and outgeneraled the clubmen. The final score was 3 to 0 in faveor of Oregon.

The officers were as folows: Referee, Hockenberry, of Portland; umpire., Luck, of Albany; field judge, Callicrate, of Portland; head linesman, Mike Walker, of Eugene.

Multnomah kicks to Oregon's 15-yard line: Oregon runs it in to 20 yard line and punts to centre of field. Multnomah cannot make yardage and punts to Oregon's 35-yard line. Oregon punts to Multnomah's 25-yard line, where Bailey tackles. Oregon penalized 5 yards. Multnomah loses 10 yards by failure of end run. Multnomah punts to centre.

Clark punts to Multnomah's 10-yard line, where the ball stays because the man fell; Main (O.) stops end run on Multnomah's 10-yard line. Multnomah punts to her 35-yard line. Clark (O.) punts to 10-yard line, where Multnomah fumbles. Oregon's ball on 10-yard line. Multnomah holds there and Oregon tries place kick, which is successful.

Score—Oregon, 3; Multnomah, 0. Nine minutes of play.

Multnomah kicks to Oregon 10-yard line. Oregon punts to 40-yard line and recovers the ball. First down to 2-yard line. Second down Multnomah holds them. Third down Oregon fumbles on 2-yard line. Multnomah gets the ball and punts to 30-yard line. Oregon tries offside kick but Multnomah gets ball on 5-yard line. Taylor goes in, McKinley goes out.

Multnomah punts to 30-yard line and Latourette (O.) runs back ten yards; Oregon makes five yards on straight buck. (Ball on 10-yard line.) Oregon loses ball on downs. Multnomah punts to 55-yard line. Root (Mult.) blocks Oregon's punt and falls on ball. Multnomah's ball on 40-yard line.

Multnomah punts to Oregon's 55-yard line. Oregon works forward pass to Multnomah's 40-yard line, but the wrong man, not the end, caught it and Oregon loses the ball. Multnomah fumbles, but recovers the ball.

Multnomah makes 5 yards on successful forward pass. Multnomah goes through Oregon's line for 7 yards. Multnomah punts to Oregon's 10-yard line and Latourette runs 10 yards. Oregon punts and recovers the ball in the centre of the field. Oregon punts to Multnomah's 20-yard line. Ball brought back to Multnomah's 40-yard line. Clarke punts to Multnomah's 20-yard line. Multnomah makes 7 yards on forward pass. Multnomah goes through Oregon's line for 4 yards. Multnomah punts to Oregon's 20-yard line, where Oregon tries to pass to 30-yard line. Oregon kicks to Multnomah's 40-yard line. Multnomah goes through Oregon's line for 2 yards for the third time. Multnomah punts to Oregon's 25-yard line and Clark returns the punt to the centre of the field. Multnomah fumbles but recovers the ball. Oregon penalized 5 yards for offside play. Multnomah makes 25 yards more by end run. Multnomah goes 10 yards by straight buck. Makes yardage. Oregon gets ball on downs on her 20-yard line. Clark punts to 35-yard line, Multnomah's right half.

Stott goes through Oregon's line for 10 yards. Multnomah fumbles and Oregon gets the ball and punts to Multnomah's 30-yard line. Oregon is penalized five yards for offside play. Oregon gets ball on fumble on Multnomah's 35-yard line.

Oregon punts to Multnomah's 10-yard line. Multnomah punts and Latourette (Oregon) catches Multnomah's punt on 40-yard line and makes sensational run to 10-yard line. Oregon tries place kick from the 15-yard line, but fails.

The half ended with the bull in Multnomah's territorty, where it was most of the time during the half.

Second Half

Oregon kicks to Multnomah's 17-yard line. Multnomah penalized 15 yards. Multnomah punts to 25-yard line. Oregon returns punt to Multnomah's 35-yard line. Multnomah makes yardage. Oregon gets ball by Multnomah's fumble. Oregon punts to Multnomah's 30-yard line. Multnomah punts and Oregon runs in to 25-yard line, where it is fumbled. Oregon blocks Multnomah's punt, but Multnomah gets ball. Multnomah punts to centre and Latourette runs in 15 yards. Clark (O.) works ball by forward pass to 10-yard line. Latourette makes long end run but gains only 2 yards, placing ball on Multnomah's 7-yard line.

The remainder of the game was a punting contest and exhibition of end runs and trick plays. Occasionally a straight buck in which either team was able sometimes to go through the other's line.

At the last Oregon worked the ball toward Multnomah's goal, lost it and blocked her opponent's punt. Clark tried another place kick, and although close, failed. Here the game ended.

TREMENDOUS SENSATION IN TRIAL OF MME. STENHEIL

Paris, Nov. 4.—Madame Marguerit Steinhall, whose examination on the charge of the murder of her husband, and mother-in-law, was concluded today, made a wonderful single-handed fight for life, displaying as much skill in confounding the judge as she had in baffling the police. Experienced court reporters consider the woman the most consummate actress who ever appeared at the bar of justice, while dramatic critics believe she might have been a world famous tragedian.

A new sensation was added today when the prisoner's attorney suddenly interrupted the proceedings to present a letter just received by him signed, "Jean Lefvre," in which the writer stated he wished to confess a participation in the murders in which Mme. Steinhall is accused.

The writer, the attorney said, stated that he had been overcome by remorse, and he suddenly and dramatically introduced the writer who had made his way into the crowded court room. He proved to be a man about 21 years of age, and amid the greatest excitement demanded a hearing. He refused to answer questions as to his profession or domicile, but shouted he was an accomplice in the assassination of Adolphe Steinhall and Mme. Jany. He proceeded to state he was disguised as a woman, wore a wig of red hair. "My accomplices," he stated, wore long cloaks. We committed the murder and then escaped to the forest at Mount Morency, where we burned the disguises."

Lefvres' description of himself and accomplices fits the descriptions of the murderer furnished by Mme. Steinhall. After the murders the accomplices went abroad, one since dying, so Lefvres stated.

The man was ordered under arrest, and at the same time the court warned the jury that this dramatic episode might prove another attempt to baffle justice.

COOK PREPARES HIS DATA OF POLAR TRIP

New York, Nov. 4.—Dr. Cook began today to assemble the data of his polar exploration, which he intends to submit to the University of Copenhagen, and hopes to have his report ready in a week. He declined to enter into a discussion of any collateral topics in regard to the pole discovery or his proposed trip to the summit of Mt. McKinley, nor would he discuss the resolution adopted yesterday by the National Geographical Society, referring the question of priority at the pole to a committee for investigation.

T. H. Fenton was in the city from Lost Valley today.

TESTIMONY OF COUILLARD IN STEINHEIL CASE

Paris, Nov. 6—Madame Steinheil was not called to the witness stand today, but Remy Couillard, formerly a servant in the Steinheil household, now in the military service, was examined. Couillard discovered Madame Steinheil bound and gagged in her bed and the bodies of her husband and step mother in an adjoining room. The special stress of his examination was as to the way Madame Steinheil was found.

Couillard was once arrested on suspicion of complicity in the crime, as the pearl which Madame said was stolen at the time of the murders, was found in his pocket, but she later confessed that she put it there. Couillard was then released.

Couillard's testimony was damaging to the defendant.

The Health Dept.

In your bodily system is looked after by millions of little soldiers in your blood — those corpuscles constantly fighting for you.

If this army is well fed and kept healthy and strong, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, it will destroy the uncountable horde of germ-enemies that are attacking you every moment of your life.

Hood's Sarsaparilla will keep you free from or will cure you of scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, catarrh, anemia, that tired feeling and all such ailments.

BANKER INDICTED ON MANY COUNTS BY GRAND JURY

La Cresse, Wis., Nov. 6—Phil Allen, Jr., vice-president of the First National bank of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, was indicted by the federal grand jury today on 26 counts including almost every variety of violation of the bainking laws. The amount embezzled as charged in the indictment, was $90,000, but the government officials say the total defalcations exceed $500,000.

ROOSEVELT IS REPORTED SAFE

Entebbe, Uganda, Nov. 6. Rumors of harm having come to Theodore Roosevelt may be denied with assurance. The last word came from the party on November 3 and on that date nothing unusual had occurred.

WILL STARVE RATHER THAN WORK FOR CITY

Spokane, Nov. 6—The city jail now contains one hundred and thirty men pledged not to work on the city rock pile. Nearly eighty refused a good square meal this morning preliminary to rock pile work and say they have joined over fifty others in a "starvation strike," refusing to subsist on the bread and water diet offered to the belligerents. Some of them have not eaten for forty-eight hours, and only one man has weakened. He enjoyed a square meal and today is swinging a pick for the county.

A bulletin posted at the I. W. W. headquarters says that two hundred men are on their way from Butte, to take the places of those under arrest for street speaking.

Eleven more I. W. W. orators, including one woman, were arrested today. Habeas corpus proceedings may be instituted by the society to get its members out of jail and Vincent St. John, national chief counsel of the I. W. W., has telegraphed from Chicago, that an "immense defense fund" is being raised. He advises them to "call the governor's attention to the state of Colorado paying one thousand damages in like actions."

CHANGE IN ROSEBURG ABSTRACT COMPANY

A business change of no little importance was consummated in the city this afternoon when R. E. Smith and E. W. Kuykendall purchased the stock held by W. H. Fisher and J. H. Booth in the Douglas Caunty Abstract company.

Both Mr. Kuykendall and Mrs. Smith are well known in this city and are wholly familiar with the workings of the abstract business. In fact, they have cared for the interests of the company for several months, Fisher and Booth having acted in the capacity of silent partners.—Roseburg News.

PULLMAN DEFEATS IDAHO UNIVERSITY

Moscow, Ida., Nov. 6.—The W. S. C. (Pullman)-Idaho University game developed a hard fight. It was played in three inches of mud, with the rain falling. The U. of I. showed up strong at the first, but weakened as the game progressed. W. S. C. made three touchdowns in the first half, scoring 18. There were no scores in the second half, the final being W. S. C. 18, U. of I. 0.

JUNCTION NEWS

School will commence at the Pioneer school house next Monday. Miss Merle Sims, of Eugene, has been engaged to teach. It will be a very small school, there not being over four pupils to attend.

Miss Jane Lingo died at the state insane asylum Sunday and her body was brought here for interment Monday. She was about 38 years of age and has been in the asylum for a number of years.

John G. Brown, of Myrtle Creek, has purchased through the agency of Corbin & Young, 160 acres from Dr. Hicks. He will take possession in about thirty days. This is a part of the H. L. Rann farm, now occupied by Charles Mallette. As the land recently purchased by Mr. Mallette has no improvements, this sale necessitates the building of a new home.—Times.

W. G. Nesmith arrived down from the Treasure mine in the Blue River district last night. He says there was a foot of snow on the mountain last Sunday, but it went off the next day. He thinks it snowed there last night, as the weather was quite cold.

TREASURER OF BIG FOUR IS A DEFAULTER

Cincinnati, Nov. 6—Admitting his own responsibility for a large shortage in his accounts as local treasurer of the Big Four Railroad, in this city, C. L. Warriner stated to the Associated Press he was not the only one involved. The shortage is estimated at $100,000.

A warrant charging Warriner with the embezzlement of $54,000 was issued today. He is under $20,000 bonds, and says he is glad his shortage has been found out.

Charges Blackmail

Chicago, Nov. 6—The Tribune today says: "A Chicago man, Edgar S. Cooke, was accused yesterday by C. S. Warriner, of Cincinnati, of blackmailing him out of $100,000. Warriner claims Cooke knew of his shortage and lived upon the profits of his information. Cooke, through his attorney, has made an indignant denial of complicity or knowledge. He said his acquaintance with Warriner ceased several years ago."

Creates Sensation

Cincinnati, Nov. 6—The announcement in Chicago that "Eddie" Cooke, former clerk of the Big Four financial department is the person named by Warriner as the man to whom he paid money for years to hush up his former defalcations, has created a sensation here.

MRS. J. OGDEN ARMOUR.

Before her marriage to J. Ogden Armour the wife of the famous Chicago millionaire was Miss Lolita Sheldon. The couple have one child, a daughter, Lolita, whose illness and treatment by Dr. Lorenz of Vienna attracted the world's attention several years ago.

COPENHAGEN TURNS DOWN PROPOSITION

Copenhagen, Nov. 6.—The consistory of the University of Copenhagen declined today to accept the proposal of the National Geographical Society that a committee representing the American body be present when the north pole records of Dr. Cook are first examined.

DIED

M. V. Hutchins, died Saturday, October 30, 1909, aged 73 years and 26 days. He lived some three or four miles south of Elmira. The remains were interred in Inman cemetery last Sunday.—Junction Times.

At his home at 21st street and Agate avenue, Nov. 6, 1909, Kenneth, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Kilborn. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

November 4, 1909, at 4 a. m. Vernon, the nine months' old son of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Rickman, at their home,, 169 Madison street, from stomach troubles. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 10 a. m. at the residence, with interment in the I. O. O. F. cemettery, Rev. J. S. McCallum will conduct the services.

November 3, 1909, at the Eugene hospital, from a chronic heart and liver trouble, William Irving, of Creswell. He was brought to the hospital a week or ten days ago by his brother Odd Fellows to see that he had proper care in what appeared to be a fatal illness. The remains were removed to Creswell for interment on the Cottage Grove local last night.

BORN

November 3, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayes, of Riverview, near Junction City, twin girls.

November 4, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Huntley, of Monroe, a son.

Miss Pink Maurer will leave soon for Waco, Tex., where she will take a special course in the Christian University. She will spend the Thanksgiving holidays with an uncle about 100 miles from Waco, and begin her studies about the first of the year.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

SECRET FAULTS — PRESUMPTUOUS SINS.

Who Can Understand His Errors?

"Cleanse Thou Me From Secret Faults; Keep Back Thy Servant Also From Presumptuous Sins; Then Shall I Be Upright, and I Shall Be Innocent From the Great Transgression" (Psalm xix, 12, 13).

Brooklyn, Nov. 7.—Pastor Russell preached today at the Brooklyn Tabernacle from the text above. He said:—

Our text prophetically represents the attitude of mind of God's true people. Those who are aliens and strangers from God would not thus pray. Even if they were repentant their first prayer should be in the nature of a confession of sins and an acknowledgment of their acceptance of God's mercy in the forgiveness of their sins and of his accepting them to be his children through the merit of the Redeemer. But even those who have become children of God, by renouncing sin and exercising faith in Divine forgiveness in the merit of Christ, have still to acknowledge that by nature they were "children of wrath even as others." Although they are saved by grace, only their minds, their hearts, their wills, have yet been saved or fully reconciled to God and harmonized to the Divine will. Their flesh is still imperfect, fallen.

Hence, in the language of the Psalmist, it is appropriate that the Lord's people take knowledge of their own blemishes, imperfections, and that they seek the Lord's assistance in fighting the good fight against those blemishes of their flesh. Thank God, this battle of the New Creature, the new mind, the new will, against the fallen flesh and its appetites will not last forever; to the faithful, death will be the close of the conflict. The glorified Redeemer is watching over the interests of his people. He guarantees us in advance that all of our trials, our difficulties, shall work together for our spiritual welfare. He guarantees us that when he shall have sufficiently tested our new minds, our new wills, by the opposition of the cravings of the flesh, he will forthwith declare our trial ended—declare us victors and heirs of glory, honor and immortality with himself, according to the exceeding great and precious promises of his Word.

The Object of Our Testing.

The question arises, Why should not the Lord grant to us and to all mankind an easier trial than is ours? Why should there be a fallen disposition to fight against? Why should it not be as easy, or more easy, to do right than to do wrong? Why should we not have flesh which should have a good craving merely, and not an evil craving? And if we must have an evil craving, why are we not at least relieved of the outward temptations which excite these evil cravings?—temptations from the world about us, inciting to evil rather than to good; and, according to the Scriptures and our experiences, temptations also from Satan himself, and from the fallen angels, who continually endeavor to intrude upon us, to incite us to anger, malice, hatred, strife and the various works of the flesh and the devil?

These questions are not unreasonable, and God acknowledges this when he shows us that just such favorable conditions as these questions suggest will be provided for the world of mankind during the Millennium. Satan and the evil angels under his captaincy will be restrained according to the Bible and not be permitted to molest mankind in evil promptings and suggestions. We read that Satan shall be bound for a thousand years that he may deceive the people no more until the thousand years be finished (Revelations xx, 2). Relief is also promised from the injurious conduct of others, in that we are assured that during the Millennium nothing shall hurt or destroy throughout God's holy Kingdom. In that blessed time every evil deed will be restrained that it may not accomplish injury to another, while even the effort to commit sin will be promptly punished with "stripes;" not an immoderate, not an unjust torturing for centuries for finite sins, but, as the Scriptures declare, a just recompense of reward will be given both to the just and to the unjust.

The Scriptures assure us that promptness in the punishment for sin, and its reasonableness, its righteousness, will be promptly recognized and quickly bear fruitage throughout the world in peace and order—righteousness. Thus we read, "When Thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness" (Isaiah xxvi, 9). The preaching of this reasonable, righteous judgment of the future surely bears much better fruitage than the preaching of the "dark ages," now fortunately disappearing—that the wage of a trifling sin might be either a century of roasting or an eternity of torment. The exaggeration of the error is so great that the human mind instinctively resists and rejects it.

The next query we shall answer is, Are God's ways unequal? And if not, Why should he provide at the present time for the trial and testing of the Church under conditions so much more severe than those which shall prevail by and by, during the Millennium? Why must *we* battle against the Adversary and his minions as well as against our fallen flesh? Why must we contend with sinful oppositions in our neighborhoods and our homes? Why should not evil in every sense of the word be restrained for us as well as for the world during the Millennium and our way be made smooth also?

The Scriptures answer that the Church class, which God is now selecting or electing from the world, is a very special class, for which he has very glorious designs of joint-heirship with the Redeemer in his kingly and priestly offices for the blessing of the world during the Millennium. The greatness of the dignity to which the faithful will be exalted makes it reasonable that the terms and conditions should be exceedingly difficult in this way. Hence we read that the gate is difficult and the way a narrow one, so that few may find it. These few are the "elect," whose character-superiority will be fully evidenced to God, to angels and to men to be such as fully justifies the Lord in granting to them the high reward promised. Were their honors no greater than those the world shall experience, how could God's ways be just and equal in granting them the heavenly nature and Divine glory, while awarding the world of mankind restitution blessing and a worldwide Eden home corresponding to what was lost by Adam and redeemed for the willing and obedient by the sacrifice of the man Christ Jesus?

Who Understands His Errors?

If now we have clearly before our minds that it is the Church class who are addressed in our text, let us examine the various steps it suggests. During the Millennium the errors and secret faults and presumptuous sins of the world will all be made manifest and all be openly rebuked and punished. But not so now. Those who are now called to be of the elect Church are expected to be so zealous for God, so desirous to know and to do his will, so opposed to sin, that they will voluntarily search for their own errors, their own secret faults, and strive against presumptuous sins.

When we remember that God, for Christ's sake, has forgiven the sins of the Church, the question may arise, What then are these faults or errors? If all of our sins are forgiven freely for Christ's sake, what sins then remain to be forgiven? The answer is that through faith in Christ's blood we were fully forgiven "the sins that are past, through the forbearance of God" (Romans iii, 25). We shall never more be held responsible for sins great or small which were ours before we came to the Lord and accepted his grace, his forgiveness, and became his followers through our consecration of our little all to him. What remains of sin with us is the imperfection of the flesh and its inherited weaknesses, and these blemishes may be with us to our dying day in considerable measure. It is against these that we must fight—fight the good fight and endure hardness as valiant soldiers of righteousness.

But some one may inquire, Is not the merit of Christ sufficient, not only for the sins that are past, but for all of our unwilling blemishes of the past and of the future? In other words, Does not our Lord's satisfaction of Justice include our imperfections present and future, which are the result of Adam's sin and our inheritance of the fallen condition, as well as atone for our sins of the past prior to our acceptance of the Divine mercy? We answer, Yes, this is quite true; nevertheless the Lord requires of us that, after coming into the family of God, we shall take note of our imperfections and apply to him for specific forgiveness of all transgressions. Doubtless this is intended to assist us in keeping humble—to assist us in keeping in remembrance "the horrible pit" of sin from which we were lifted by the gracious merit of the Redeemer by which we were justified. All of these experiences will doubtless be helpful to us by drawing us the more frequently to the "throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace (merit) to help in time of need" (Hebrews iv, 16).

The Blood of Christ Cleanseth.

The expression, "The blood of Jesus Christ *cleanseth* us from all sin," refers not merely to the sins that are past and the cleansing which was ours at the moment we first accepted the Lord's favor, but rather, especially, it refers to the cleansing which is continually necessary to the maintenance of our relationship with the Lord. The forgiveness, the cleansing, is freely, promptly given, but conditionally. It must be applied for. This is the Lord's method of instructing us in the way of righteousness and of assisting us to overcome the oppositions and temptations of the world and to become at heart "overcomers." He knows our weaknesses better than we do; and he wishes us to learn of them, not with a view to discouraging us, but that we may fight a good fight against them, conquer them and, in so doing, develop the characteristics which he approves and has promised to reward with joint-heirship with the Redeemer in his Kingdom.

Hence, instead of openly rebuking his people, the Lord leaves as ours the work of searching for secret faults and putting them away. In proportion as we love him, we will be desirous of doing those things which please him, thus living in his smile, under his approval. It is quite sufficient that the light of the Lord's countenance, his smile, should be withdrawn from those who do not walk the narrow way with zeal—who do not seek for their own faults and endeavor to correct them and to thus make character. As those now being called grow in love for the Lord, every hindrance to his favor will be quickly noted. It is this class that in our text is represented as seeking Divine assistance in the searching out of their secret faults.

Some of these faults may be known to ourselves and to the Lord, but unknown to fellowmen. The heart that is truly converted to the Lord and to harmony with all the principles of righteousness which he represents must more and more desire full perfection—full victory over the weaknesses of the flesh, and must strive for this condition. Other secret faults may be secret from us but well-known to the Lord and possibly quite plainly manifest to our brethren and neighbors. How earnestly all who are truly the Lord's people should seek to see themselves as others see them, and to correct those faults which hitherto have been secret to themselves.

Assuredly the Lord's assistance is necessary in this work; but, in praying to him, in the language of our text, we should remember that his method of answering our petitions is to show us the facts of our case, and then to encourage us by his promises to fight a good fight against the weaknesses thus brought to our attention. The Bible is the Lord's lamp. The Spirit of its wonderful teachings, like a two-edged sword, is sharp and penetrating. It can discern or discriminate between the very thoughts and intents of the heart which deceive so many into thinking a wrong course justifiable. The Christian who makes continual and good use of this "sword" will soon find that with its assistance he is able to analyze *his own motives* lying behind his words and his acts; will sometimes find himself secreting them, and sometimes masquerading them as graces and virtues.

The difficulty with the majority of Christian people seems to be that they have never undertaken a close scrutiny of the *motives* lying behind their words or their deeds—yes, the motive or intention lying hidden in their own minds. The reason for this laxity, the reason for their failure to follow up with the searchlight and to "bring every thought into captivity to the will of God in Christ" is that they have not yet attained to a sufficiency of love for righteousness and a sufficiency of a hatred for iniquity. The reason for this condition of things may be that they are "babes in Christ" who have in the past fed merely upon the milk of the Word and not upon the strong meat and are, therefore, weak in the faith and weak every way along the lines of Christian character development. What they need is more love for the Lord and a greater appreciation of his Word, which will lead to more earnest study of the same.

"The entrance of thy words giveth light" (Psalm cxix, 130). As the Word of the Lord dwells richly and abounds, it educates us respecting God's will and its standards and, if we are obedient to his will and his gracious purposes, we will endure his tests and ultimately stand approved as our Lord's joint-heirs in his Kingdom.

Keep From Presumptuous Sins.

One of the great character tests imposed upon the Church is *humility*. It is not sufficient that we love right and hate wrong and search for even our secret faults. Even after attaining perfection we might be presumptuous and, if so, be unfit for the proposed exaltation. Satan, when a holy angel called Lucifer, the Morning Star, was perfect; but the *sin of presumption* crept into his heart and blighted everything. So Satan strove to tempt our Lord, who was perfect, to commit a presumptuous sin, through which he would have made shipwreck of his career. He wished him to presume upon God's goodness and abundant care, not by starting a rival empire, as Satan himself had attempted to do, but to presume, nevertheless, upon Divine goodness to the extent of jeopardizing his life by leaping from the pinnacle of the Temple and trusting that God would suspend the laws of nature and work a miracle for his protection, when no such miracle was necessary, because no such hazard had been demanded.

Applying this matter of presumptuous sin to the Church of our day, we find some who appear to be the Lord's people presuming upon his goodness and mercy and love by jumping from financial and other pinnacles and trusting for miraculous protection from disaster. This, to our understanding, is presumptuous sin. Sometimes we see presumptuous conduct amongst elders and others in the Body of Christ, much after the manner of Moses' transgression, when presumptuously he smote the rock, while God had merely bidden him to speak to the rock. For pastors and elders of the Church to assume and to exercise an unscriptural lordship over the Church would appear to us to be a presumptuous sin—a presuming to take place and authority not bestowed by the Lord. On the contrary, sometimes a congregation of the Lord's people may be presumptuous in neglecting the Scriptural direction to take heed to those who have the rule over them and watch for their souls, as those who must give an account. In how many ways might we be presumptuous and ignore the Lord, his supervision over the Church, and his message to us in his Word!

Our text declares, "Then shall I be innocent of the great transgression"—innocent of anything which would prove me unworthy of eternal life and worthy of everlasting death—"the Second Death."