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l and body, to God's breathing was something more than setting the eing. He did functions of the body into operation. It was imparting. When the Saviour was qualifying his disciples for important service, "He breathed on them, and said unto st. The Apos hem, Receive ye the Holy Ghost." In making man in His own image, the Lord God breathed into him the breath of LIFE. It was the breath of God, who "is a SPIRIT," and who is "the LIFE." So man became a living soul. The prophet, in speaking of the time and works of creation, says, "Thus saith the Lord, which stretcheth forth the heavens, and layeth the foundation of the earth, and formeth the spirit of man within him." This is the same operation spoken of in Genesis ii. 7. What Moses speaks of as breathing into man "the breath of life," Zechariah declares to be the "forming of the spirit of man within him." It was a separate and distinct act from forming the body. "There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding." (Job.) "The spirit of man which is in him." (Paul.) The separate and distinct existence of spirit and matter in man, and of their different destinies at death, is affirmed with equal distinctness. The part that is material, at death, goes back to its unorganized state; but that which is spiritual cannot thus go, and continues to exist. The preacher, in Eccles. xii. 7, clearly understood and taught this fact. "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." The exposition given of this passage by Ellis and Read, in their book, is really ludicrous. They say: "Thus we see the ruah, in Eccles. xii. 7, went to the four winds." Strange theology to be taught in a Christian country! Has the God of the Bible been reduced to atmospheric air, or "four winds?" Shocking infatuation! And such is the extremity into which these men are driven, who labor to argue away the simple and plain meaning of the word of God. "Who knoweth the spirit of man that goeth upward?" asks the Preacher. If man's spirit is of the body, and dies with it, it must, like the spirit of the beast, go downward to the earth.