the righteousness that and required or the finite righteousness that of possesses.

Of course, you see the righteousness that of possesses demands that if break the law, I must be punished and the righteousness and that God requires is the complete fulfillment of the law. There are both united in party I venture to suggest in this passage. That is an unusual method of exposition I know, but it is mine. Now how can I satisfy of The reason why I think the two are combined here is that if you look at the twenty-sixth verse, To declare I say at this time his righteousness that he might be just that God should satisfy his inherent integrity and the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus, that od should find a righteousness for the believer in Christ that would be consonant with his integral integrity." See the idea? Now that raises the question, "How?"

want you to notice first of all as we study this epistle on the question of atonement that the Bible attitude is entirely different from the ordinary man's attitude. The ordinary man thinks that forgiveness is a natural thing for God to pardon the mecessary imperfection in thought due to the limitations of human speedh. The ordinary man thinks that God forgives. His idea of God and benevolent Being. Oh, forget it. I know that if I is a beneficient were to put a strict rule of law on your life, I could find flaws there but really on the whole you are a decent kind of fellow and we'll just wrakk wipe out the arrears. So the ordinary man has what I call the "cold storage" theory of salvation. When you leave this world you are put into cold storage until God has time with all the pressure of duties that revolve upon Him to look up your past. Then one days He says, "there is that fellow. There are 2,000 good things on this side and 2x32 2,347 bad things on that side. Well, 347 balances against short hours. We'll give him a discount." So he was scraped into Of course, fif God hasn't had time to look up your account yet, you heaved.