

a constant presentation of the truth that "Jehovah is deliverance," just as Peter was of the foundation-truth of Christ's divinity. The warrior-hero, all his natural gifts quickened by divine inspiration, delivered the people by bringing them into the land of promise. His namesake, the high-priest (Ezra 3. 8; Zech. 3. 1), regained the inheritance forfeited by sin. But Israel could never monopolize God's deliverance nor the unmolested possession of Canaan exhaust its meaning, and so the promise contained in the name remained unfulfilled. At last He came, who was himself "Jehovah the deliverer," born to "deliver his" believing "people" from worse than earthly foes and lead them to a higher land of promise than the world could contain. Study Matt. 1. 21. For Joshua's previous life see Ezek. 17. 9, *sqq.*; 24. 13; 32. 17, *sqq.*; Num. 11. 26, *sqq.*; 13. 14; Deut. 34. 9.

VER. 1. *Now.* Literally, *and*, connecting this passage closely with Deut. 34. *Servant of Jehovah.* A title of rare honor, rising to its highest in the evangelical prophet, Isa. 52. 13, etc.; Acts 3. 26; 4. 30. Christ bestowed a higher title yet. John 15. 15; comp. Heb. 3. 5, 6. VER. 2. *Dead.* Thus were checked any useless inquiries after the lawgiver's fate, like those made after Elijah's. 2 Kings 2. 16. Moses must die before the people could enter in. *All.* See Num. 26. 51. VER. 3. Comp. Exod. 23. 31; Deut. 11. 24. Subsequent history shows how far the Israelites were from claiming all his promise, which was only realized for a short time in the reigns of David and Solomon. VER. 4. *Wilderness.* Of Arabia, on the south; Lebanon, faintly visible far in the north. *River.* Comp. Ps. 72. 8. That is, the Euphrates. The source of the name (Hebrew, *Prath*, Gen. 2. 14; *Upratuh*, in the cuneiform old Persian) is uncertain. *Hittites.* See note on Num. 13. 29. This great race had settlements in Palestine, and their name is here used for all the inhabitants, as perhaps in Ezek. 16. 3, 45. Their proper territory lay to the north. 1 Kings 10. 29; 2 Kings 7. 6. *Border.* This is a territory of about 400 miles by 140, of which Palestine was only one tenth. VER. 5. Joshua revered his dead master intensely, and the sense of inferiority was strong on him, making his task seem terribly hard. His encouragement now is that the one condition of Moses's greatness shall continue for him. *I will not fail.* Quoted in Heb. 13. 5. VER. 6. This reiterated encouragement strikes the keynote of Joshua's character, the typical "Valiant-for-the-truth." We dwell so much on the gentler side of the second Joshua that we rather neglect this feature in him. *Swore.* Comp. esp. Heb. 6. 13, *Sq.*, and Ps. 110. 4, with the original promise in Gen. 22. 16-18. The divine oath is a condescension to human weakness, revealing to men how the promise is bound up with the very being and attributes of God. VER. 7. It would need special courage and firmness to enforce the law when the personal influence of its promulgator was withdrawn. *Success.* Comp. Deut. 29. 8. "Prosper:" the margin represents the original, this the derived sense of the word. VER. 8. *This book.* Might be simply the written code as incorporated in Exodus and Leviticus. More probably it is the law as commented on and applied by Moses, in the words which form the basis of Deuteronomy. This last and Joshua have many traces of a common origin. *Mouth.* The law is to be the fount of words, thoughts, and deeds. Comp. Ps. 1. 19; 119, *passim*; Deut. 17. 19, etc.; and note the contrast drawn in Deut. 28. 29. VER. 9. The grounds of this commission remind us of that which closes Matthew's gospel.

### Berean Methods.

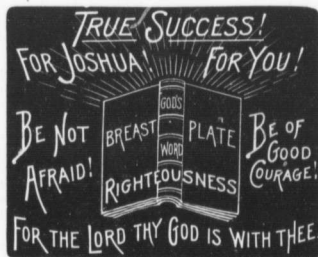
#### Hints for the Teachers' Meeting and the Class.

Draw a rough map of Palestine, showing the general boundaries of the land, principal places at that period, as Jericho, Hebron, Shechem, and the location of Israeliti-camp east of Jordan... Draw from the class an account of the Israelites, who they were, their origin, history, how they came to their place at the time of the lesson, etc.... God's promise to the Israelites of an inheritance, when and to whom it was given, how long it waited for fulfillment.... Enlarge the map already drawn by adding to it the dominion promised in comparison with that possessed.... Joshua, his early history, experiences in the wilderness, preparation for leadership, etc.... Bring out of the lesson what God promised Joshua and his people: 1.) Inheritance, 2.) Possession, 3.) Victory, 4.) Presence, 5.) Success.... Also, what God required of Joshua and the Israelites: 1.) Faith, 2.) Obedience, 3.) Energy, 4.) Courage, 5.) Study of God's word.... Notice the elements of success, as shown in Thoughts for Young People.... The inscription on Charles Wesley's monument: "God buries his workmen, but carries on his work.".... The condition of owning a homestead in the West is simply to occupy the land for a certain time. Take possession, live upon it, and you may own your farm.... The young soldier who would become an officer must master the book of tactics and adopt its principles. So, "This book of the law," etc.

All unseen the Master walketh,  
How precious is the book divine.  
Fear not, God is thy shield.  
All for thee.  
Precious promise—  
I need thee every hour.  
He leadeth me.  
A brother's care  
Father, lead me.  
Will Jesus find us watching?  
Earnestly fighting for Jesus.  
Soldiers who to Christ belong.  
Give me some work to do.  
Soldiers of Christ, arise.  
Awake, my soul.

#### Blackboard.

BY J. B. PHIPPS, ESQ.



SUGGESTION FOR REVIEW. What is the first sentence on the board? *True success.* What does it require? Here speak of the requisites for success in a warrior, a