## be for burning, for fuel of fire:" Everything employed in war shall be destroyed, so com pletely shall the reign of the Prince of Peace be established (Isa. 2; 4; 11:6,7; I's. 46:9; Ezek. 39: 9; Mic: 5: 5, 10; Zech. 9: 9, 10). The meaning of the verse as we have it in oud Bibles is "Every human victory involves conquest, din and bloodshech, but the victory of Christ shall be like that over Midian, by God's power altone and fir I: 7, 8 ; Mal. 4: 1.)

II. A Royal Bikth. G Unto us a child is born-The prince ufor was to leas the armies of Judah to victory, was so feebte a type of the Babe of Bethlehem that he has been forgotten, and we rightly think only of Jesus as we read these verses and ch. 7: 14. (Luke 2: 11 , John 3: 16. ) The gtvernment -the authority to rule (Matt. 28:18; 11:27; Ps. 2: 6; 89: 19; 110: 1, 3; Dan. 7: 14; Luke 1: 32; John 17: 2; Rom. 14:9; Eph. I: 20, 21; Heb. 2: 8; 1, Pet. 3: 22; Rer. 11: 15). The badige of office was worn upon the shoul. der. Wonderful-The mame is expressive of the character. Jesus was the greatest wonder of the universe. (1 Tim. 3: 16; Judg. 13: 15 margin.) Counsellor-the embodiment of wisdom. The Teacher and Guide of men (Isa. 11: 2; Kom. 11: 33, 34: 1 Cor. I: 24 ; Col. 2: 3). The Mighty God-Jesus was and is God (John 1: 1; Rom. 9: 5: I John 5: 20; John 20: 28; 1 Tim. 3:16; Titus 2:13; Heb. I: 8), This term could not be appled
to an earthly king without blasphemy:- The everlasting Father - one whose paternal love and care can never cease (John 10: 28). The Prince of Peace-He reconciles God and man and teaches men to live as brethren (Luke 2: 14; Rom. 5: 1; Eph. 2: 14). See passages referred to under verse 5 .
III. An Everlasting Reign: 7. His peaceful empire shall go on increasing until it fills the world (Dan. 2:.44; Luke 1: 32, 33). The throne of David-on which Christ sits as his son. The throne of Christ is called the thronet of David because special promises were given to David that the Messiah should be among his descendants. (2 Sam. 7: 13; 16: 19: I's. S9: 35-37; Isa. 55:3, 4; Jer. 23:5,6; Matt. I: I; Luke I: 69 ; 2: 4; John 7: 42; Acts 2: 30; Rum. I: 3; 2 Tim. 2: 8; Rev. 22: 16). Christ is even called David in Jer. 30: 9: Ezek, 34: 23; Hos. 3: 5. With justice and judgment-It is not a khogdom resting on forcevand power, but upon righteousness. (Isa. 42: 21: F's. $45: 6,7$. ) The gopel of Jesus Christ will eventually put down all injustice and wrong-doing. His kingdom fents upon His atonement, and that satisfied the justice of God and providect a righteous. neso by which the simner is made acceptable th (rod. 1 \%at is justification? The zelal of the Lord of Hosts-God's earnestness in carrying out his purposes. When we give 1-How does the prophet describe cannot fail, wince God is pledged to its-success. 1-How does the prophet describe the condition of the people? (3)

2-Who is the Light of which the prophet speaks? (i)

3-To what ancient battle does be compare Iis, victory ?

> 4-What will be done with weapons of war in Hiscign?

5-What names are given to Christ? (5)

6-Upon what will His kingdom be established?

## Name

Dear Teacher,-Please excuse my absence from Sabbath School to-day, I cannot

## come because

## "Daily Port

chism and have verses in addition to the Golden Text, and
I send with this my Weekly Offering of
$I$ whe st church
cents

