

only everlasting, but "eternal," for it never began to exist. It was with the Father; it has been manifested to men; and they who believe in Christ now possess it.

The following are the passages where *αἰώνιος* is used, omitting the four texts already mentioned, and the forty-four in which it is applied to *life*. Two are specially noteworthy. In Matthew xxv. 46 the word is used in the same sentence of the punishment of the lost, and the life of the saved; and in 2 Corinthians iv. 18 it is used in contrast with "temporal,"—a sufficient answer to those who tell us that "temporal" is its essential meaning.

- Matt. xviii. 8. To be cast into *everlasting* fire.
 „ xxv. 41. Depart ye cursed into *everlasting* fire.
 „ xxv. 46. Go away into *everlasting* punishment.
 Mark iii. 29. In danger of *eternal* damnation.
 Luke xvi. 9. Receive you into *everlasting* habitations.
 Rom. xvi. 26. The commandment of the *everlasting* God.
 2 Cor. iv. 17. Exceeding and *eternal* weight of glory.
 „ iv. 18. The things which are not seen are *eternal*.
 „ v. 1. House not made with hands *eternal* in the heavens.
 2 Thess. i. 9. Punished with *everlasting* destruction.
 „ ii. 16. Hath given us *everlasting* consolation.
 1 Tim. vi. 16. To Whom be honour and power *everlasting*.