

emphasis is on the disgrace that is the result of sin rather than on the sorrow caused by death. This gives further evidence that the veil represents blindness rather than sorrow. Although the removal of death is an important part of God's promise, it is only a part. Removal of the many aspects of the misery caused by sin, including the sorrow resulting from death, is of far greater importance, and all of these are removed through Christ's sacrifice at Calvary.

Verse 9 is a fitting conclusion to the passage. It contains the words "we trusted in him"† twice and in each case these words are followed by mention of the salvation that God provides. This puts the capstone on the promise of deliverance from sin through Calvary by pointing out that man's part is only to trust and that only God can save. Thus salvation by faith is strongly stressed in the verse that concludes this passage.

As already noted, the last three of the chapter verses repeat the theme of its first part by vividly describing God's complete destruction of all the forces of evil.

## **Isaiah 26**

This chapter divides naturally into two parts. Verses 1-11 deal particularly with the land of Judah, telling how God will protect the nation as long as it truly deserves to be called a righteous nation. Verse 1 says that salvation must be its walls and bulwarks. Verses 3 and 4 are wonderful verses, applicable to any true servant of God: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee. Trust ye in the LORD for ever: for in the LORD JEHOVAH is everlasting strength." Verses 5-11 continue the thought of God's supreme power and of His blessing upon those who trust in Him, together with a strong condemnation of those who are obdurantly wicked. Verse 11 mentions the blindness of those who do not see God's zeal for His people and the certainty that those who oppose the Lord will be destroyed.

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KJV "we have waited for him."