MALACHI.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOOK AS A WHOLE.

(Division.)

 $\mathbf{D}^2 | \mathbf{A}^1 | 1. 1-5$. NATIONAL ELECTION.

 $A^2 \mid 1.6-4.6.$ NATIONAL REJECTION.

For the CANONICAL order and place of the Prophets, see Ap. 1, and pp. 1206 and 1207. For the CHRONOLOGICAL order of the Prophets, see Ap. 77. For the Inter-relation of the Prophetic Books, see Ap. 78. For the Formulæ of Prophetic utterance, see Ap. 82. For References to the Pentateuch by the Prophets, see Ap. 92. For the Inter-relation of the Minor (or Shorter) Prophets, see pp. 1206 and 1207.

Malachi is one of the six undated Minor (or Shorter) Prophets. His book shows that the Temple-worship, with its sacrifices, &c., had been fully restored; but the ceremonial formalism and hypocrisy, which culminated in the days of our Lord's ministry, are seen actively at work.

No sooner were the restraining influences of Ezra and Nehemiah removed, than the corruption began; and went on apace, as evidenced by Mal. 1.7, 8; 3.8, &c.

From the "Restoration" and the First Passover to the birth of Messiah was exactly 400 years, the last great period of Probation (40×10 ; see Ap. 10). It was the great testing-time given to the Nation *in the Land*.

If we take the date of Malachi as being 400 years before the anointing of Messiah and the commencement of His Ministry (A.D. 26), then we have, reckoning back from A.D. 26, the year 374 B.C. This gives *thirty years* from the Restoration to the condition of the Nation described in this prophecy, and twenty-nine clear years from Ezra's last date (1st Nisan, 403 B.C.): a period amply sufficient for the terrible declension of which Malachi speaks. Milner, in his valuable Church History, remarks that great reformations seldom seem to last in their purity more than thirty years.

If this be so, then Malachi may be dated as about 374 B.C., thirty years after the commencement of the Temple-worship, which marked the beginning of the 400 years till the birth of THE Messenger (John the Baptist), and of THE MESSIAH. (See Ap. 77. 9.)

	MALACHI.			
A ¹ A ¹ (p. 1297) 374 B ¹ A ² B ²	 1 THE ° burden of the word of °the LORD °to Israel ° by °Malachi. 2 ° "I have loved gou, ° saith ¹ the LORD. Yet ye say, 'Wherein hast Thou loved us?' Was not °Esau °Jacob's brother? •saith ¹ the LORD: yet I loved °Jacob, 3 And I hated °Esau, and laid his mountains and his heritage waste for the °dragons of the wilderness. 4 Whereas Edom saith, 'We are °impoverished, but we will return and build the desolate places;' thus °saith ° the LORD of hosts, They shall build, but J will throw down; and they shall call them, The ° border of °wickedness, and, The people against whom ¹ the LORD hath indignation for ever. 	 1. 1-5 (A¹, p. 1296). NATIONAL ELECTION. (Repeated Alternation.) A¹ A¹ 1, 2 Words of Jehovah to Israel : of His love. B¹ -2 Israel's answer. A² -2, 3. Words of Jehovah to Israel : of His love. B² 4 Edom's answer. A³ -4, 5. Words of Jehovah to Israel : of His love. 1 burden. See note on Isa. 13. 1; and cp. Zech. 9. 1; 12. 1, &c. the LORD. Heb. Jehovah. Ap. 4. II. to. Not "concerning". by = by the hand of. Malachi. Heb. = My messenger, relating to the five messengers in this book : see Ap. 10. (1) Malachi himself (1. 1); (2) the true Priest (2. 7); (3) John the Baptist (3. 1-); (4) the Messiah Himself (31-3); (5) Elijah (4. 5). This last prophecy by Moses, the first prophet to Israel, in Deut. 18. 15-19. Cp. Acts 3. 18-26; 7. 37. 2 I have loved gou. Ref. to Pent. (Deut. 7. 8; 10. 16; 33. 3). saith = hath said. Quoted in Rom. 9, 13. 		
Lº C F ^I H	 5 And your eyes shall see, and pt shall say, ¹ 'The LORD will be magnified from the ⁴ border of Israel.' 6 ° A son honoureth his father, and a servant his ° master: ° if then 3 be a Father, where is Mine honour? and if 3 be a Master, where is My fear? ⁴ saith ⁴ the LORD of hosts unto you, O priests, that despise ° My name. And ye say, 'Wherein have we despised Thy name?' 7 °Ye ° offer polluted bread upon Wine altar; and ye say, 'Wherein have we polluted Thee?' In that ye say, 'The table of ¹ the LORD ° is contemptible.' 8 And ° if ye ⁷ offer the blind for sacrifice, ⁷ is it not ° evil? ⁷ offer it now unto thy governor; will he be pleased with thee, or accept thy person? saith ⁴ the LORD of hosts. 9 And now, °I pray you, beseech °GOD that He will be gracious unto us: ° this hath been 	Ap. 6, for their posterities. Quoted in Rom. 9. 13. saith the LORD = [is] Jehovah's oracle. 3 dragons = jackals. Cp. Isa. 13. 22; 34. 13. Jer. 9. 11; 10. 22; 49. 33; 51. 37. 4 impoverished: or, beaten down. saith - hath said. the LORD of hosts. This expression occurs twenty- four times in this prophecy, and gives its character to the whole, as in Zechariah. border: or, territory. wickedness = lawlessness. Heb. $r\bar{a}sh\bar{a}^*$. Ap. 44. x. 1. 6–4. 6 (A ² , p. 1296). NATIONAL REJECTION. (<i>Extended Alternation.</i>) A ² C 1. 6–2. 16. Israel's <i>words</i> reproved. D 2. 17. Israel's <i>words</i> reproved. E 3. 1-6. Jehovah's Messenger. Purging all. C 3. 13–4. 4. Israel's <i>words</i> reproved. E 4. 5, 6. Jehovah's Messenger. Restoring all. 1. 6–2. 16 (C, above). ISRAEL'S <i>DEEDS</i> REPROVED. (<i>Division.</i>)		
J G H	 [°] by your means: will He [°] regard your persons? ⁴ saith ⁴ the LORD of hosts. 10 Who <i>is there</i> even among [°] you that would shut the doors <i>for nought</i>? neither do ye kindle <i>fire</i> on Mine altar for nought. I have no pleasure in you, ⁴ saith ⁴ the LORD of hosts, neither will I accept an [°] offering at your hand. 11 [°] For from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same My name <i>shall be</i> great among the [°] Gentiles; and in every place incense <i>shall be</i> ⁷ offered unto My name, and a pure ¹⁰ offering: for My name <i>shall be</i> great among the [°] heathen, ⁴ saith ⁴ the LORD of hosts. 12 But ge have profaned [°] it, in that ye say, are marked off by minor accents. My (1) The argument is based on natural reverence; Hos. 11. 1); (3) the conclusion being that the priest to Pent. (Deut. 15. 21). Ap. 92. offer = bring mye offer the blind, &c. Ref. to Pent. (Lev. 22. 22. sick [saying], it is not evil. evil. Heb. <i>ra</i>⁷ Ap. 6. GOD. Heb. El. Ap. 4. IV. your means = at your hands. regard = accept. a gift-offering. Heb. minchah. Ap. 43. II. iii. 	high.Heb. $n\bar{a}gash$.Ap. 43. I. ii.is=it [is].8 ifDeut. 15. 21).Ap. 92.and sick, is it not=andt.Ap. 44. viii.9 I pray you, &c.Fig. Irony.this hath been=this hath come to pass.by		

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1. 12.

374 J	 'The °table of °the LORD* ⁷ is polluted; and the fruit thereof, even his meat, is contemptible.' 13 Ye said also, °' Behold, what a weariness is it?' ° and ye have °snuffed at °it, 4 saith 4 the LORD of hosts; °and ye brought that which was torn, and the lame, and the sick; thus ye brought an ¹⁰ offering: °should I accept this of your hand? 4 saith ¹ the LORD. 14 But cursed be the deceiver, which ° hath in his flock a male, and voweth, and sacrificeth unto ¹² the LORD* a corrupt thing: for I am a great King, 4 saith 4 the LORD of hosts, and My name is dreadful among the ¹¹ heathen. 	 table: i.e. the altar. the LORD*=Jehovah (Ap. 4. II). Heb. Adonai. Ap. 4. VIII (2). But this is one of the 134 places which the Sopherīm say they altered Jehovah to "Adonai". 13 Behold. Fig. Asterismos. Ap. 6. and. Note the Fig. Polysyndeton (Ap. 6). snuffed = puffed. "Snuffed" is an archaism for "sniffed" = complained by snivelling: i.e. pooh-poohed. it = My altar. See note on v. 12. should I accept, &c. Ref. to Pent. (Lev. 22 20). Ap. 92. 14 hath. Heb. yēsh. See note on Lam. 1. 12. 2. 1-16 (F², p. 1297). PRIESTS AND PEOPLE. MORAL. (Division.) F² K¹ 1-9. The Priests reproved.
$F^2 K^1 L N$	2 And now, O ye °priests, °this command-	K ² 10-16. The People reproved.
(p. 1298)	So ment is for you. 2 °If ye will not hear, and if ye will not lay it to heart, to give glory unto °My name, °saith °the LORD of hosts,	 2. 1-9 (K¹, above). THE PRIESTS REPROVED (Introversion and Alternation.) K¹ I₁ N 1, 2 Commandment given. O -2-4. Punishment threatened.
0	I will even °send a curse upon you, and I will °curse your blessings: yea, I have cursed	$\begin{array}{c c} M & 5-7. \text{ Covenant with Levi.} \\ L & N & 8. \text{ Commandment disobeyed.} \\ \end{array}$
	them already, because ye do not lay <i>it</i> to heart. 3 °Behold, I will °corrupt your seed, and	 O 9. Punishment administered. 1 priests. See the Structures, above.
	spread ° dung upon your faces, even the ° dung of your solemn ° feasts; and one shall take you	1 this commandment. As to reformation. 2 If ye will not hear. Ref. to Pent. (Lev. 26, 14.
	away with °it. 4 And ye shall know that I have sent this	My name. See note on Ps. 20. 1.
	commandment unto you, that My covenant	the LORD of hosts. See note on 1. 4. saith $=$ hath said.
М	might ° be with Levi, 2 saith 2 the LORD of hosts. 5 ° My covenant was with him of life and	send a curse = send the curse, Ref. to Pent. (Deut. 28, 20). Ap. 92. curse your blessings. Ref. to Pent. (Deut. 28, 2).
	peace; and °I gave them to him for the fear wherewith \mathfrak{h} feared Me, and ° was afraid before	3 Behold, Fig. Asterismos, Ap. 6.
	My name. 6 The law of truth was °in his mouth, °and iniquity was not found in his lips: he walked with Me in peace and equity, and did turn many away °from iniquity.	Heb. gā ar. Occurs fourteen times. Always rendered "rebuke" except here, and Jer. 29. 27 ("reproved"). dung=refuse; always sacrificial. Occ. seven times. feasts. Put by Fig. <i>Metonymy</i> (of Adjunct), Ap. 6, for the sacrifices offered at the feasts.
	7 For °the priest's lips should keep °knowledge, and ° they should seek the law at his mouth : for be is the messenger of 2 the LORD of hosts.	it: i.e. the refuse.4 be=continue.5 My covenant was with him.Ref. to Pent. (Num.25. 10-13.Deut. 33. 8, 9, 10).Ap. 92.
L N	8 But p_{ℓ} are departed out of the way; ye have caused many to stumble at the law; ye have ° corrupted the covenant of Levi, ² saith ² the LORD of hosts.	I gave them, &c.: I gave this "life" and "peace" to him [Levi] as an awe-inspiring, reverend character- istic; because he stood in awe of Me. There seems to be a distinct ref. to Phineas (see the refs. above). But there seems to bo a distinct ref. to Levi also (Ex. 32.
0	9 "Therefore have \Im also made poin contemptible and base before all the People,	26-29), in the first place, at any rate. Heb. $m\bar{o}r\bar{a}' = that$ which makes awe felt.
	° according as ye have not kept My ways, but have ° been partial ° in the law."	was afraid before = abased himself. 6 in his mouth: i.e. for teaching.
K ² P ¹	10 ° Have we not all one Father? hath not one ° GOD created us? why do we deal ° treacher-	and iniquity. Heb. 'āval. Ap. 44. iv. from iniquity. Heb. 'āvah. Ap. 44. vi. 7 the priest's lips, &c. This was the first duty of
	ously °every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers? 11 °Judah hath dealt ¹⁰ treacherously, and an	the priests, and was more important than their cere- monial duties. Ref. to Pent. (Lev. 10. 11. Deut. 17. 11; 33. 10). Ap. 92. knowledge: i.e. esp. of the law.
	abomination is committed in Israel and in Jerusalem; for Judah hath profaned the °holi-	8 corrupted = made void.
	ness of ° the LORD ° which He loved, and hath married the daughter of a ° strange ¹⁰ GOD.	
		LE REPROVED. (Repeated Alternation.)
		ehovah's warning.
	$P^2 \mid 13-15-$. Judah's treachery. $Q^2 \mid -15$. Jehovah's warning. $P^3 \mid 16-$. Judah's treachery. $Q^3 \mid -16$. Jehovah's warning.	
	10 Have we not all created us? = [Ye say	y] Have we not, &c., as in v. 14. Fig. Paræmia. Ap. 6.
	3. 7, 8, 20; 5. 11, &c. holiness = Holy Place, or	n. Heb. 'ish. Ap. 14. II. 11 Judah, &c. See Jer.
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	2. 12. MAL	ACHI. 3. 5.
Q1 (p. 1298) 374	12 ¹¹ The LORD will cut off the $^{\circ}$ man that doeth this, $^{\circ}$ the master and the $^{\circ}$ scholar, out of the $^{\circ}$ tabernacles of Jacob, and him that $^{\circ}$ offereth an $^{\circ}$ offering unto $^{\circ}$ the LORD of hosts.	12 man. Heb. 'ish. Ap. 14. II. the master and the scholar = wakener and answerer. Referring to the Temple watchers (Ps. 134. 1). tabernacles = tents.
\mathbb{P}^2	13 And this have ye done again, covering the altar of ¹¹ the LORD with ° tears, with ° weeping, and with ° crying out, insomuch that He regardeth not the ¹² offering any more, or receiveth <i>it</i> with good will at your hand. 14 Yet ye say, °"Wherefore?" Because ¹¹ the LORD hath been witness between thee and the wife of thy youth, against whom thou hast dealt ¹⁰ treacherously: yet <i>is</i> she thy ° companion, and the wife of thy covenant. 15 And did not He ° make one? • Yet had He the residue of the °spirit. °And wherefore ° one? That he might seek a godly seed.	 offereth = bringeth near. Heb. nāgash, as in 1. 7, 8, 11; 3. Ap. 43. I. ii. offering = a meal-offering. Heb. minchāh. Ap. 43. II. iii. 13 tears weeping crying out: i.e. of the wronged wives and children. 14 Wherefore? Supply the Ellipsis: "Wherefore [doth He not accept it]?" companion = consort, or mate. 15 Modern critics pronounce this as being "a difficult and certainly corrupt passage"; but it is only elliptical. make one? = make [of twain] one flesh? Ref. to Pent. (Gen. 2. 24). Ap. 92. Yet had He, &c. And therefore could have made more than one wife for Adam.
\mathbf{Q}^{2}	Therefore °take heed to °your °spirit, and let none deal ¹⁰ treacherously against the wife of his youth.	spirit. Heb. ruach. Ap. 9. And wherefore one? = And what [did] that one [Abraham] who [was] seeking a seed of (or from) God? Heb. zera' (as in Gen. 21.12; see note there). The logical
\mathbf{P}^3	16 ° For ¹¹ the LORD, the °God of Israel, °saith °that He hateth °putting away: "for one covereth violence °with his garment," saith ² the LORD of hosts:	Ellipsis must be further supplied : "WasAbraham faith- less to Sarah and did he ill-treat her when he took an additional wife? How much more ought ye to be faith- ful to your wives?"
Q'	therefore take heed to your 15 spirit, that ye deal not 10 treacherously."	one. Refers to Abraham. See Isa. 51. 2. Ezek. 33. 24. Supply the verb "do", as in Ecc. 2. 12, and as in Judg. 18. 8, from v. 18. take heed = be watchful over.
D (p. 1297)	17 Ye have wearied ¹¹ the LORD with your words. Yet ye °say, "Wherein have we wearied <i>Him</i> ?" When ye say, "Every one that doeth °evil <i>is</i> good in the sight of ² the LORD, and \mathfrak{H} delighteth in them;" or, "Where <i>is</i> the ¹⁶ God of judgment?"	your=your own. 16 For, &c. = For [as] hating putting away, hath Jehovah, Israel's God, spoken; and [as hating him that] hath carried violence concealed in his clothing, hath Jehovah Sabaioth spoken, therefore, &c. God. Heb. Elohim. Ap. 4. I. saith=bath said. that He hateth, &c. = I hate. putting away=divorce. Ref. to Pent. (Deut. 24. 1). with his commont. Co. Ber. 73, 5, 100, 18, 69, Prov.
E R (p. 1299)	3 ""Behold, I will send "My messenger, and he shall "prepare the way before Me: and "the Lord, Whom ye seek, shall "suddenly come to His temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in: "behold, He shall come, "saith "the LORD of hosts. 2 But "who may "abide the day of His coming? and who shall stand when He appeareth?	with his garment. Cp. Pss. 73. 6; 109. 18, 29. Prov. 28. 13. Isa. 30. 1. Every one, &c. Some codices read "All who do wrong are", &c. evil=violence. Heb. $r\bar{a}'a'$. Ap. 44. viii. 3. 1-6 (E, p. 1297). JEHOVAH'S MESSENGER. PURGING ALL. (Alternation.) $E \mid R \mid 1, 2^{-}$. His coming. $S \mid -2^{-4}$. The Reason. "For". $R \mid 5$. His coming.
s	for $\mathfrak{H}e$ is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers' `sope: 3 And He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver: and °He shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may °offer unto °the LORD an °offering in righteousness. 4 °Then shall the °offering of Judah and Jerusalem be °pleasant unto °the LORD, as in the °days of old, and as in °former years.	S 6. The Reason. "For".
R	and °I will be a swift witness against ° the sorcerers, °and against the °adulterers, °and against °false swearers, °and against those that °oppress the hireling in <i>his</i> wages, the widow, °and °the fatherless, °and that turn 2 who may abide? Cp. Joel 2 11. Fig. Erotest 30: i e. water mixed with the ashes of certain plants Jer. 2.22. 3 He shall purify. Judgment begins	prepare. By removing obstacles from the way. Cp. Isa. 40. 3; 62. 10. the Lord. Heb. $h\bar{a}$. $Ad\bar{o}n$. Ap. 4. VIII (1). This refers to Messiah. Ref. to Pent. (Ex. 23. 20; 33. 14, 16). Ap. 92. suddenly = unexpectedly. behold Fig. Asterismos (Ap. 6), for emphasis. said = hath said. the LORD of hosts. See note on 1. 4. is. Ap. 6. abide = endure. sope = lye; as in Job 9. scontaining alkali. Cp. Mark 9. 3. Occurs only here, and at the house of God. See 1 Pet. 4. 17. offer = bring near.
	Heb. nāgash, as in 1. 7, 8, 11. Ap. 43. I. ii. the offering. Heb. minchah. Ap. 43. II. iii. Not the sam sent His messenger (Messiah), and He is accepted. Same word as in v. 3. pleasant = acceptable. d. Note the Fig. Polysyndeton. Ap. 6. 5 I will be, & Deut. 18, 10). Ap. 92. adulterers. Ref. to Pent them that swear to a falsehood. Ref. to Pent. (Lev. 6)	LORD. Heb. Jehovah. Ap. 4. II. offering = a gift-

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	3. 5. MAL.	ACHI.	3. 17.
374	aside the stranger from his right, $^{\circ}$ and $^{\circ}$ fear not Me, ¹ saith ¹ the LORD of hosts.	and. See note above. fear = rev 6 For, &c. Render, according to the Stru a For § [am] Jehovah;	
.S (p. 1299)	6 °For \Im am ³ the LORD, °I change not; therefore $\mathfrak{y}_{\mathfrak{k}}$ sons of Jacob are not consumed.	b I have not changed ; a And ge [are] Jacob's sons ;	
C T V (p. 1300)	7 Even from the days of your fathers ye are gone away from Mine °ordinances, and have not kept <i>them</i> .	<i>b</i> Ye have not failed. I change not. Ref. to Pent. (Num. 23. 19). <i>A</i> in Himself, nor in His purpose, to change H on the condition stated.	
w	Return unto Me, and I will return unto you," saith ¹ the LORD of hosts.	3. 7-12 (C, p. 1297). ISRAEL'S DEEDS RE (Introversion and Alternation.)	PROVED.
U	But ye said, 'Wherein shall we return?	$\begin{bmatrix} C & T & V & 7 Sin. Backsliding. \\ W & -7 Command. "Return unto$	ME." Con-
ΤV	8 Will a °man °rob °God? Yet $\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{e}$ °have robbed $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{e}$. But ye say, 'Wherein °have we robbed Thee?' In °tithes and °offerings. 9 $\mathfrak{Y}\mathfrak{e}$ ° <i>are</i> cursed with a curse: for $\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{e}$ have ⁸ robbed $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{e}$, <i>even</i> °this whole nation.	ditional Promise. $U \mid -7$. Israel's reply. "Where $T \mid V \mid \$, \$$. Sin. Defrauding. $W \mid 10-12$. Command. "Prove Mrtional Promise.7 ordinances = statutes. Heb. hok. Ref	ein?" " Condi-
W	10 Bring ye ° all the ⁸ tithes into the store- house, that there may be °meat in Mine house, and prove Me now herewith, ¹ saith ¹ the LORD of hosts, if I will not °open you the windows of heaven, and °pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it. 11 And I will rebuke °the devourer ° for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, ¹ saith ¹ the LORD of hosts. 12 And all nations shall call you blessed: for ye shall be °a delightsome land, ¹ saith ¹ the LORD of hosts.	 particular ritual observances. Not the sam in v. 14. 8 man. Heb. 'addim. J. rob = defraud. A rare word. Occurs only he and Prov. 22. 23. God. Heb. Elohim. Have robbed = are defrauding. tithes. Ref. to Pent. (Lev. 27. 30-33. Nun Deut. 12. 17, &c. 14. 22-29). Ap. 92. offerings = heave offerings. Lit., in the tit heave offering. Heb. t^erāmāh. Ap. 43. II. vii same word as in vv. 3, 4; 1. 10, 11, 13; 2. 12, 12. 9 are cursed with a curse. The prir read, "ye have cursed Me with a curse". The say (Ap. 33) that they altered the letter ye is the same word with a curse. The say (Ap. 33) that they altered the letter ye is the same word with a curse. 	he word as Ap. 14. I. ere, $vv. s, 9$; Ap. 4. I. h. 18. 21-32. the and the ii. Not the mitive text he Sopherim 0 (Mem = M) instead of e sentence, hece.
DX	13 Your words have been ° stout against Me, ¹ saith ³ the LORD. Yet ye say, 'What have we spoken so much against Thee?' 14 Ye have said, 'It is vain to serve ⁸ God: and what profit is it that we have kept His °ordinance, and that we have °walked °mourn- fully before ¹ the LORD of hosts? 15 °And now °me call the proud happy; yea, °they that work °wickedness °are set up; °yea, they that °tempt ⁸ God are even de- livered.'"	10 all=the whole; implying that a part withheld. meat=prey: i.e. animals for sacrifice. I Fig. Metonymy (of Adjunct), Ap. 6, for foo by Fig. Synecdoche (of Species), Ap. 6, for animals. open you the windows, &c. Ref. to 1 7 11: 8 2) Ap. 92	t had been Not put by d; but put sacrificial Pent. (Gen. ocust. Cp. iference).
Y	wickedness=lawlessness. Heb rāshā'. Ap. 44. built up. Put by Fig. Metonymy (of Subject), Ap. 6, 5	 3. 13-4. 4 (D, p. 1297). ISRAEL'S REPROVED. (Alternation.) D X 3. 13-15. The Proud. Incrimination. Y 3. 16-18. The Reverers of Jehovah brance and Blessing. X 4. 1. The Proud. Destruction. Y 4. 2-4. The Reverers of Jehovah. E Remembrance. 13 stout=hard, or bold. me word as in v. 7. Referring to general relig y from the presence of Jehovah of hosts. by that work wickedness=the workers of I x. are set up=prosper, or are successful for being prospered. Cp. Job 22. 23. Jer. 12. 10 mpt=have tempted. Same as "prove" in v. 1 proof. 16 Then: i. e. when Malachi had sig us what is possible and practicable in the set of I same 1. 13); Jeremiah, his breathing (Law to thoughts (Luke 24. 16, 38). and a book freed "a record was written in a book of rem. 10. 10, the same word). Ap. 92. thought in walk with God (like Enoch, in the darkest 	WORDS . Remem- elessing and ious duties, 15 And awlessness. 1. Lit. are 5. yea = 0; but here spoken thus se like days ake. As in eton. Ap. 6. (Ex. 14. 15); n. 3. 55, 56); of remem- embrance". . Precious i days), and
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	3. 17. MAL	ACHI. 4. 6.
374	[°] My jewels; and I will spare them, [°] as a [°] man spareth his own son that serveth him. 18 Then shall ye return, and discern between [°] the righteous and [°] the wicked, between him that serveth ⁸ God and him that serveth Him not.	My jewels=A peculiar treasure. Heb. $s^{e}gull\bar{a}h =$ acquired property; hence the word "peculiar"=one's own, and "peculate", to appropriate as one's own; the root being the Latin <i>pecus</i> , cattle, of which pro- perty originally consisted, and this from Sanskrit <i>pacu</i> , that which is fastened up, the root being PAK. The Heb. $s^{e}gull\bar{a}h$ occurs only eight times (Ex. 19. 5. Deut. 7. 6; 14. 2; 26. 18. 1 Chron. 29. 3. Ps.
X 1300)	4 For, °behold, the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and °all that do °wickedly, shall be stubble: and the day that cometh shall burn them up, °saith °the LORD of hosts, that it shall °leave them neither root nor branch.	 135. 4. Ecc. 2. s. Mal. 3. 17). Ref. to Pent. (Ex. 19. s. Deut. 7. 6; 14. 2; 26. 18). Ap. 92. as=according as. man. Heb. 'ish. Ap. 14. II. 18 the righteous=a righteous one. the wicked=a lawless one. Heb. rāshā'. Ap. 44. x.
Ŷ	2 But unto you that ° fear My name shall the °Sun ° of righteousness arise with healing in His ° wings; and ° ye shall go forth, and ° grow up ° as calves of the stall. 3 And ye shall tread down °the wicked; for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet ° in the day that ° 3 shall do <i>this</i> , ¹ saith ¹ the LORD of hosts. 4 Remember ye °the law of °Moses My servant, ° which I commanded unto him in Horeb for all Israel, <i>with</i> the ° statutes and judgments.	 4. 1 behold. Fig. Asterismos. Ap. 6. all that do. Heb. = every one who doeth. But some eighty codices, with four early printed editions, Targum, Aram., Sept., Syr., and Vulg., read "all who work". wickedly=lawlessness. Heb. rūshā^c. Ap. 44. x. saith = hath said. the LORD of hosts. See note on 1. 4. leave. A Homonym. See notes on Gen. 39. 6. Ex. 23. 6. 2 fear = revere. See the Structure "Y" and "Y", p. 1300. Sun. Here the word "Sun" is fem., as in Gen. 15. 17. Jer. 15. 9. Nah. 3. 17, &c. and is connected with "right-
E 1297)	Elsewhere, always "Elijah the Tishbite", to indicat had Israel received Messiah, John the Baptist w 17.9-13. Mark 9. 11-13): and, at His last supper, t	 eousness" (which is also fem.), which Messiah, the righteous One, alone can bring. of. In this case "of" would be the Genitive of Apposition. See Ap. 17. 4. wings=beams, or rays. ye. The 1611 edition of the A.V. omits this "ye". grow up=leap for joy, or frisk. as=like. 3 the wicked=lawless ones. Heb. rāshā'. Ap. 44. x. in the day. See Ap. 18. 4 the law of Moses. Ref. to Pent. (Ex. 20. 3, &c.). um. 12. 7; see note there). Ap. 92. which I com. 92. statutes and judgments. Ref. to Pent. (Deut. rophet. Called thus, only here, and in 2 Chron. 21. 12. e his own person; but here "Elijah the prophet" because ould have been reckoned as Elijah (see notes on Matt. he wine, representing His blood, would have been (as it ovenant", as foretold in Jer. 81. 31-34. Heb. 8 s-13; 10.

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