| HARMONY  | OF DANIEL'S  | S PROPHECIES OF  | ГНЕ  |  | FOUR GREA  | AT ORIENTAL KINGDOMS.  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| HISTORY.   | CHAP. II.<br>31 Thou, O king,<br>sawest, and behold  | CHAP. II.<br>37 Thou, O king, art a king<br>of kings: for the God of   | CHAP, VII.  2 Daniel spake and said, 1 saw in my vision by night,  | Спар. VII.   | CHAP, VII.   | CHAP. VIII.  | Снар. 🕅 ІІ.  | Спар. ХІ.  |
| I. Babylonian Empire. This is depicted at its acme under Nebuchadnezzar, who attained the universal sovereignty of Western Asia and Egypt. Griffins or winged lions are a common emblem on the Assyr-  | a great image. This great image, whose brightness was excellent, stood be-   | heaven bath given thee a<br>kingdom, power, and<br>strength, and glory.<br>38 And wheresoever the  | and, behold, the four winds<br>of the heaven strove upon the<br>great sea.  3 And four great beasts  | 17 These great   |  |  |  |  |
| Grands or winged from are a common emblem on the Assyr-  | terrible.  | fowls of the heaven hath he<br>given into thine hand, and<br>hath made thee ruler over   | 4 The first was like a lion.   | beasts, which are four, are four kings, which shall arise out of the earth.  |  |  |  |  |
| ian sculptures. The empire subsequently degenerated, and,  | head was of fine gold,   | them all. Thou art this head of gold.  | I beheld till the wings there-<br>of were plucked, and it was<br>lifted up from the earth, and<br>made stand upon the feet as  |  |  |  |  |  |
| at the same time, became more civilized.  II. Persian Empire.  The original element was Media, where bears abound. Persia  | his breast and his   | 39 And after thee shall  | a man, and a man's heart was given to it.  5 And behold another beast,   |  |  | 3 Then I lifted up mine eyes, and saw, and,  | 20 The ram which<br>thou sawest having   | 2 And now will I show thee the truth. Behold,<br>there shall stand up yet three kings in Persia;   |
| was the higher horn and more elevated side. The three ribs<br>are probably Lydia, Assyria, and Babylonia, which were son-<br>cessively absorbed by Cyrus. He was victorious in every di-   | arms of silver,  | arise another kingdom in-<br>ferior to thee,   | a second, like to a bear, and it raised up itself on one side, and it had three ribs in the mouth of it between the seeth  |  |  | which had two horns: and the two horns were high; but one was higher than the other, and the higher came up last.  4 I saw the ram pushing westward, and northward, and southward; so that no beasts might stand before him, neither was there any   | kings of Madia and   | and the fourth shall be far richer than mey all;   |
| rection except eastward. The kings following him were: 1. Cambyses; 2. Smerdis; 3. Darius Hystaspis; 4. Xerxes, who first exerted all his resources against Greece.  III. Macedonian Empire.   |  |  | of it: and they said thus unto<br>it, Arise, devour much flesh.  | ,  |  | northward, and southward; so that no beasts<br>might stand before him, neither was there any<br>that could deliver out of his hand; but he did<br>according to his will, and became great.   |  | and by his strength through his riches he shall  |
| Copper denotes the mercenary Greeks. The leopard repre-<br>sents their slyness and pertinacity. The four wings are indic-<br>ative of double velocity. Alexander marched with unexam-  | 1  | and another third kingdom<br>of brass, which shall bear<br>rule over all the earth.  | nad upon the back of it four   |  |  | whole earth, and touched not the ground; and   | Grecia; and the  | stir up all against the realm of Grecia.  3 And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great dominion, and do according to his will.   |
| pled rapidity. He was the sole ruler of his dynasty. His do-   |  |  | wings of a fowl; the beast<br>had also four heads; and do-<br>minion was given to it.  |  | i l  | the goat had a notable horn between his eyes. 6 And he came to the ram that had two horns, which I had seen standing before the river, and ran unto him in the fury of his power.  | between his eves is  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 And I saw him come close unto the ram, and he was moved with choler against him, and smote the ram, and brake his two horns: and there was no power in the ram to stand  |  |  |
| minions were divided, shortly after his premature death, be-<br>tween, 1. Ptolemy, in Egypt and the Mediterranean coast; 2.  |  |  |  |  | l i  | before him, but he cast him down to the<br>ground, and stamped upon him: and there<br>was none that could deliver the ram out of<br>his hand.  | 22 Now that be-  | 4 And when he shall stand up, his kingdom<br>shall be broken, and shall be divided toward the  |
| Seleucus, in Asia; 3. Lysimachus, in Thrace; 4. Cassander, in Greece.  IV. Surian Monarchy   |  |  |  |  |  |  | it, four kingdoms shall stand up out iof the nation, but   | nor according to his dominion which he ruled: for his kingdom shall be plucked up, even for oth-   |
| This was of a mongrel character, the native Oriental ele-<br>ment corresponding to the clay, and the foreign Greek to the<br>iron. These were combined in all sorts of affinities. The ten-<br>toes may symbolize the numerous satrapies which fell to the   | and part of clay.  | asmuch as iron breaketh in   | fourth beast, dreadful and   | 19 Then I would<br>know the truth of<br>the fourth beast,  | aball by the famel   | ble ones toward the roar winds of heaven.  | not in ma powers   |  |
| share of Seleucus. This dynasty is depicted as fierce, from contrast with the lenient governments preceding, and especially from its intolerance towards the Jewish religion.  |  | breaketh all these, shall it<br>break in pieces and bruise.  | terrible, and strong exceed-<br>ingly; and it had great iron<br>teeth: it devoured and brake<br>in pieces, and stamped the<br>residue with the feet of it<br>and it was diverse from al  | the fourth beast,<br>which was diverse<br>from all the others,<br>exceeding dreadful,<br>whose teeth were of<br>iron, and his pails  | earth, which shall<br>be diverse from all<br>kingdoms, and shall<br>devour the whole   |  |  |  |
| •  |  | est the feet and toes, part of<br>potters' clay, and part of<br>iron, the kingdom shall be<br>divided; but there shall be<br>in it of the strength of the  | the beasts that were befor it;   | the residue with his   | devour the whole earth, and shall tread it down, and break it in pieces.   |  |  |  |
|  |  | iron, forasmuch as thou saw-<br>est the iron mixed with miry<br>clay.  49 And as the toes of the   |  | fect.  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | feet were part of iron and<br>part of clay, so the kingdom<br>shall be partly strong and<br>partly broken.<br>43 And whereas thou saw-   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | est from mixed with miry<br>clay, they shall mingle<br>themselves with the seed  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Seleucus Nicator was originally Ptolemy's general at  |  | of men: but they shall not<br>cleave one to another, even<br>as iron is not mixed with<br>clay.  | and it had ten horns.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Babylon, but soon managed to secure not only the entire East, but also the province of Syria (including Palestine). 2. Autional Soler was engrossed with subduing the Cauls. 8. 4 no.  |  |  | and to had too horses  | horns that were in   | 24 And the ten<br>horns out of this<br>kingdom are ten<br>kings that shall   |  |  | 5 And the king of the south shall be strong, and one of his princes; and he shall be strong above him, and have dominion; his dominion shall be a great dominion.  6 And in the end of years they shall join them-   |
| tiochus Theos made peace with Ptolemy Philadelphus by mar-<br>rying Berenice, his daughter; but soon repudiated her in favor<br>of Laodice, his former wife, who revenged herself by poisoning<br>him and killing her rival with her infant.   |  |  |  |  | arise :  |  |  | selves together; for the king's daughter of the<br>south shall come to the king of the north to make<br>an agreement: but she shall not retain the power<br>of the arm: neither shall be stand, nor his arm:   |
| Berenice's brother.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | but she shall be given up, and they that brought   |
| Ptolemy Euergetes, avenged her death by invading Syria, carrying away immense spoil.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ened her in these times.  7 But out of a branch of her roots shall one stand up in his estate, which shall come with an army, and shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north, and shall deal against them, and shall prevail.  8 And shall slee convergentives into Event their  |
| 4. Seleucus Callinicus attempted<br>to retaliate by attacking the Egyptian provinces [translate, ver,  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 And shall also carry captives into Egypt their gods, with their princes, and with their precious vessels of silver and of gold; and he shall continue more years than the king of the north.  9 So the king of the south shall come into kis   |
| <ol> <li>"And he (the king of the north) shall come into the king-<br/>dom of the king of the south"], but was forced to retire with<br/>defeat.</li> <li>Seleucus Ceraunus, his son, renewed the atternet.</li> </ol>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | kingdom, and shall return into his own land.<br>10 But his sons shall be stirred up, and shall as-<br>semble a multitude of great forces: and one shall<br>certainly come, and overflow, and pass through;<br>then shall be return, and be stirred up, even to   |
| but was slain; and his brother, 6. Antiochus the Great, pushed the campaign to the border of Egypt.  This roused Ptolemy Philopator, who assembled an army, with which he totally rout-  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | then shall be return, and be stirred up, even to<br>his fortress.  11 And the king of the south shall be moved<br>with choler, and shall come forth and fight with<br>him, even with the king of the north; and be<br>shall set forth a great multitude; but the multi-  |
| ed Antiochus at Gaza; but he then concluded a truce with   |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1  | tude shall be given into his hand.   |
| Fourteen years afterwards, Antiochus returned with the   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 And when he hath taken away the mutu-<br>tude, his heart shall be lifted up; and he shall<br>cast down many ten thousands: but he shall not<br>be attengthened by it.<br>13 For the king of the north shall return, and<br>shall set forth a multitude greater than the for-<br>mer, and shall cartefully come after certain years<br>with a great army and with smeds reshes.  |
| spoils of his Eastern campaigns to renew his designs against   | [  | 1  | 1  |  | •  | <b>'</b>   | •  | with a great army and with much riches.  |
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| the Egyptian provinces, and, with the assistance of a party of<br>the Jews, he defeated the Egyptian general at the sources of<br>the Jordan, besieged and captured the remainder of the Egyp  | CHAP, II,  |  | THE CHAP. VII.   | CHAP. VII.   | FOUR GRE   | CHAP. VIII. CII  14 And in those times against the king of the same  | AP. XI.  there shall many outh: also the robi  | bers of thy  |
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VIII.  14 And in those time against the king of the people shall exalt them but they shall fail.  15 So the king of the number of the mound, and take the mose the south shall not with ple, neither shall there be to this sown will, and nor he shall stand in the gle shall be consumed.  17 He shall also set his of his whole kingdom, thus shall he do: and he of women, corrupting he his side, neither be for his last the shall the consumed.  18 After this shall he to the shall the shall the proposed offer cown repreach to shall remove the shall that the shall come in pear transgressors are by flatteries. Come to the full, a 2 And with the arms king of fierce countance, and under-the prince of the coven in pear shall gainst the shall come in pear shall gain the shall gain the shall gain the shall come in pear shall gain the shal | are. XI.  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Polomy Philometor was entitled to the Palestinian provinces by virtue of his mother's dower right.  11. Anylocuus Entrulayse, brother of Seleucus, artfully an quietly secured the succession, expelling Heliodorus, and ignoring the claims of his nephews Demetrius and Polomy (Daniel styles him "vile," in contrast with his surname "illustrious," and notes the Hellenizing corruptions of his reigning Judæa, as detailed below.) The guardians of the latter prince resenting this, a struggle ensued, in which Antiochus twice defeated the Egyptians in a pitched battle on their own borders. He then pretended to make a truce with them, but only used it as a cover for entering Egypt with a small force and seizing quietly upon the capital and other points. On his return from his second campaign into Egypt, he endeavored to carry out the scheme of introducing Greek customs among the Jews. 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I of A: 45 Forasmuch as issued thou sawest that forth i out of the mountain the stone was cut out of the mountain as issued thou sawest that forth i out of the stone was cut out of the mountain as issued thou sawest that forth i out of the stone was cut out of the mountain as the stone was cut out of the mountain the pract God hath and the stone was cut out of the sawe and the stone was cut out of the sawe and the saw cut out of the sawe and the saw cut out of the sawe and the sawe  | onsidered the and of the other came up the came up the before when the serve yes like the off the the the was and a mouth that was more stout than because of the voice of the great words which the hord, in this was more stout than the came of the word which the hord, and the serve eyes like the beast was smore stout than the came of the word which the horn spake, the word was the came to the word which the horn spake, the word was the came to the word was and the word was set, books were saw in the islone, and, one was and wa | and another shall rise after them; and he shall be diverse from the tirst, and he shall sudue three kings.  21 I bebeld, and the same how the tirst was the same how made war with the saints, and prevailed against them; and the same how are the same than a shall speak against the Most High, and shall wear out the saints of the Most High, and think to change times and the dividing of time.  22 Until the Ancient of days came, and judgment was agiven to the saints of the Most High; and the time came the saint of the saint o | 9 And out of one of the control of t | CHAP. VIII.  14 And in those time against the king of the repople shall exait them but they shall fail.  15 So the king of the n mound, and take the mos the south shall not with proposed the shall shall be or with the history and the shall shall be consumed.  16 But he that cometh to his sown will, and non he shall stand in the gle shall be consumed.  17 He shall also set his of his whole kingdom, thus shall he shall also set his of his whole kingdom, thus shall take many; but a cause the reproach offere own reproach he shall cause the reproach offere own reproach the shall cound.  23 And in the latter time of their whom they shall stand up.  24 And in the latter time of their whom they shall stand up.  25 And in the latter time of their whom they shall stand up.  26 Then shall stand up.  27 And with the arms king of ferre count to the full, a shall stand up.  28 And which the arms flown from before him, a tennes, shall stand up.  29 At the shall and the shall come in pear to the shall stand up.  29 And with the arms flown from before him, a tennes, shall stand up.  29 And with the arms flown from before him, and the shall stand the shall does not have been shall be mightly be the shall stand the shall connect the shall stand the shall connect the shall connect the shall stand the shall connect the shall stand the shall shall stand the shall connect the shall stand the shall does not have been shall be proposer in his hand; and he shall does reported to the shall  | as there shall many south; also the robbelves to establish is orth shall come, and t fenced cities; and t as a stand, neither his come and the shall stand the shall shall before rious land, which be face to enter with and upright ones; eshall give him the rious land, which be face to enter with shall not min his face unter him his face unter him his face unter him his face unter him his face toward the prince for his own he day him to cesse; uses it to turn upon his face toward the stumble and fall; it in his estate a rais dom; but within fee the honor of the stumble and hall be to the honor of the really, and obtain it of a flood shall the and shall be broken to the him him he face with him he growed, and his him he with a grown in the him he face him him he had shall be toward the said with a grown in the him he face him him he face him him he had shall be toward the him he had shall be toward the him him he face him him he had shall be toward the him him he face him him he had shall be toward the him him he face him him him he had shall be toward the him him he had shall be toward the him him he he against the holy and return to his on the him him he he gainst the holy and return to his on the him him he had had with he sail had be here had be here had be here had be here had been him him him had here here he had him him him had here here had here h | stand up bers of thy the vision; desat up a the arms of chosen peothesen peo |
| the Egyptian provinces, and, with the assistance of a party of the Jews, he defeated the Egyptian general at the sources of the Jordan, besieged and captured the remainder of the Egyptian force in Zidon, and got full possession of Palestine. He now concluded a hollow alliance with Ptolemy Epiphanes, giving him his daughter Cleopatra, with the Palestinian province as a dowry, hoping that she would favor his purposes, an expectation in which he was ultimately disappointed. He the turned his arms against the Greek colonies of Asia Minor and the Ægean till checked by the Romans under Scipio, who compelled him to sue for peace on the most humilitating terms. If was killed while attempting to plunder a temple in his owdominions. T. Seleucus Philopador was engrossed with effort to raise the enormous fine imposed by the Romans upon his father as the price of peace, and was at length assassinated bhis minister, S. Heliodorus, who held the throne a short time although. 9. Demetrius Soter, son of the last king, was right fully heir, and, 10. Polemy Philometor was entitled to the Palestinian provinces by virtue of his mother's dower right.  11. ANTICUIUS EPITIANES, brother of Seleucus, artfully an quiety secured the succession, expelling Heliodorus, and ignoring the claims of his nophews Demetrius and Ptolemy (Daniel styles him "vile," in contrast with his surmane "il lustrious," and notes the Hellenizing corruptions of his reigin Judgea, as detailed below.) The guardians of the lattee the Agyptians in a pitched battle on their own borders. He then pretended to make a truce with them, but only used it as a cover for entering Egypt with a small force and seizing quietly upon the capital and other points. On his affords a face of the latter of the la | CHAP, II,   | S I cc. borns, there among or litt fore were the form when the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a can a ling great which we have set up a can a ling great which we have set up a can a ling great which we have set up a can a ling great which we have set up a can a ling great which we have set up a can be form the stroyed; and the and the great God method the stroyed; and the stroyed wheels kingdoms, and it she stroyed; and the stroyed wheels whee | bensidered the and, behold, came up the came up the form anoth-before when three he horn that had eyes, the poots it has been the that he poots it hings, whose look thold, in this rece of man, nouth speak, at things.  It I beheld then, beere eyes like the poots it hings, whose look thold, in this rece of the great words which the horn pout, and the head till the law to the head till the law to the horn pout, and the hern pout of the great words which the horn pout, and the hern pout of the great words which the horn pout, and the head till the law to the horn pout, and the hern pout of the great words which the horn pout, and the hern pout of the pure his throne beasts, they had see garment lie as snow, and their dominion take and his throne beasts, they had see the fiery the read of the man way tyet their dominion take and his throne her was seen and came and came and came and the hern was set, books were saw in the isions, and, one like the mean came e clouds of and came Ancient of and came Ancient of the pout of the pou | and another shall rise after them; and he shall be diverse from the first, and he shall be diverse from the first, and he shall suddue three kings.  21 I bebeld, and the same home and the same home made war with the same the same home and laws the same home same and laws the same home same same same same same same same sa   | 9 And out of one of the control of t | CHAP, VIII.  14 And in those time against the king of the repoole shall exait them but they shall fail.  15 So the king of the n mound, and take the mos the south shall not with pie, neither shall for the shall shall be consumed.  17 He shall also set his of his whole kingdom, thus shall he consumed.  18 He shall shall be consumed.  19 He shall shall shall be shall be consumed.  20 And in the latter time of their course the reproach offere own repreach the shall found.  20 Then shall stand up the shall found.  21 He shall the shall found the shall come in pear transgressors are come to the full, a shall be shall come to the full, a shall shall be shall come in pear transgressors.  21 And whith the arms king of ferce countrounce, and understanding dark sentences, shall stand destroy and the shall come in pear | as there shall many south; also the robbetves to establish is orth shall come, and t fenced cities; and it as a stand, neither his come and the stand, and the fore the shall shall before ricous land, which be face to enter with it and upright ones; e shall give him the; but she shall nath before the shall shall before the shall give him the; but she shall not min. It is face unto the shall come of the sha | desat up a the arrus of chosen peothese |
| the Egyptian provinces, and, with the assistance of a party of the Jews, he defeated the Egyptian general at the sources of the Jordan, besieged and captured the remainder of the Egyptian force in Zidon, and got full possession of Palestine. He now concluded a hollow alliance with Ptolemy Epiphanes, giving him his daughter Cleopatra, with the Palestinian province as a dowry, hoping that she would favor his purposes, an expectation in which he was ultimately disappointed. He the turned his arms against the Greek colonies of Asia Minor an the Agean till checked by the Romans under Scipio, who compelled him to sue for peace on the most humiliating terms. If was killed while attempting to plunder a temple in his own dominions, T. Seleucus Philopator was engressed with effort to raise the enormous fine imposed by the Romans upon his there as the price of peace, and was at length assassinated bhis minister, S. Heliodorne, who held the throne a short time although, 9. Demetrius Soler, son of the last king, was right fully heir, and, 10. Polemy Philometor was entitled to the Palestinian provinces by virtue of his mother's dower right.  11. ANTOCHES ETPINIANS, brother of Seleucus, artfully an quietly secured the succession, expelling Heliodorus, and ignoring the claims of his nephews Demetrius and Ptolemy (Daniel styles him "vile," in contrast with his surname "il lustrious," and notes the Hellenizing corruptions of his regig in Judæa, as detailed below.) The guardians of the latter by Judæa, as detailed below.) The guardians of the latter by Judæa, as detailed below.) The guardians of the latter by Judæa, as detailed below.) The guardians of the latter by Judæa, as detailed below, in the sacrificial offerings, interdicting the ritual, and bitterly perecuting all who refused to apostatize to paganism. The Templeramined closed to all but heathen victims for three years and half (1290 days), and was shortly afterwards rededicated on Dec. 25, B. C. 156 (masking 1393 days), six and a half years (230 days) from the first act | CHAP, II,   | GHAP, II.  S I Ca horns, there among or litt fore were mand the shall stand forever. In the shall stand fore the s | onsidered the and of the other came up the came up the before when the came up, and the month- before when the horn that had eyes, and a mouth that the protection of the great work which came up, and the protection of the great work which came up, and the protection of the great work which came up, and the protection of the great work which the horn spake, the protection of the great work which the horn spake, the protection of the great work which the horn spake, the protection of the great work which the horn spake, the protection of the great work which the horn spake, the protection of the great work which the horn spake, the protection of the great work which the horn spake, the protection of the great work which the horn spake, the protection of the great work which the horn spake, the protection of the great work which the horn spake, the protection of the great work work work work work work work work  | and another shall rise after them; as the shall the state of the state of the state of the state of the same horn made war with the saints, and prevalled against the saints, and prevalled against the Most and they shall be against the Most and they shall be against the Most and they shall be against the Most and they shall take the saints, and they shall the saints, and they shall the saints of the Most and the saints, and they shall take and the direction of days came, and judgment was given to the saints of the Most and the time same the time same the time same the saints possessed the kingdom. 26 But the judgment shall stake and the time same the time same the saints possessed the kingdom under the whole hear of the saints of the kingdom under the whole hear of the saints of the kingdom under the whole hear of the saints of the kingdom under the whole hear of the saints of the kingdom under the saints of the s | 9 And out of one of the control of t | CHAP. VIII.  14 And in those time against the king of the repople shall exait them but they shall fail.  15 So the king of the number of the shall not with pie, neither shall fail.  16 So the king of the number of the shall shall not with pie, neither shall fail.  17 He shall shall not with pie, neither shall fail.  18 He shall shad in the gle shall be consumed.  19 He shall shad in the gle shall be consumed.  19 He shall shad be cand he shall cause the reproach offere own repreach be shall to the shall found.  20 Then shall stand up the shall come in pear transgressors are come to the full, a shall be descroyed, neith shall come in pear transgressors are come to the full, a shall be descroyed, neith shall come in pear transgressors are come to the full, a shall be descroyed, neith shall come in pear transgressors are come to the full, a shall be descroyed, neith shall come in pear transgressors are come to the full, a shall be descroyed, neith shall come in pear transgressors are come to the full, a shall be descroyed, neith shall come in pear transgressors are come to the full, a shall be descroyed, neith shall come in pear transgressors are come to the full, a shall be descroyed, neith shall come in pear transgressors are come to the shall come in pear transgressors are come to the shall come in pear transgressors are come to the shall come in pear transgressors are come to the pear the shall come in pear transgressors are come to the pear the shall come in pear transgressors are come to the pear the shall come in pear transgressors are come to the pear the shall come in pear transgressors are come to the pear the shall come in pear transgressors are come to the pear the shall come in pear transgressors.  23 And in the shall be pear the shall be mightly, be a shall shall shall be mightly, be a shall cannel to the shall come in pear the shall be pear to the shall come in pear transgressor | as there shall many south; also the robbelves to establish is orth shall come, and t fenced cities; and t stand, neither his constand, neither his hall do that the his hall stand upright ones ee shall give him the ributher shall give him the ributher his sorn in his face unto the him his face unto the him his face toward the prince for his own by the him to cesse; it was it to turn upon his face toward the stumble and fall; it in his estate a rais constand the him he had shall be for his face toward the stumble and his him he come up, and shall stand up a vile we the honor of the eastly, and obtain it of a flood shall the and shall be broken and he shall do that or his fathers' father prey, and shall be devices against the lower of the price of his fathers' father prey, and shall be started up to ity army; but he const devices against of the portion of his my shall overflow: I hearts shall be to the shall return, and trength, and with be against the holy and return to his owed he shall return, and trength, and shall be the shall return, and trength, and shall be the shall return, and trength, and shall he with a preparation of his part, and trength, and shall he we have intelligence remant.  And magnify himself marvellous things a rosper till the indight that is determined and the good of his far regard any god; for the his hall cleave to of understanding shall not exceed the more than his hand also and his hand he has his hand also and his hand he has hall not exceed the his his hand shall not exceed the his his hand shall not exceed the constant his hand he has hall not exceed the form he has hall not exceed the his hall not exceed the his hall not exceed the his hall not exceed the constant his hand he has hall not exceed the norm of his hall not exceed the constant his hall not exceed the constant his hand also and his hand he has hall not exceed the const | stand up bers of thy the vision; dest up a the arms of chosen peothese peot |