

May 2, 1915. Saul Tries to Kill David. 1 Sam. 1:9 1-24. Print 19: 1-12.

Commentary.--I. Jonathan's care for David (vs. 1-7.) 1. That they should im David--It was in one of his insane fits of jealousy that Saul gave this murderent order. murderous order. David continued to him, but his efforts were not always successful. The records do not show that there was any fresh cause for Saul's arger. 2. Jonathan told David -David had a warm friend in the king's court in the person of Jonathan, whose soul was knit with the seul of David (ch. 18: 1.) The two had made a covenant of friendship and Jonathan showed himself a true friend to David sa long or he hund friend to David as long as he lived. He took the part of David rather than He took the part of havid rather than that of his insanely jealous father. ilide thyself—Since Saul had given or ders to his servants as well as to Jon-athan to take David's life, it was very necessary that David take the best possible precautions to protect him-self. 3. In the field where thou art-Jonathan was standing between his father and David. It would seem that he wished Lavid to know exactly what Saul's mind was regarding him, there-fore he requested him to bids in each fore he requested him to hide in such fore he requested him to hide in such a place that he could quickly report to him what Saul said. I will commune with my father of thee—Jonathan was willing to draw cut his father in con-4. Jonothan spoke good of David-Had Jonathan simply advised David

to flee without endeavoring to bring Saul to a better mind, he would have acted to the prejudice of his father's

kingship and to point out the wicked-ness of his actions toward David. This meant much, since Saul was the father and was also king. Hath not sinned against thee-David had constantly worked for the interests of the na-tion, and in doing so had worked for the best interests of the king. To thee-ward—Toward thee. 5. Fut his life in his hand—David risked nis life, as he went out against Goliath. He did it out of devcfion to his country and his God. He did what no man in all the army of Israel was willing to do. The Lord wrought a great salvation for all Lord wrought a great salvation for all Lord wrought a great salvation for all Israel—David went forth in the name of the Lord against the Philisttnes' champion and the Lord gave Israel the victory as a result. Jonathan devout-ly ascribed to God the honor for it. Didst rejoice—It was well for Saul to be reminded of what had been done be reminded of what had been done and of how he had felt about the work David did. Innocent blood—In taking the life of David he would be shed-ding innocent blood.

6. Saul harkened-The plea of Jona-than was effectual. He had appealed to reason, to justice and to experience. Jonathan was a noble man and de-served to be heard. As the Lord liveth

served to be heard. As the Lord liveth -A form of expression used to render a statement emphatic. He shall not be slain—Thus quickly was Saul's mind changed, but it was not per-manently fixed. This shows his im-pulsiveness, which no doubt became greater on account of his malady. 7. Showed him all those things—David's Showed him all those things-David's relief must have been very great when he learned of Saul's changed attitude toward him; yet he must have realized



from his enemies by being let down from a window. If David's house was on the city wall the escape was not difficult, for the guard would like-by be writhing at the second seco

ly be watching at the door of his house. 13-17. Michal took an image she had in the house and put it in David's bedt and with a goat's hair pillow made a representatation of a man. She did this to descha Sault more and size David to deceive Saul's men and give David to deceive saurs men and give Davia time to make good his escape. She also employed falsehood to explain to her father her course in allowing David to escape. We can not ap-David to escape. We can not ap-prove of her deception and falsehood. III. Saul prophesying (vs. 18-24). David fled to Ramah, the home of Samuel, and told Samuel what Saul had done. He remained with Samuel in the school of the prophets. Saul heard of it and sent men to take David, and as they came near the school of the prophets, they began to prophesy. Saul sent the second time and the third time with the same re-sults, then he went himself, and as he drew near he also began to pro-phesy. God would call Saul's atten-tion to his wicked course.

phesy. God would call Saul's atten-tion to his wicked course. QUESTIONS.—Who was Jonathan? What was his attitude toward David? How did Jonathan bring his father to feel friendly toward David? What success did David have in his war with the Philistines? What attempt did Saul make to slay David? How did David escape? Who was Michal? Where did David go from Gibeah? With whom did he live? What came to those whom Saul sent to take David?

David?

PRACTICAL SURVEY Topic.—Attempted violence. J. Disclosed Saul's secret plot.

I. Disclosed Saul's secret plot. In tracing Saul in his progress to final ruin and Dacid in his accession to the ruin and Dacid in his accession to the throne we have here brought out the aroused hostility of Saul on the one side and the services of Ponathan's throne we have here brought out the aroused hostility of Saul on the one side and the services of Ponathan's friendship on the other. Father and son were at cross purposes concerning the life of one who in the providence of God was to supplant them both. In the progress of the conflict between er mity and friendship there was a re-velation of the individual characterister mity and friendship there was a re-velation of the individual characterist-ics of the two men and the orin riples which actuated them. The ruling pas-sion of Saul's inner life became his acknowledged master, so that nurder in intent became murder avowed. He raised in Jonathan's mind the conflict between worldly, personal interest. raised in Jonathan's mind the conflict between worldly, personal interests and his fidelity of friendship. It was a deep grief to Jonathan to witness the down(all of his father in charac-ter, but to be called upon to be par-taker of his sin was beyond all else. In yearning desire to save his father from continued crime and in fervent hope to spare the life of God's chesen from continued crime and in fervent hope to spare the life of God's chesen ene, Jonathan conversed in a kindly manner with his father, citing David's heroism in behalf of Israel and God's evident approval of him. He receiled Saul's own admiration for David, then asked if he could inflict death upon him. Jonathan's prudent and persua-sive intercession softened the king's obduracy, so that he made a most

dark and dangerous, but God watched over, led and defended him. Things permitted were to test, strengthen and David, Though Saui nad made nim nus son-in-law it was in the exercise of his low cunning that Michal might be-come a snare to him. In this he was also defeated, Michal's quick wit de-vised the means of ascens for David vised the means of escape for David, deceived the messengers of Saul and deceived the messengers of Saul and invented a ready story to disarm her father's wrath. Her fear of her father was greater than her love for truth. Her love for her husband was greater than her hatred for sin. David sought Samuel whose home was the centre Samuel whose home was the centre of spiritual influence. Life at Saul's court was out of accord with his most court was out of accord with his most cherished aspirations. He was con-scious of being misunderstod and mis-represented. The earlier days of quiet service and holy communion with God were but sweet memories, bringing the bitter realities of daily life into stronger relief. What wonder that with bounding heart and rapid flight he sought consolation, counsel and rest with the honored man who once anointed him to some unexplained ser-vice. While battles were being fought and the kingdom was troubled with the unsatisfactory condition of the around himself a band of men who court, Samuel was quietly gathering were becoming a power to influence the national life in days to come. sive intercession softened the king's obduracy, so that he made a most solemen profession of reconciliation and David "was in his presence as in times part." The change wrought was but superficial, for Saul's nature was allenated from God. II. Defeated by divine intervention. Ottawa, Ont., despaech: Ten names appear on to-day's Canadian casualty list, one killed and the others wound-ed. The latter include Major Lorne Ross, of Victoria, B. C.

	s abode of Samuel. It was after long	.
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	fighting against God. Such knowledge	\$
	added to his montal. Such knowledge	
	added to his mental confusion, though	
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	passion, his bodily manifortation	1
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	a moral state at variance with it	a
	Spirit of God. The experience served	-
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ļ	to change a persecuting monarch into	
İ	a harmless enthusiast. T. R. A.	s
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CANADIAN

The list follow

Third Field Company Canadian En-

	HEILING!
MARKET REPOR	TS
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TORONTO MARKET	S.
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Market steady,			
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ows and heifers	5 60	7 50	
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hers active. Veals, receipts 500; active; \$4.50 to \$10.50. Hogs, receipts 1,600; active; heavy

\$8.00 to \$8.10; mixed and yorkers, \$8.10 to \$8.20; pigs \$8.00 to \$8.10; \$8.15 to \$8.20; pigs \$8.00 to \$8.10;

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teward him; yet he must have realized that his attitude might change as sud-denly again. He was in his presence, as in times past—He was Israel's great military leader, yet he employed his skill in music for Saul's Sake. II. David's escape from Saul (vs. 8-17). 8. There was war again—The Philistines had not been permanently subdued. David went out—His suc-cess in this campaign was great. He performed a most important service for Saul and his kingdom. 9. Evil spirit from the Lord was upon Saul reformed a most important service for Saul and his kingdom. 9. Evil spirit from the Lord was upon Saul-The Holy Spirit had been withdawn from Saul because of his disobedience to God's commands, and the Lord per-mitted an evil spirit to take possession of him at times. The spirit of jealousy returned and he was beside himself. As he sat, etc.-Saul, as usual, had bis spear in his hand, and David was playing upon his harp in an effort to soothe the enraged king. 10. Saul sought to smite David No promise that he had made was remembered when this new fit of anger gained con-trol of the king. Escaped that night —Fled from the king's presence and first sought refuge in his own house. To some it seemed strange that David did not effect his escape altogether from Saul after his former attempt to smite him (ch. 18: 11); but doubtless David regarded Saul's former attack as an outburst of his madness, not flow-ing from any deep-seated design ngainst his life. But now, after the an outburst of his madness, not flow-ing from any deep-seated design against his life. But now, after the startling revelations which Jonathan had made to him of Saul's deadly pur-pose, he feels that his life is no longer safe in the royal court. Whedou, II. Start measuragers unto David's house—At this time Saul's purpose seems to have been firm to cause the death of David. As David had at first fled to his house. Saul honed to

seems to have been firm to cause the death of David. As David had at first fled to hit house, Saul hoped to have him caucht there. He expected his men world guard the house to prevent David's eccape. They were to take him in the morning while he was not suspecting an attack and not on his guard. Michal David's wife-She was Saulis daughtr. She warn-ed David against her father's efforts to slay him. She doubtless knew Saul's disposition better than David did. "Pralm 59 is referred to by its title to the present occasion. If this is correct, the psalm supplements the history, showing that David was in danger, not from Saul only, but from ruffians among Saul's followers who prowled about the streets of Gibeah threatening his life."—Cam. Bib. 12. Through a window The spice scaped from Jericho through a window (Josh. 2: 15), and Parl once made his escape



