

answered the king—Probably he spoke, not because the execution of the order depended upon him (Baehr), for both Zadok and Nathan had much more important parts to perform, but as a blunt soldier who was accustomed to speak his mind. (Hammond). **Amen; the Lord God of my lord the king say so too**—"Jehovah, the God of my lord the king" (R. V.) David might plan and his servants might labor for this end, yet it would not be brought about except with God's will (Ps. 127: 1; Jer. 28: 6). (Lumby). **37. As the Lord hath been with my lord the king, even so be he with Sol'omon.** This was not flattery, but a grateful acknowledgment of the Hand that had blessed Israel through David. **And make his throne greater than the throne of my lord king David**—No doubt the promises to David were well known to the pious attendants of the king and they shared his high expectations regarding the future (1 Chr. 17: 11-27). See ch. 3: 11, 12. **38. So Za'dok the priest, and Nathan the proph., and Bena'iah, the son of Jehoi'ada, and the Cher'ethites and the Pe'lethites**—These constituted the royal body-guard. Some suppose that they were composed of foreign mercenaries—Cretans and Philistines. (Compare Gittites, from Gath, 2 Sam. 15: 18). The older interpretations, based upon the supposed derivations of the names, understand that they refer to their duties as royal "executioners" and "runners" or "couriers." They were the "mighty men" referred to in verse 8, who had not been seduced from their loyalty. **Went down and caused Sol'omon to ride upon king David's mule, and brought him to Gihon**—The populace would notice the unwonted parade and the news would quickly spread through the city. A vast concourse would speedily assemble. **39. And Za'dok the priest took a horn of oil out of the tabernacle** (R. V. "tent") and anointed Solomon—Nathan was joined with him in this act (verse 45). The tabernacle on Mt. Zion, where the ark was kept (2 Sam. 6: 17; 1 Chr. 15: 1) must be meant here, as there was no time to fetch the oil flask from Gibeon where the old tabernacle stood. **And they blew the trumpet, and all the people said, God save king Sol'omon**—David's commands were carried out to the letter. Solomon was accepted by the people with loud demonstrations of loyalty, and the banquet of the conspirators came to an abrupt conclusion.

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

Compare Adonijah and Absalom in regard to character and disposition. What notable men did Adonijah persuade to join his company? (1 Kings 1: 7). Where was his feast held? (1 Kings 1: 9) Who revealed the plot? To whom did he first speak? How was David informed of it? Whose granddaughter was Bathsheba? (2 Sam. 11: 3; 23: 34). Was the genius of Solomon in any degree hereditary? (2 Sam. 16: 23). By what other name was he called? (2 Sam. 12: 25). Had he any brothers? (2 Chr. 3: 5). Who was his tutor? (2 Sam. 12: 25).

29. Shew that this solemn expression was sometimes lightly used (Jer. 4: 2; 5: 2; Hos. 4: 15). What is the christian's refuge in trouble and danger? (Ps. 34: 7, 22; Heb. 1: 14; Ps. 84: 11, 12).

30. What right had David to make this promise? (2 Sam. 7: 11-13; 12: 25). What gracious promise may believers claim for their children? (Acts 2: 39; Gal. 3: 29).

31. What danger had been now averted? (2 Kings 11: 1). What greater danger ought we to avert by promptitude? (Ps. 95: 8; John 3: 15, 36).

32. When did Zadok connect himself with David? (1 Chr. 12: 28). How did he shew his loyalty at the time of Absalom's rebellion? (2 Sam. 15: 24). Who was his colleague in the high-priesthood? What title for the first time appears in connection with the name of Nathan? (1 Kings 1: 23; 1 Sam. 9: 9). What books, unfortunately lost, did he write? (1 Chr. 29: 29; 2 Chr. 9: 29). To what tribe did Bena'iah belong? (1 Chr. 27: 5). Give some of his exploits. (2 Sam. 23: 20, 21). To what rank did Solomon promote him? (1 Kings 2: 35).

33. Where was Gihon situated? (2 Chr. 32: 30; 33: 14). Where else do we find this name? (Gen. 2: 13).