17—31. ST. LUKE. 429   
   
 that ™ should do this thing. \* And there was also a strife » Mark   
 among them, which of them should be accounted the   
 greatest. %5! And he said unto them, The kings of the Manta   
   
 Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and they that   
 exercise authority upon them are called benefactors.   
 6 \* But ye shall not be so; ! but he that is greatest among \* pts"   
 you, let him be as the younger; and he that is chief, as he ated   
   
 that doth serve. 27™ For whether is greater, he that mob.x-w.   
 sitteth at meat, or he that "serveth? is not he that sitteth   
 at meat? but I am \*"°among you as he that ™serveth.” denna +   
 %8Ye are they which have continued with me in °my,   
 temptations. ® And PI appoint unto you a kingdom, as? ue   
   
 my Father hath appointed unto me; ° that ‘ye may eat ae   
 and drink at my table in my kingdom ¥ and sit on thrones \* 3   
 judging the twelve tribes of Israel. 81 (P And the Lord vio   
   
 said,] Simon, Simon, behold, ‘Satan hath 4 desired to have a1 Pet. a.   
 ™ literally, about to do. 2 Jiterally, minister, ond ministereth.   
 © literally, the midst of you.   
   
 P omitted by some of the most ancient authorities, 4 render, prevailed.   
 24—80.] DisPuTE FOR PRE-EMINENOE. is too clear allusion to the washing of   
 Ovr Lonzp’s neriy. Without attempting at by the Lord, to have escaped   
 to decide the question whether this inci- ose Commentators who are slow to   
 dent is strictly in order of time, discern such hints. The appeal, it had   
 or identical with one of those strifes taken place, is natural ani intelligible   
 this point related Matt. xviii. xx. 20, but not otherwise. (4) The diction is   
 will offer or two remarks on it as it peatedly allusive their employment :   
 here stands. (1) Ite having happened at “sitting at meat”—“ eat and drink” —   
 this time is altogether unaccountable. “inmy Kingdom” ’—all these have bk   
 They had been just enquiring them- ence to things present, or words spoken,   
 selves (ver. who among them should during that meal.—I therefore infer   
 do this thing. May it not reasonably be the strife happen at this time, the   
 supposed, that some of them (judas at order related here. 25.] See on Matt.   
 least) would be anxiously employed in xx. 25. The expression here they that   
 justification, that this would lead, exorcise authority upon (over) them are   
 inom part of the table toa dispute of called benefactors, also seems to be con-   
 the kind here introduced? The natural nected with what had just taken place.   
 effect of the Lord’s rebuke would be to ‘Among them, the bexefactors are those   
 give rise a different among them, who exercise authority—but among you, I,   
 and the question, “ ts it I?” may your factor (see 19, 20), do not   
 have been the offspring of this better ut am in the midst of you as your ser-   
 mind ;—but see note on Matthew vv. 20— vant.’ Ptolemy Euergetes (the benefactor)   
 25. (2) It is i to find the very at once occurs to us;—numerous other   
 declaration our on the former strife examples are given by Wetstein.   
 related in Gospel (ch. ix. re- 27.] Compare John 13—17. 28.)   
 peated as and been made at this occur- These words could hardly have been   
 ring in rer fa xiti.20. not this a except on this when “the matter   
 us to su) yen there that been a in concerning me hath an end,” ver. 87.   
 position of some of the circumstances 28, 30.) See above, and note on xix.   
 garding these various contentions among 28, see also ii.27. 80.) at my table:   
 see above, ver. and note on ver.   
 81—84.] APpPEaL TO PETER: HIS OON-   
 FIDENCE, AND OUR LORD’s REPLY. (See   
 Matt. xxvi. 30—35: Mark xiv. 26—81: