

make laws without evidence, and then use those laws to prove something. And there are a few cases in which people have found that the first time was mentioned in the scripture, there was a good clear explanation of what it meant, and consequently there are people who said therefore we can make a law, the law of first occurrence of the first time a word is used in the Scripture, that proves what it means. Well, any law in this manner must be based upon the foundation of all the cases. One exception is enough to disprove any so called law of this kind. It is like as if I were to say, all Faith Seminary students weigh less than 150 pounds. Now I could make that a law. I could examine four of you and find you were under ~~nd~~, so I could make a law. You all weigh under 150. Now we wouldn't have to weigh Mr. Burdenz to prove the law false. We could probably by any number of others, who would be sufficient to prove this so called law false. And you can not make a law in any time without having complete truth that they are true. Now this is just one example of the many ideas that float around that are simply not true. In the case of prophecy it is the law of second occurrence, not the law of first occurrence, that proves the meaning of a word. You see the first use of the word as Mr. Anderson pointed out to us, is Gen. 27 (20:7) ? And this ~~pe~~ throws no light on the meaning of the word prophet. We read there that God said to Abimelech, now therefore restore the man his wife for he is a prophet, and he shall pray for thee and thou shalt live, and if thou restore him not, know that thou shalt surely die, thou and all that God's prophets ? steal ? are (8 1/2). A prophet is a man whose life is in danger to . You could draw that from this chapter. Or you could draw from it that a prophet is one whose prayers may have affect. Well, they may have, but there may be men who are not prophets whose prayers have more affect than those who are true prophets. This verse simply shows that Abraham was called a prophet, and if Abraham was absolutely outstanding, in one thing, and nothing else, you might say, that is what a prophet is, but Abraham had so many facets to his character. He was a great man in so many ways. That to know what Abimelech thought the word prophet meant would show that Abraham was a prophet, we simply could not tell here. We take the usage here, like so many instances of usage does - is not specific enough to prove what the word means. In studying any word in any language you find many instances always to throw some light. We learn from this that the prophet is a man.