

Thoughts for Young People.

The Teachings of the Resurrection.

1. The resurrection shows that Jesus Christ was the Son of God.
2. The resurrection shows that Jesus spoke with a divine authority.
3. The resurrection shows that Christ was conqueror over death and master of all worlds.
4. The resurrection shows that there is a life beyond the grave, that death is not the end of all things.
5. The resurrection is the promise and the first fruits of our resurrection and eternal life.
6. The resurrection shows Christ's love for sinners, for its first message was to Peter. (Verse 7.)
7. The resurrection is a token of our moral resurrection—dead to sin, and alive to God.

Lesson Word-Pictures.

BY REV. E. A. RAND.

Where are those women going so early? Let us follow them. There is an air of mystery about them, and they carry along bundles.

It is so early that there is hardly a soul in the road. There is no sign of sunlight yet. Look back and up at the highest point of the temple. No wand of sunshine has yet touched into fire its glorious heights.

Hurry! On and on, through the shadows and the mists of the early morning.

Ah, it is into the garden of Joseph of Arimathea they are going, and it is plain why they go there. They wish to have access to the tomb of Jesus. And the bundles in their hands? They must contain spices for the dead. But do they think they can reach the body? Why Pilate has his seal on the stone door, and a guard in addition to watch everything. They probably know none of these things.

The women stop.

They are saying, "Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulcher?"

Stone?

Did they think about that?

Evidently they did not take these things into serious consideration.

No man would have acted in such a way, you say. Some men would.

These are women. They have faith. That may be worth more than all the wisdom of men between here and the seven *sarants* of Greece.

But what is the matter?

Those women are going forward in awe, staring at an open tomb!

The stone is rolled away!

Great Pilate's seal lies somewhere on the ground, hopelessly broken into fragments! There is no Roman guard any where; it has fled away in terror!

Only these women are here now, going forward softly and in awe, venturing only to step within the tomb and give a frightened glance about them!

And O, vision of Easter morning!

An angel in his youthful beauty sits there as guardian of the sacred spot!

He bids them be not afraid, that Jesus is risen, and "behold, the place where they laid him!"

What, Jesus risen? Jesus who the other day died upon the cross, and his dead body was brought here by loving hands and laid away in the tomb?

Yes, Jesus risen!

The angel speaks on.

Let them go; let them tell his disciples—and tell Peter also!

Poor Peter! How thoughtfully that was put in! Jesus will meet them in Galilee, the angel says.

They are gone now!

How they hurry!

Would that they had wings!

Faster!

They tremble. Their hearts beat quicker.

They cannot stop to speak to anyone. They are in joy, yet awe. They are overwhelmed with astonishment.

Jesus is risen, risen from the dead! Hallelujah.

O, I think the sun by this time must have mounted above the eastern hills, that his light was rolling in a golden tide down into Joseph's garden. A glory was rolling through death's dark valley, and this came not from the sun, but from the presence of him who for his people had marched through the valley in majesty and triumph.

Orientalisms of the Lesson.

BY J. T. GRACEY.

The burial and mourning customs of the Jews are being presented in a series of able articles in the current *Jewish Quarterly Review* of London. From that and Buxtorf and other sources we summarize items which will shed illustrative light on the visit of Mary to weep at the tomb of the Master, and the visit of the three women with spices, and other features of this lesson.

The preparations for burial of Matt. 26, 12 and Luke 23, 56, in the use of spices and ointments and a mixture of myrrh and aloes, are precisely as described by the rabbinical authors. After the body had been cleansed and wrapped in a clean linen cloth, strips of linen were torn into swathing bands, and the limbs separately were bound with these strips, layers of myrrh and aloes being placed between them. The head was bound in a napkin—the *Soudarion*; at a later period hyssop, rose oil, or rose water was used, and the body was wrapped in clothing which had been worn at some time when the person had held a roll of the law in his hand.