

he always wears a little silver coin mounted as a scarf-pin in his cravat. Remarkably, one day, that the person with whom he was conversing was observing the pin with some curiosity, he pulled it out of his scarf, and said, "This little silver coin is one of three which were unearthed in an old Roman grave in the presence of my three boys. I had the three coins mounted as pins for them, as mementoes of the occasion, and when my little Waldemar died I took possession of his, and have worn it ever since." The Crown Prince's relations with his father are of the most affectionate nature, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, and nothing is more touching than to see the tender and respectful manner in which he raises the old gentleman's hand to his lips."

The early training of the Emperor into the details of which we have not space to enter, was a most thorough one. His mother bestowed the greatest care on the choice of his earliest governesses and masters; his education was later entrusted to Ernst Curtius the well-known historian of Greece, and during his military training he was subjected to as severe discipline as any lieutenant in the whole army.

Perhaps the most important journey of the student life of the then Crown Prince, was that taken to England where as a young man of twenty he took part in the opening of the great first International Exhibition in London in the year 1851. Here he got his first view of the loyalty of a perfectly free people. Here, at the great "Peace Festival" as Queen Victoria delighted to call it, he saw vast crowds of hundreds and thousands of people assembled to see the sights without the slightest appearance of disorder. No military precautions were taken to preserve the peace, scarcely a policeman was visible, and apparently none were needed. A whole nation were elbowing one another in the streets, quiet because they had no cause for discontent. The quiet, domestic happiness of the Queen and her family too, impressed him greatly, and the admiration evinced at the sight of the restless, unselfish industry of the Prince Consort, as he quietly and effectively promoted numberless schemes for the benefit of the people, only increased as the years went on.

Here, too, he first met her who ever since, though lately in a specially marked degree, has shown herself so true a helpmate for her noble husband. As a soldier "Unser Fritz," as the German people delight to call him, on account both of his genial, lovable disposition and his sterling abilities as a commander, was the idol of his troops. And yet he had the true soldier's dread of war. War is terrible, he writes in his journal just after what was hailed as a glorious victory in the Franco-German war, "He who causes war with a stroke of his pen at his writing table knows not what he calls up from Hades."

As for his military honors, in 1858, the first year of his married life he was made a major-general in the Prussian army, in 1861 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, when, at the head of the Second (Pomeranian) Corps d'Armee, he took part in the war against Denmark. At the outbreak of the war with Austria in 1866 he was placed in command of the army of the Oder, and at the beginning of the Franco-German war he was placed in command of the Third Army, a force comprised of 172,000 infantry, 17,000 cavalry, and 576 guns. It was to this army that the city of Paris surrendered and it was from the late Emperor's bulletin announcing the first Prussian victory that his soldiers caught the name "Our Fritz" which was soon affectionately echoed throughout the land and will probably cling to him through life.

As to his thoughtfulness for others, who has not heard of the story of his kindness to the schoolmaster at Barnsted, where the Princess, his wife, kept a large dairy farm. Stepping into the school near by one day, he had not been in long when the postman rushed in with a telegram. From the schoolmaster's face, he judged that it contained bad news and insisted on being told. "Your old mother dangerously ill," he exclaimed, "then of course you must go at once." "But, sir, the children; my class!" "Never mind; I will undertake them until eleven when the clergyman comes" was the quick reply; and there

he stayed keeping the little ones busy until he was relieved.

They have had eight children. Prince Sigismund died in 1866, and Prince Waldemar in 1879, at the age of twelve. The surviving children are:—

1. Prince Frederick William Victor Albert (known as Prince William), Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Imperial of Germany. He was born on Jan. 27, 1859, married on Feb. 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, who was born on May 3, 1860. They have four children. Prince Frederick William, born on May 6, 1882; Prince Frederick, born on July 7, 1883; Prince Adalbert, born on July 14, 1884; and Prince August William, born on Jan. 20, 1887.

2. Princess Charlotte, who was born on July 24, 1860. She was married on Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen. They have a daughter, Princess Theodora, born on May 12, 1879.

3. Prince Henry, who was born on Aug. 14, 1862. He was betrothed on March 22, 1887, to Princess Irene of Hesse, daughter of the Grand Duke Louis IV.

4. Princess Victoria, who was born on April 12, 1866.

5. Princess Sophie Dorothea, who was born on June 13, 1870.

6. Princess Marguerite, who was born on April 22, 1872.

On the 25th of January, 1883, the Prince and Princess celebrated their silver wedding, but at their request all public festivities were dispensed with owing to the death of an uncle, Prince Karl. The occasion did not, however, pass without more characteristic commemoration. The city of Berlin voted a large sum of money to be placed at their disposal for training nurses for the needy; another larger sum was quietly collected throughout Germany to be used by them for any charitable purpose they desired to assist; several cities combined to furnish their dining hall afresh; and a "loan collection" of pictures in possession of private owners at Berlin was opened expressly for the occasion.

Of the present sad illness of the Emperor and the faithful nursing of his heroic wife, the subject is too well known, and too fresh in all our minds to need further reference here. Anxiously the papers are scanned day by day for the latest news concerning him, and from all over the world, from people of every nation and creed goes up the prayer for health, and long life and prosperity for Emperor Frederick III.

#### A CRITICAL MOMENT.

I was talking, a few weeks ago, with a clergyman at the West who said he returned to his father's house in Boston, and his brother, a son in the family, came in intoxicated; and he said when the intoxicated son had retired, "Mother, how do you stand this?"

"Oh!" she said, "I have stood this a good while; but it does not worry me now. I found it was worrying me to death, and I put the whole case in God's hands, and said, 'O God! I cannot endure this any longer; take care of my son, reform him, bless him, save him, and there I left the whole thing with God, and I shall never worry again.'"

"The next day," said the clergyman, who was talking to me in regard to it, "I met my brother, and I said, 'John, you are in an awful position.' 'How so?' said he. 'Why mother has told me that she has left you with God; she doesn't pray for you any more.' 'Is that so? Well, I can never contend with the Lord; I shall never drink again.'"

He never did drink again. He went to the far West; and at a banquet in St. Louis given to him, a lawyer just come to the city, there were many guests, and there was much wine poured, and they insisted that this reformed lawyer should take his glass of wine; and they insisted until it became a great embarrassment as they said to him:—"Ah, you don't seem to have any regard for us, and you have no sympathy with our hilarities."

Then the man lifted the glass and said:—"Gentlemen, there was in Boston some years ago a man who, though he had a beautiful wife and two children, fell away from his integrity and went down into the ditch of drunkenness. He was reformed by the grace of God and the prayers of his

mother, and he stands before you to-night. I am that man. If I drink this glass I shall go back to my old habits and perish. I am not strong enough to endure it. Shall I drink it? If you say so, I will."

A man sitting next, lifted a knife and with one stroke broke off the bottom of the glass; and all the men at the table shouted, "Don't drink! don't drink!"

Oh! that man was a hero. He had been going through a battle year after year; that was a great crisis. What a struggle! There were a great many men in peril; and when you are hard in your criticisms about men's inconsistency you do not know what a battle they have to fight—a battle compared with which Austerlitz and Gettysburg and Waterloo were child's play.—*Friends' Review.*

#### TEMPERANCE ARITHMETIC.

Please work out this problem and think it over:—

(a) A smoker spends twenty cents a day for cigars; how many dollars will he spend in one-half year? (b) How many books at \$2 apiece could he buy with this money?

In the United States 60,000 drunkards die annually. How many die each day? How many each hour? Allowing 12 square feet for each grave, how many acres would be required for their burial?

#### SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From International Question Book.)

#### LESSON X.—JUNE 3.

JESUS CRUCIFIED.—Matt. 27: 33-50.

COMMIT VERSES 35-37.

#### GOLDEN TEXT.

He humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.—Phil. 2: 8.

#### CENTRAL TRUTH.

Christ crucified the atoning sacrifice for sin.

#### DAILY READINGS.

M. Matt. 27: 1-32.  
T. Matt. 27: 33-56.  
W. Mark. 15: 22-41.  
Th. Luke 23: 33-49.  
F. John 19: 17-37.  
Sa. Isa. 53: 1-12.  
Su. 1 Cor. 1: 18-31.

#### HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

33. And when they were come: from Pilate's hall, accompanied by two robbers, each bearing his own cross, and each under a guard of four soldiers. 34. Vinegar: common sour wine. *Mixed with gall:* or myrrh; some bitter compound which stupefied or dulled the senses to the pain. *Would not drink:* because he was sent to suffer. 35. Crucified him: his hands and feet were nailed to the cross, and he was left to die the most terrible death. *Parted his garments:* among the soldiers, all except his coat, which, being seamless, they cast lots who should have that. (See Luke 23: 31; John 19: 23, 24.) *Might be fulfilled:* Ps. 22: 18. 37. *King of the Jews:* a truth told in mockery. It was written in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, the three languages then used. 40. *Destroyed the temple:* a misinterpretation of language Jesus used, and which came up at his trial. (John 2: 19; Matt. 26: 61.) 41. All these are members of the Sanhedrin, or council, which condemned Jesus. *Elders:* are the heads of families, leading people. 42. *Saved others:* they could not see how he could be able to save others, and yet not save himself. But really he saved others by not saving himself. 44. *Thieves:* brigands. *Only one mocked:* the other repented. 45. *Sixth hour:* twelve o'clock, noon. *Ninth hour:* three o'clock in the afternoon. 46. *Eli, eli:* a quotation in Hebrew of Ps. 22: 1. 47. *Elias:* the Greek form of Elijah. 50. *Yielded up the ghost:* his spirit, his soul.

SUBJECT: CHRIST CRUCIFIED FOR US.

#### QUESTIONS.

I. ON THE WAY TO THE CROSS (vs. 33, 31).—Where was Jesus crucified? What is its common name? Give some of the incidents that took place on the way. (Matt. 27: 32; Luke 23: 26-32.) What was given Jesus to drink? Why did he refuse?

II. THE CRUCIFIXION (vs. 35, 37, 38).—Give an account of the method of crucifying. What did Jesus say as they were nailing him to the cross? (Luke 23: 34.) Why must Jesus die such a terrible death? (John 3: 14.) At what hour was he crucified? (Mark 15: 25.) What title was placed over the cross? In how many languages? Why? Was this title a truth? Who were crucified with Jesus?

III. SCENES AT THE CROSS (vs. 35-45).—What did the soldiers do near the cross? (v. 35.) What scripture was fulfilled by them? (Ps. 22: 18.) What friends were near the cross? (John 19: 25, 26; Matt. 27: 55, 56.) How did the crowd treat Jesus? Would they have believed had he come down from the cross? Could Jesus have saved himself? Why did he not? What did the robbers do? (v. 41.) What wonderful change in one of them? (Luke 23: 39-43.) What touching scene took place between Jesus and his mother and John? (John 19: 26, 27.) What took place over all the land? What was the meaning of this? How many times did Jesus speak from the cross? (1) Luke 23: 31; (2) Luke 23: 43; (3) John 19: 26, 27; (4) Matt. 27: 46; (5) John 19: 28; (6) John 19: 30; (7) Luke 23: 46.

IV. IT IS FINISHED (vs. 46-50).—What did Jesus say just before he died? (v. 46.) How is his death described? At what hour did he die? What were his last words? What was finished? What took place immediately after his death? (Matt. 27: 51-54.) What was the meaning of these events? What lessons do you learn from the cross?

LESSON XI.—JUNE 10.  
JESUS RISEN.—Matt. 28: 1-15.

COMMIT VERSES 5-7.

#### GOLDEN TEXT.

But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.—1 Cor. 15: 20.

#### CENTRAL TRUTH.

The risen Saviour is our Resurrection and Life.

#### DAILY READINGS.

M. Matt. 28: 1-15.  
T. Mark 16: 1-13.  
W. Luke 24: 1-12.  
Th. John 20: 1-18.  
F. 1 Cor. 15: 1-28.  
Sa. 1 Cor. 15: 35-58.  
Su. 1 Thess. 4: 14-18.

#### HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

THE BURIAL. Friday afternoon between four and six o'clock, in a new sepulchre near Calvary, aided by Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus. PRECAUTIONS. The Sabbath (Matt. 27: 62-66.) In order to prove the resurrection, the death must be proved beyond doubt. In the providence of God, the centurion testified to the death of Jesus: the soldiers pierced his heart; the tomb was new, and at the request of the chief priests the tomb was sealed and guarded. THE RESURRECTION. Very early Sunday morning (Matt. 28: 2-4), accompanied by an earthquake and by a shining angel. THE WOMEN AT THE SEPULCHRE. Early Sunday morning (vs. 1, 2). 1. *Mary Magdalene:* accompanied by several others. 7. *He goeth before you into Galilee:* Jesus appeared indeed to the disciples in Jerusalem, but the great meeting was in Galilee, where 500 assembled in response to his command. There the great commission was given. MARY MAGDALENE FIRST SEES JESUS (Mark 16: 9). Early Sunday morning. She probably went away before the other women, told Peter and John, and followed them back to the sepulchre, reaching it after they were gone. THE SECOND APPEARANCE OF JESUS to the other women returning from the sepulchre (vs. 9, 10). THE FALSE CHARGE. 13. *Stole him away while we slept:* false on its face, for if they were asleep they could not know how Jesus went away. 14. *Secure you:* from the penalty of sleeping on guard, which was death.

OUR LORD'S APPEARANCES AFTER HIS RESURRECTION.—(1) To Mary Magdalene (John 20: 14; Mark 16: 9). (2) To the women returning from the sepulchre (Matt. 28: 9). (3) To Peter (Luke 24: 34; 1 Cor. 15: 5). (4) To two disciples at Emmaus (Luke 24: 13-35). (5) To the eleven at Jerusalem (Mark 16: 14). (6) To the eleven at Jerusalem (John 20: 26). (7) To seven disciples by the Sea of Galilee (John 21: 1-21). (8) To the eleven on a mountain in Galilee (Matt. 28: 16). (9) To the 500 brethren, possibly identical with (8). (1 Cor. 15: 6). (10) To James, probably at Jerusalem. (11) To the eleven, just before the ascension. 2 and 8 are in to-day's lesson.

THE RESURRECTION IS PROVED: (1) By the testimony of the apostles. (2) They had every opportunity of knowing. (3) They were convinced against their own expectations. (4) They attacked their belief by their lives and by death. (5) Multitudes right at the time, and on the spot, believed. (6) It changed the lives of the apostles. (7) The change of the Sabbath testifies to it. (8) The story of the enemies contradicts itself.

SUBJECT: THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS.

#### QUESTIONS.

I. HIS RESURRECTION (vs. 1, 2).—How long was Jesus in the tomb? (1 Cor. 15: 4.) On what day did Jesus rise from the dead? At what time of the day? What signs accompanied his resurrection? What promise was thus fulfilled? (16: 2; 20: 19.) What does Paul say about the importance of this event? (1 Cor. 15: 11-20.) Did Jesus rise with the same body with which he was crucified? (John 20: 25; Luke 24: 39-43.) Was it then like the bodies we shall have at the resurrection? (1 Cor. 15: 50-51.) When did that change take place in Jesus' body? (Luke 24: 51.) Could we prove that Jesus rose from the dead unless he came back with exactly the same body that died?

II. THE PROOFS OF HIS RESURRECTION (vs. 1-15).—Who came first to visit the tomb? (v. 1; Mark 16: 1.) What does their example teach us about keeping the Sabbath? What hinderance did they expect? (Mark 16: 3, 4.) How was it removed? What lesson may we learn from this? Whom did the women find at the tomb? What message did the angels send? Why was the appearance in Galilee only mentioned? (1 Cor. 15: 6; John 21: 10-17.)

To whom did Jesus appear first? (Mark 16: 9.) To whom next? (vs. 9, 10.) How many other times did Jesus appear? (See Helps.) Give some account of them. During how many days did Jesus appear? (Acts 1: 3.) Are the proofs that Jesus arose from the dead abundantly sufficient? Does the work that Jesus is now doing in the world prove that he is living? What proof did he give in Paul's conversion? (Acts 9: 5.) How did his enemies fail in their plan to throw doubt on his resurrection? (vs. 11-15.)

III. THE TEACHING OF HIS RESURRECTION.—How does the resurrection complete the proof that Jesus was the Son of God, the Saviour of the world? (1 Cor. 15: 13-17.) What does it teach us about the reality of life beyond the grave? What does it teach about our resurrection? (John 6: 40: 11: 23-25.) What does the Bible teach us further about our resurrection? (1 Cor. 15: 35-54; Phil. 3: 20, 21.) What comfort do you find in this truth? Of what new life is it an illustration? (Rom. 6: 1-8.)

#### LESSON CALENDAR.

(Second Quarter, 1888.)

1. Apr. 1.—The Marriage Feast.—Matt. 22: 1-14.
2. Apr. 8.—Christ's Last Warning.—Matt. 23: 27-39.
3. Apr. 15.—Christian Watchfulness.—Matt. 24: 42-51.
4. Apr. 22.—The Ten Virgins.—Matt. 25: 1-13.
5. Apr. 29.—The Talents.—Matt. 25: 14-30.
6. May 6.—The Judgment.—Matt. 25: 31-46.
7. May 13.—The Lord's Supper.—Matt. 26: 17-30.
8. May 20.—Jesus in Gethsemane.—Matt. 26: 35-64.
9. May 27.—Peter's Denial.—Matt. 26: 67-75.
10. June 3.—Jesus Crucified.—Matt. 27: 33-50.
11. June 10.—Jesus Risen.—Matt. 28: 1-15.
12. June 17.—The Great Commission.—Matt. 28: 16-20.
13. Review, Temperance.—1 Cor. 8: 1-13, and Missions.