

## Sabbath School.

## BIBLE LESSONS.

## FOURTH QUARTER.

(Condensed from Folio's Notes.)

Lesson VII. Nov. 15. John 11: 1-19.

CHRIST'S PRAYER FOR HIS DISCIPLES.

## GOLDEN TEXT.

"He ever liveth to make intercession for them."—Heb. 7: 25.

## EXPLANATORY.

I. THE LORD'S LAST PRAYER.—First, for the glory of God. "These words," recorded in the previous chapters. "Lifted up His eyes to heaven." In calm confidence and in the assurance of victory (16: 33). The attitude is in marked contrast to His falling on His face in the garden (Matt. 26: 39). "And said, Father, the hour has come." The hour of His passion, the central point, the culmination of His redeeming work, to which all the types and prophecies had pointed, and from which would radiate the power that was to redeem mankind. "Glorify Thy Son." The glorifying of the Son is the fuller manifestation of His true nature. "That Thy Son also may glorify Thee." Jesus being divine, all the manifestations of His glory also manifested the Father's glory. 4. His goodness and love and wisdom which shone in the cross of Christ (1 Cor. 1: 24).

II. PRAYER THAT THE GIFT OF ETERNAL LIFE MAY BE EFFECTUAL. 2. "As." Even as, showing the close connection with ver. 1. Father and Son were glorified by the salvation of men. "Thou hast given Him power." Rev. Ver. Authority. The Greek word implies both authority and power. The common version gives one view, the Rev. Ver. gives the other: We should ever keep both in mind. "Over all flesh." All mankind, not the Jews only. His religion is universal. "That (in order that, for the purpose that) He should give eternal life." Not merely life in heaven, but that life here which shall continue there in joy and glory forever. "To as many as Thou hast given Him." To the all who, while the body of believers.

3. "And this is eternal life, that they might (should) know Thee." The present tense marks a continuance, a progressive perception of God in Christ. Those that know God must live a spiritual life like God's, in love, goodness, purity, and this is eternal life. "And Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent." To be the revelation to men of the character and love of God. If we know and love one, we must know and love the other.

4. "I have glorified thee on earth: I have finished," etc., better as Rev. Ver., having accomplished, or having finished. 5. "Father, glorify Thou Me." Show forth My glory. "With Thine own self." Their work was one, and their glory was one. Jesus would have this fact manifested. "With the glory which I had (possessed) with Thee before the world was." Let the world now see that this human friend is divine, with the character, and power, and love of God, reinstated in glory with His human nature. Jesus was the brightness of the Father's glory, the express image of His person (Heb. 1: 3).

III. FOR WHOM THIS PRAYER WAS OFFERED. FIRST, For those whom God gave Him. 6. "I have manifested Thy name." Jesus revealed God to them by His teachings, and by His life and works. He revealed God to men by the name FATHER, unfolding to them the nature of God as the ideal Father full of tenderness, love, and goodness, giving His nature, His home, His care, His training, and His possession, to His children. "Unto the men which (whom) Thou gavest Me out of the world," of which they once were a part in character, life, and destiny. God had taken them out of the world and gave them to Christ to be His disciples, the upholders of His kingdom. "Thine they were," by creation, by providential care, by redemption. They were God's children, they belonged to His kingdom. They were His, by every possible bond that could give possession. "And Thou gavest them Me," as above.

SECOND, For those who have kept His word. "For they have kept Thy word." To keep is to guard carefully, as one guards a prisoner; it therefore includes the idea both of watchful attention to the word and solicitude to preserve it by obedience in the life and heart.

THIRD, For those who have believed in Jesus' word. 7. "Now." This word is emphatic, assuringly. "They have known (learned to know) that all things," etc. That whatever Jesus had taught them was a divine message.

8. "For I have given unto them," etc. I have delivered the message you gave Me. I have fulfilled My mission. "And they have received of Me." Here the human side of salvation, the free choice, is recognized. "And they have believed," and proved their belief by obedience and readiness to accept Jesus as their Saviour and teacher.

FOURTH, For those who belong to God. 9. "I pray for them," i.e., in this prayer: now I am praying only for them. "I pray not (now) for the world." Of course, this verse does not mean that Christ never prays for unbelievers; ver. 24 and Luke 23: 34 prove the contrary; but it is for the chosen few, in return for their allegiance. "He is praying now." 10. "And all Mine are Thine." This declares the perfect union of Father and Son. What honors one, honors the other. These words in the mouth of any mere creature would be blasphemy.

IV. PRAYER FOR THE UNITY OF ALL BELIEVERS.—11. "These are in the world." To carry on the work Jesus began, and enlarge the kingdom He inaugurated; exposed to dangers, assaulted by temptations, liable to err, and their Master taken from them. Great was their need of being kept. "Keep through (in) Thine own name." To keep is to guard with watchful care. "He is instrumental, as the life of the flower is preserved in the sunshine, so the life of the soul is in the name of the Father, in whom we live and move and have our being. The name stands here, as above (ver. 6), for all which that name represents.

This unity is growing among Christians, even while they keep their separate denominational organizations. They are growing nearer to one another in doc-

trine; they are learning one from another the best methods of doing God's work. We should cultivate this spirit in each church, and among denominations. The deeper the spiritual life the greater the unity.

V. PRAYER THAT HIS DISCIPLES MAY BE KEPT FROM THE EVIL.—12. "While I was with them in the world, I kept them." Imperfect tense, I continued to keep. He watched over and taught them, preserved them from falling. Now He committed them to unseen guidance. "In Thy name," etc. See Rev. Ver., as in the last verse. "I have kept," guarded, a different word from the other kept, preserved. I guarded them as a means of their preservation. The thought is not that only one, but rather not one perished. One, Judas, not of them, but officially associated with them, perished (10: 28, 29). "That Scripture might be fulfilled." Of course, it is not meant that Judas fell just in order to fulfill the Scripture. But when he fell, it was to be in exact fulfillment of the prediction long before uttered. The reference is to John 13: 18 rather than to Ps. 109: 8 (Acts 1: 20). Judas freely played the part which prophecy had beforehand marked out.

13. "These things." The whole course of instruction at this supper. "My joy fulfilled in themselves." See lesson V., ver. 11.

14. "I have given them Thy word." Entrusted it to them to keep, to teach, and proclaim. "And the world hath hated them." Just as they hated Christ Himself, and for the same reasons. Their principles and teaching were opposed to the life, the customs, the principles of the world, and were active in overthrowing the world's wrongs by the word of Christ.

15. "I pray not that Thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldst keep them from the evil." The evil must certainly be taken in the neuter sense of from evil, and not from the evil one, as in Rev. Ver. This is shown by the preposition, out of, which relates to a realm out of which one is taken, rather than to an individual, as in the Rev. Ver., here as in the Lord's prayer. The Greek may be either masculine or neuter. Either translation is correct in form. But the evil one is too narrow a meaning to meet our needs.

We want to be delivered not only from the evil one, but from the evil of the world. And it does not seem possible that our Lord, either here or in the prayer He taught His disciples, could have restricted His meaning to the narrow sense when every heart desires the wider deliverance.

16. "They are of the world." This statement is so important that it is repeated. No Christian can afford to forget it.

VI. PRAYER THAT THEY MAY BE MADE HOLY. 17. "Sanctify them." (1) The idea at the root of the word, sanctify, is separation. It is opposed not to what is impure, but to what is common, and is constantly used in the Greek of the Old Testament for the consecration of persons and things to the service of God. Therefore He solicits for them a *holy* deliverance, to the task they will have to fulfil in the world.

(2) Hence it comes to mean, *holy*, freed from all impurity, all sin, and fully and freely devoted to God in active holiness like God's holiness. Keep them from the evil was the negative side of holiness. Now He prays positively, sanctify, separate them more and more from the world, from sin and sinners, by making them more and more holy in body, soul, and spirit, more like Thyself and Myself (1 Thess. 5: 23). Through Thy truth, or (in the truth) as in Rev. Ver. "Thy word is truth." The truth, the sum of the Christian revelation, the word of God, at once embodied in Christ and spoken by Him, is (as it were) the element into which the believer is introduced, and by which he is changed. What the believer needed above all things was a profounder apprehension of Christian truth, and a holier character; the equipment with divine illumination, power, courage, joyfulness, love, inspiration, etc., for their official activity (ver. 18) which should soon ensue, and did ensue, by means of the Holy Spirit.

VII. PRAYER THAT THEY MAY FULFIL THEIR MISSION. 18. "As Thou hast sent Me into the world." To save it from sin, and build up a kingdom of holiness. "Even so have I also sent them into the world." To fulfil the same mission, to carry on the same work, to preach the truth, to help the poor, to relieve suffering, to lead men to God. How could He send them into the world, when they were in the world already? Because He had raised them to a sphere above the life of the world, and it was thence that He sent them into the world, as really as He had Himself been sent from heaven.

19. "And for their sakes I sanctify Myself." In the first sense of the word, separating Himself, consecrating Himself to the work of saving men; and especially at this hour He consecrated Himself by being obedient to death on the cross. "That they also might be sanctified through (or in) the truth." (1) He would not ask them to do what He was unwilling to do Himself. (2) By His sanctification He set them a true example. (3) By His sanctification, which led to the atonement on the cross, He presented every motive for their sanctification, and gave them new spiritual life. When a believer in Christ dedicates his whole heart, strength and life to the promote the glory of God in the salvation of men, he realises the highest idea of Christian holiness.

—K. D. C. The greatest cure of the age. Send for free sample to K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, N. S.

—At the fire: Smith—It's a sad thing to see a big business like this swept away in one night. Schmitt—Well, I dunno; he was insured. It was a quick way of realising on your stock.

—"I feel entirely cured of flatulence (a dyspeptic symptom) by the use of one bottle of B. B. B." Mrs. Scott, Portsmouth, Ont.

—Use Baird's Balsam of Horehound for all affections of the throat and lungs.

The Messenger and Visitor will be sent to New Subscribers from now till Jan. 1, 1893, for \$1.50.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

## An Accidental Discovery.

## LITHO-CARBON.

The accounts now publishing of the new substance, Litho-Carbon, read more like the advertisement of a nostrum than sober fact; but competent scientists have vouched for the marvellous properties of the new material. The facts as stated by the New York Advertiser are as follows:

Some years ago a sportsman, with rod and line, was fishing from the bank of a particularly inviting stream, just a little south of the centre of the State of Texas. At the base of a long pool, a ledge, standing edgewise, crossed the stream from one bank to the other, forming a dam over which the crystal liquid flowed, breaking into foam as it fell below. The sportsman undertook to cross on the crest of this natural dam where the water was shallow. As he walked through the thin stream, placing one foot carefully before the other he noticed that the ledge was yielding like an asphalt pavement baked in the August sun. It was a dark brown color, and contrasted sharply with the reddish earth on either side. With a stout pocket knife he cut out a large lump of the clinging brown vein and looked at it closely. It was a mass of sea shells, held together by sand, covered with a dark, intensely shiny film, of the color of dark brown sugar, and possessing neither taste nor odor. The presence of the shells, which lay thickly in the whole vein, showed that where he stood the ocean had once ebbed and flowed.

Whatever it was, he could see that there lay before him an enormous supply of this strange, clinging stuff, mixed with sea shells. Tying his large lump of new-found mineral substance in his handkerchief, the prospector proceeded toward camp. That night he tried to melt the mass. It would not yield in the least to any heat he could produce. Weeks afterward, in New York, he tried acids upon it, without avail. So when he had exhausted his own knowledge he took samples of his material to chemical experts, wherever he could find them. For a long time this process, too, was without result. None of the scientific men could tell him what it was he had found. One day he received word to call on a chemist to whom he had given a small quantity of the material some weeks previously. He replied to the invitation in person. In the laboratory was shown a little heap of perfectly white sand and sea shells, lying on the table, while in the bottom of a glass vessel near by was a quantity of intensely brilliant black stuff, of about the density of molasses.

This matter, the chemist explained, had been extracted from the combination of sea shells and sand, by the application of a bath of benzine. Quantities of the material were quietly brought to New York, and a series of experiments followed, covering a period of more than two years' time. It has been discovered that it makes the most perfect insulator yet discovered; that it may be used as a paint that will resist the action of heat, salt air, salt or fresh water, gases, or the other influences that destroy the paints now in use; that it will make a perfect varnish which the ammonia gases of the stable will not tarnish, and that will remain undisturbed under all atmospheric conditions; that it may be rolled into a tissue that is as strong as iron, and practically indestructible when employed in the making of mackintoshes, canvas belting, waterproof tents, etc.; that it possesses peculiar powers of penetration, when applied at high temperatures, enabling it to enter and the pores of barns and steel, making these materials absolutely impervious to acids, and making common leather entirely waterproof, and that it may be applied to wood-pulp in such a way as to transform that material into what looks and acts like ebony or horn.

Accepting all this testimony, it will be seen that a revolution is likely to occur in many important fields of commerce. It is possible to saturate a steamship plating in hot litho-carbon and produce a remarkable result. Thus prepared that it will not be corroded by sea water, can never rust, and will not foul. Covered with a layer of paint made of this matter, a ship, or a seaside house, will permanently resist the action of the atmosphere or water. A portion of the smokestack of the steamer, Dean Richmond, was heated, by the use of a blower, rises to 800 Fahrenheit, was painted with litho-carbon months ago, and remains undisturbed and unblistered, while other parts of the vessel have necessarily been painted many times. The insulating qualities of this Texas product have been tested variously. It is stated that braided or naked wire, merely soaked in litho-carbon liquid, will be covered with a film of insulating temperatures up to 600° Fahrenheit, and that a very thin film ensures perfect insulation. The coils of chilled water pipes, covered with the use of a blower, rises to 800 Fahrenheit, was painted with litho-carbon months ago, and remains undisturbed and unblistered, while other parts of the vessel have necessarily been painted many times. The insulating qualities of this Texas product have been tested variously. It is stated that braided or naked wire, merely soaked in litho-carbon liquid, will be covered with a film of insulating temperatures up to 600° Fahrenheit, and that a very thin film ensures perfect insulation. The coils of chilled water pipes, covered with the use of a blower, rises to 800 Fahrenheit, was painted with litho-carbon months ago, and remains undisturbed and unblistered, while other parts of the vessel have necessarily been painted many times. 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