

Can you tell how the room was found in which it was eaten?

What was this supper called then?

What has it been called since? **The Lord's Supper.**

What shows that the disciples had not learned the lessons Jesus had taught them?

What did Jesus do?

What lesson does this teach us?

Are we willing to learn it?

What did Jesus say he should give them?

Against what did he warn them?

To whom did he give a special warning?

What did he say to encourage Peter?

Who will supply our wants when we are working for Jesus?

Am I—

Proud, self-loving, wanting the best place?

Willing and glad to serve others?

Ready to follow where Jesus leads?

LESSON OUTLINE.

BY J. L. HURLBUT.

"Let this Mind be in You."

I. THE UNWORLDLY MIND.

1. *The Gentiles exercise lordship.* v. 25.

These things... Gentiles seek. Matt. 6. 32.

2. *Ye shall not be so.* v. 26.

Are ye not carnal. 1 Cor. 3. 3.

II. THE SELF-DENYING MIND.

I am... as he that serveth. v. 27.

I have given you an example. John 13. 13, 14.

Let him be your minister. Matt. 20. 26.

III. THE STEADFAST MIND.

Ye are they which have continued. v. 28.

If ye suffer... also reign. 2 Tim. 2. 12.

Be thou faithful unto death. Rev. 2. 10.

IV. THE LOYAL MIND.

Simon, Simon... fail not. v. 31, 32.

Confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus.

Rom. 10. 9.

Confess me before men. Matt. 10. 32.

V. THE TRUSTFUL MIND.

Lacked ye anything? v. 35.

Trust in the Lord... do good. Psalm 37. 3.

Cast thy burdens on the Lord. Psalm 55. 22.

VI. THE COURAGEOUS MIND.

Hath no sword... buy one. v. 36.

Be strong in the Lord. Eph. 6. 10.

Strengthened with all might. Col. 1. 11.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL NOTES.

BY ROBERT R. DOHERTY.

General Statement.

In last Sunday's lesson we studied the awful doom of Jerusalem as foretold by the Saviour. Its words, we conjecture, were spoken on April 4, A. D. 30. That evening Judas and the chief priests conspired to kill Jesus. Of Wednesday there is no record. On Thursday afternoon Peter and John were sent to Jerusalem to prepare for the passover, and in the evening the other disciples with their Master joined them in an "upper room," to eat the passover. The "strife" of which our lesson speaks led also to a beautiful acted parable, the washing of the disciples' feet. Judas may have withdrawn before the words of our lesson were spoken. The Lord's Supper was instituted before the warning of verses 31, 32, and 34 was given. True greatness in Christ's kingdom is secured by service. The Christian is he who lives for the good of others. Even the Saviour of the world was "reckoned among the transgressors."

Verse 24. There was also a strife among them. It has been supposed that this strife was a dispute as to their places at the supper table, which, trifling as it would seem to some of us, would be of very great importance in the ancient East; it is, indeed, of importance in all state banquets at the present time, especially in the monarchies of Europe. But the gist and kernel of the dispute was as to the relative superiority of the disciples—their respective positions in the "kingdom of heaven." One answer to this strife was given in the incident described in John 13. 4-17; another answer follows this verse. That the strife was in some sense chronic may be seen by referring to Luke 9. 46; Matt. 18. 1; Mark 9. 34; Matt. 20. 23; Mark 10. 37. **Which of them.** Very likely which of two or

three. **Accounted the greatest.** For three years they had lived together most of the time, and all of them were enthusiastic supporters of their Master. Which had done the most for him? Which could be trusted with the largest responsibility? Which had stood before him and before the public as the best representative of the new movement?

25. The kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them. They wield the power which you think I am now about to assume. The student may ask, But did not the early kings of the Jews exercise lordship over them? No, not those who lived up to the ideals of the theocracy. David, God's anointed, ruled God's people as God's vicergerent; and so did the best of his successors. It was to establish the lordship of the Lord of hosts

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