

to the influences He brought to bear upon them? There seems to be no hint of this in the story of their lives. They blundered as often, and perhaps more deeply than the others. The Master was preparing them for their great work in the future. The impression made on the minds of these men by this transfiguration experience was deep and permanent. Soon after this, James is called upon to give up his life for the cause; we have no recorded words of his regarding it, but who can doubt it was a source of comfort to him in that dark hour of trial. Peter in his second Epistle declares "We have not followed cunningly devised fables when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eye witnesses of His majesty." John, in lonely Patmos, saw one like unto the Son of Man. In his gospel he says, "We beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father."

The purpose for which they went into the mountain was to pray; the time seems to have been the evening; the transfiguration took place during the hours of darkness. The disciples began praying with the Master, but their eyes soon became heavy with sleep. Afterwards at Gethsemane they also were unable to continue watching. He continued in prayer; what the nature of His supplication was we do not know; we think they were regarding that cup of which He was so soon to drink. When the three men awake from sleep they see marvellous things.

(a). They see Jesus transfigured before them; His raiment became white as the light, and His face did shine as the sun. He seemed surrounded with a halo of glory. Streams of radiant light shine upon them from His person. What is the meaning of this transfiguration which they see? Jesus was not then transfigured, but all His former life had been a transfiguration. He was transfigured when He stooped to the cradle in the manger, when He worked on in long years of obscurity at Nazareth, when he wandered a stranger, having no place to rest His head. He was transfigured when His