

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

Late Details of the Situation of Affairs in the Flooded Region.

Searching For the Dead and Relieving the Living.

The situation of affairs in Johnstown a week after the terrible flood is summarized in the following dispatch from the stricken city: A summary of the situation shows that the work of clearing away the ruins is rapidly progressing under the direction of an organized committee, and considerable progress has been made. Seven thousand men are at work with 500 teams. The debris is being burned, and while this was in progress yesterday fire was started from flying sparks, causing a loss of over \$50,000 on property that had escaped the flood.

Relief is being distributed under the auspices of the regular relief committee and the Red Cross Society. Much care has to be exercised in this, as many undervaluing people endeavor to secure the supplies needed for sufferers. One hundred carloads of food are arriving daily, but twice as much is needed, and especially clothing and shoes.



VIEW OF FLOOD IN JOHNSTOWN—THE OPEN SPACE WAS IRON STREET.

The grave floods of infection and those in charge are doing all in their power to get the dead bodies under ground. The dead bodies of many animals are being found and they are buried at once. The stench is said to be almost unbearable. Estimates of the loss of life vary from ten to fourteen thousand. Subscriptions are still coming in generously from all sections of the country.

The gorge caused by the embankment of floating debris against the Pennsylvania railway bridge, sixty acres in extent and forty feet in height, is supposed to contain hundreds of bodies, and the work of three days has hardly cleared a space as big as a ball room floor.

So little effect has the work of the past week made upon the wreck that one viewing it for the first time to-day would suppose that it was exactly as the flood left it, and with the force now at work on it a month will be consumed in clearing away the debris.

The rains, filled with debris, menace the people who have survived the hardships and exposure of the past week, and the fear of pestilence is spreading in the minds of the people. Indeed, the situation here is very gloomy from every point of view.

Ten thousand men have been gathered here from all over the country. This has been made the Mecca of the tramp, the idler and the thief, and a nameless fear of the rioting and disorder which experience in other cities tells must result from this gathering is taking possession of every mind.

The whole city is surrounded by a guard of militia and very strict regulations are enforced, while efforts are made to cut off as far as possible the means of entrance to the city, and tickets are not sold to Johnstown except on a permit from the Relief Committee at Pittsburgh. More troops stand under orders at Pittsburgh, ready to come here at once if needed.

The excitement and exaltation of the past week has buoyed up the people, but now cases of nervous prostration and other ailments resulting from a weakened condition, overwork, improper, irregular and scanty nourishment and exposure are developing on every hand.

There is a small army of physicians here, gathered from everywhere, and the sick are being cared for in every good order. All roads leading to Johnstown are crowded with cars and wagons bearing provisions and clothing for the sufferers. Freight traffic within miles of the stricken city is paralyzed, and the merchants of the surrounding towns have almost exhausted their stocks.

Orders for goods of every description have been sent into Pittsburgh, but unless they are surplus of the flood they will not be shipped. The different commissary departments are constantly crowded with applicants for food and clothing.

The subscriptions from all parts of the United States, and from the capitals of Europe, on the seventh day after the flood, reached the magnificent sum of \$1,850,000. Funds continued to pour in for the relief of the sufferers, and besides the money contributions large amounts of clothing and provisions were forwarded to Johnstown by the sympathizing people of other cities.

and know what I am talking about when I make this estimate." Out of a total population of 1000 at Woodvale 667 are known to have been saved, making the loss of life about 50 per cent. It is estimated that the number of orphans in the Conemaugh Valley will be about 500. They are being removed to central points, where they can be found in case they are inquired for. St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church lost 27 out of a membership of 150. Rector A. F. Diller, wife and two children were drowned. Their new church building has disappeared.

The absence of former residents and of a fixed and familiar population is most striking in Johnstown. There are thousands of strangers and workmen from a distance there, but for the three first days the one perpetual question was: "Where are the people? Here are about 10,000. Where are the rest?"

How the Dam Broke.
The Pittsburgh Commercial prints the following account of the breaking of the dam, from the lips of John G. Parke, Jr., a civil engineer who was engaged on the grounds of the South Fork Club:
"On Thursday night the dam was in perfect condition and the water was not within seven feet of the top. At that stage the lake is nearly three miles long. It rained very hard Thursday night I am told, for I slept too soundly myself to hear it, but when I got up Friday morning I could see there was a flood, for the water was over the drive in front of the club-house, and the level of the

water in the lake had risen until it was only four feet below the top of the dam. I rode up to the head of lake and saw that the woods were boiling full of water. South Fork and Muddy Run, which emptied into the lake, were running down trees, logs, cut timber, and stuff from a saw-mill that was up in the woods in that direction. This was about 7:30 o'clock. When I returned, Colonel Unger, the President of the club, hired twenty-two Italians and a number of farmers joined in to work on the dam. Altogether thirty men were at work. A plow was run along the top of the dam, and earth was thrown in the face of the dam to strengthen it. At the same time a channel was dug on the west end of the dam to make a sluice way there. There was about three feet of shale rock through which it was possible to cut, but then we struck bed rock that it was impossible to get into without blasting. When we got the channel opened, the water soon scoured down to bed rock, and a stream twenty feet wide and three deep rushed out on that end of the dam, while the weir was letting in an enormous quantity on the other end. Notwithstanding these efforts the water kept rising at the rate of about ten inches an hour.

"By 11:30, I had made up my mind that it was impossible to save the dam, and getting on my horse I galloped down the road to South Fork to warn the people of the danger. The telegraph tower is a mile from the town, and I sent two men there to have messages sent to Johnstown and other points below. I heard that the lady operator fainting when she had sent off the message and had to be carried off. The people at South Fork had ample time to get to the high grounds and they were able to move their furniture too. In fact only one person was drowned at South Fork and his while attempting to fish something from the food as it rolled by. It was just twelve o'clock when the telegraph messages were sent out, so that the people of Johnstown had over three hours' warning.

"As I rode back to the lake I expected almost any moment to meet the lake coming down on me, but the dam was still intact, although the water had reached the top. At about 1 o'clock I walked over the dam; at that time the water was three inches deep in it, and was gradually eating away the earth on the outer face. As the stream rolled down the outer face it kept wearing down



DRIFTWOOD ABOVE THE BRIDGE, SHOWING VIEWS OF THE CAMBRIA IRON CO.

the edge of the embankment, and I saw it was merely a question of time. I then went down to the club-house and got dinner, and when I returned I saw that a good deal more of the outer edge of the dam had crumbled away. The dam did not give way. At a rough guess I should say that there were sixty millions of tons of water in that lake, and the pressure of that mass of water was increased by floods from two streams pouring into it, but the dam had been kept below the top of the dam. But the friction of the water pouring over the dam gradually wore it away from the outer face until the top became so thin that it gave way.

"The break took place at three o'clock. It was about ten feet wide at first and showed how now that the flood had made a gap, it grew wider with increasing rapidity, and the lake went roaring down the valley. That three miles of water was drained out in forty-five minutes. The downfall of these millions of tons was simply irresistible. Stones from the dam and boulders in the river bed were carried for miles. Trees went down like you might cut a mullion stalk with a swish of your cane. It was a terrible sight to see that avalanche of water go down that valley already choked with floods. Colonel Unger was completely prostrated by it and was laid up at the club-house sick from his experiences."

An Insecure Dam.
Two expert engineers, A. M. Wellington and F. P. Burt, the latter associate editor of the Engineering News, of New York, have made an examination of the dam at South Fork which was the cause of the disaster. Mr. Wellington states that the dam was in every respect of very inferior construction and of a kind wholly unrepresented by good engineering practice of thirty years ago. Both the original and reconstructed dams were of earth only, with no heart wall, but only ripped on the slopes. The original dam, however, was made in a shallow watered layer, which still shows distinctly in the wrecked dam. The new

end greatly added to its stability, but it was to all appearance simply dumped in like an ordinary railroad fill, or, stamped, shows no evidence of good effect from it. Much of the old part is standing intact, while adjacent parts of the new work are wholly carried off. There was no central wall of puddle, or masonry, either in the new or the old dam. It has been the invariable practice of engineers for thirty or forty years to use one or the other in building high dams of earth.

"If there is a single other dam or reservoir in any other part of the United States of over fifty feet high which lacks this central wall. The reconstructed dam also bears the mark of great ignorance or carelessness in having been made nearly two feet lower in the middle than at the ends. It should rather have crowned in the middle, which would have concentrated the overflow if it should occur at the ends instead of in the centre.

Miss Halford's Narrow Escape.
Mrs. and Miss Halford, wife and daughter of President Harrison's Private Secretary, have reached Washington. Both were occupants of the day express on the Pennsylvania road, which was supposed to have been lost with all on board. Their train was stopped at Conemaugh station from 11 A. M. until 3 P. M. on the fatal Friday. Then the conductor heard the roar of the coming waters and rushed through the train and shouted: "To the platform for the safety of your life!" Mrs. Halford and her daughter sprang to the platform with many other passengers. By that time the great volume of water was but a few rods distant. Mrs. Halford escaped by jumping over the side of the train on a hill about 100 feet away. Miss Halford returned to the car for her mother's medicine case. This might have resulted in her death. When she again left the car the water was up to her waist.

Miss Halford was overcome by the flood before she reached the hill, and had it not been for the gallantry of Postoffice Inspector Sprangler, must have succumbed. Sprangler lifted her in his arms, and at the risk of his own life carried her to a place of safety. "The words: 'To the hills! To the hills!' are ringing in my ears yet," said pretty Miss Halford to a newspaper man.

Mr. Halford, who suffered keenly from suspense and anxiety, was taken to a hospital at Conemaugh. He is now recovering from his illness. "I am the happiest man in America," he said to a correspondent.

Fears of an Epidemic in Johnstown.
A Washington dispatch says that Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, has received several telegrams from Johnstown, Penn., concerning the sanitary conditions there. One of them is from Passed Assistant Surgeon Carrington, in which he says that he had conferred with Dr. Lee, the Secretary of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, and had looked the situation over. He adds: "There is danger of sickness unless active sanitary measures are taken. Corps are now being organized, dead animals are being buried as rapidly as possible, and disinfectants used freely. The work will require considerable time."

Another is from Dr. Lee, dated Johnstown, and says: "The situation here is very serious. A large sanitary corps will be needed with Carington, to remain as long as his services are needed. Make arrangements for at least a month."

Dr. Hamilton sent a telegram to Dr. Lee, saying that Dr. Carrington can remain as long as his services are necessary, and that disinfectants had been shipped. Dr. Lee acknowledged the receipt of this telegram, and said further that "temporary depopulation is being urged."

The Loss of an Express Train.
So many conflicting reports have been published concerning the loss of passengers and damage to the trains overtaken by the flood at Conemaugh that General Manager Eugh, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was asked to furnish the Associated Press with an official statement of the exact number of persons known or presumed to have been drowned from the two sections of the day express, and also a statement as to what became of the trains. Superintendent Pitcairn, at Pittsburgh, who has had the matter under investigation, was communicated with by telegraph, and these facts were elicited:

As near as can be learned, nineteen lives were lost. Two cars, a passenger coach and a baggage car were washed away. The baggage car has been carried down to the debris at the Johnstown bridge. Some hours after the flood struck the train three Pullman sleepers came in contact with a burning car of lime, and were destroyed.

Brave Unselfishness of Two Children.
Frank Fraunheiser, during the flood at Johnstown, tried to save his little son and daughter by dragging them up to the roof of his house. His wife and eldest daughter were carried away, but he managed to cling to the two small children until the

house was crushed. The children were buried beneath the ruins, and the father worked for hours to get them out. When he reached the children, the boy said: "Don't try to save me, papa. I'm fast here, God bless you!" The little girl's leg was broken, and she cried out to her father that it was useless to try to save her and begged him to rescue her brother. The father succeeded in dragging both children from the ruins, and when he took the little girl in his arms, her face was white with the pain of her broken limb. As she was carried into a house she looked up suddenly and said, with a smile: "Don't look so sad, papa, I will cheer you up."

Wreckage Floating Down the Ohio.
A large quantity of wreckage from Johnstown has been picked up at Portsmouth, Ohio. At Gettysville a pocketbook containing \$5.25, a set of silver spoons marked "S. Y.," a bank book of the First National Bank of Johnstown containing a credit to Nathan Dyer, and two locks of hair were found.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

IF YOU HAVE CHILDREN, KEEP SHEEP.

Says the *Western Rural*: Sheep breeding is an interesting branch of our farm industries. There is no other line of breeding, we believe, that will interest a man who has tastes in that direction, so much; and the more interest we have in our work the greater success it will likely be. At all events sheep have a fascination for the boys, and if you have boys and desire to interest them in the farm, and to develop them, you can well afford to keep a flock of sheep. If then, you have a dry farm, and especially if you have children, try sheep.

REVENUE FROM A FLOCK OF HENS.
A flock of hens should pay at least \$1 a head clear profit each year. This is a low estimate, and by careful management can be made twice as much; but I think among farmers more come short of this than exceed it. The fowls are often left too much to the women and children, or to Tom, Dick and Harry. How often do they have nothing in the shape of lime, or dust to roll in, or water to drink, unless they find it for themselves? How often their quarters are cold, or wet, or filthy—no profit need be looked for in such cases.—*New York Tribune.*

REDUCING A HORSE'S SPRAIN.
To reduce inflammation caused by a strain or bruise on a horse there is nothing better than cold water in summer, but in winter warm fomentations are used instead. After the inflammation subsides and soreness has in part disappeared, the application of liniments may be resorted to with benefit. But no caustic, heating or irritating solutions should be employed until the inflammation in the injured parts has been reduced with either cold or warm water. For garget in cows at this season use cold water freely, even to covering or inclosing the udder in a rubber bag filled with water.—*New York Sun.*

COLTS PAY HANDSOMELY.
There is more money to be made from colts, whether of the horse or mule kind, than from any other farm animal. A three-year-old colt will cost no more for feeding than a three-year-old steer, but it will frequently sell for twenty-five or thirty cents per pound of live weight against two or four cents per pound for the steer. So that it is well worth the cost to rear a colt well. This is the season when the colts are arriving, and the condition of the mare is the first thing to think of. She must be well fed and kept in thrift and health. Overwork is to be carefully avoided; fretting is to be prevented by kind treatment and consideration for her lactiferous condition. And the colts should be equally well looked after. A run in a grass field with the dam and a month's rest and good feeding, with bran and oats for the latter, will be the making of the young thing until it is able to eat a little bran and a few of the sweetest oats newly thrashed for it. After that the food may be gradually increased and that of the mare kept up to supply a full yield of milk. Exposure to hot sun or cold rains is to be equally avoided for the sake of the colt.—*New York Times.*

SOWED SORGHUM A DELUSION.
Some journals, especially at the West, are urging that sorghum be sown broadcast for fodder, as corn sometimes is. Time was, when a new soil was free from weeds, sowed fodder would not be prematurely choked out. But of late Western lands cultivated a few years become even more weedy than well-tilled lands at the East. The Western farmer cultivating large areas grows the big kinds of corn, avowedly because they sooner outgrow the weeds, and thus need not be cultivated so late. The consequence is that weed seeds ripen by the million. Sorghum seed is small. Its first growth is much slower than corn. About midsummer it shoots forward rapidly, and will then outgrow corn, and be especially valuable in time of draught, as its roots run deeply. But it needs cultivation, if not hoeing, early in the season or before midsummer, or it will be choked out by weeds. Another reason for cultivation is to insure space for the leaves to reach the sunlight. Crowded together as it is apt to be when sown, even if not overgrown with weeds, the sorghum is not sweet. Its stalk is hard to be crushed, and is filled with a poor, watery juice of but little value for feeding, and none whatever for the sugar manufacturers.—*Boston Cultivator.*

TOMATO CULTIVATION.
The tomato plant is the prettiest vegetable plant we have when properly cared for. First make a ridge eight inches high and twelve wide. If the dirt is not strong enough to grow thrifty plants, go to the fence corner and get some that is; place about one peck where the plant will stand. Set plants three feet apart—not less. Get stakes—say three inches in diameter—and drive in the ground, leaving three feet out. Drive one every eight feet the length of the row; they will be three feet apart the cross way. If you have elm bark handy cut it in strips two inches broad—if not, use slats or fence wire, making three rows on each side at one foot from the bottom, at middle and at top, then cross near the plant to keep it straight. Every five or six days pass along and fix the branches in proper shape, as you would have them grow. Do not allow grass or weeds to grow within three feet of plants. Water the plants in evenings if it does not rain enough to make them grow fast, and when the tomatoes begin to ripen you will have a row of them five feet wide, four feet high and ninety feet long, from only thirty plants. Only think of it! The grand row, just covered with big red tomatoes from end to end and from bottom to top, all up out of the dirt, clean and sweet! Remember the things we do should be done well. This frame can be placed on one side of the garden and remain for years.

As I travel from house to house I see tomato plants here and there in gardens flat down on the ground, and the tomatoes rot as fast as they turn red; or planted in ridges three inches apart, with

stalks about as large as a lead pencil two feet high and with three tomatoes per stalk. Friends, try the frame plan and you will be well pleased with it.—*Farm-er's Coll.*

SULPHUR, LARD AND KEROSENE.

Sulphur is advocated as a lice destroyer. It is recommended to use the flowers of sulphur to dust the hens with or put in their dust bath, causing the heat from the body generates a gas which kills the lice. It is accepted by nearly everybody that this is a fact, yet it is an erroneous idea. The fact of the heat from the body generating gas is absurd, and for killing lice it is a folly. If you wish to use sulphur in any form give it in dry weather internally, and only externally for scurvy leg. To kill lice effectually, several remedies may be resorted to. Lard to which is added about one-third kerosene oil well mixed together and applied lightly under the wings, behind the comb and around the vent, will usually dissipate vermin. Insect powder is very good and sure, but costly. Kerosene oil is sure death to lice, but in its raw state would be too irritating to the flesh of the hen, and I conceived the idea of using it in the following manner with gratifying results: Take a five cent bar of soap, shave it fine, dissolve it in enough boiling water to make it thick, stir in a pint of kerosene oil and add boiling water slowly, stirring quickly so the oil will not float on top. Let it cool down to blood heat. Now take your fowl and hold it in the mixture, head out, with your hand rub it well into the feathers, rub them down and keep them confined in a warm place. Do this on a dry, warm day, and it won't hurt them as much as being out in the rain all day. I am as afraid of lice as rump, canker, swelled head or cholera. The other pest is the small red lice which will reduce a flock about as quick as disease if they get the upper hand, but are more easily disposed of. Completely cover the roost poles with pure kerosene oil and they will never trouble you any more.—*Orange County Farmer.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.
Prompt weeding of garden crops will pay. Wood-ashes are excellent on moist soils. Use powdered hellebore for the currant worm. Feed the young chicks often but not too plentifully. Give good feed and extra care to the horses that are at farm work. Oats is the great staple horse feed of the world for all classes of horses. If you want the best work from your teams you must feed just right. Colt shows among the draft horse breeders are becoming popular. Hard, dry paths tend to comfort outside the house and cleanliness within. The much-abused crow is also one of the best aids in exterminating the white grub. Western farmers say that a grain ration must be used with alfalfa to produce good milk. Care should be taken to supply every animal kept on the place with all the water it needs. Transplant the tomato plant with care, keeping a good solid ball of earth on the roots till rest. The same food, without variation, should not be given to poultry for any considerable length of time. The drinking vessels for fowls should be often refilled and kept clean. Hens drink little at a time, but often. A well-known writer maintains that, contrary to the popular notion, darkness is not essential in growing mushrooms. Weeds can be killed more easily and quickly by chocking out with heavy seeding of clover and timothy than in any other way. Examine young fruit trees of all kinds, and if borings or sawdust are seen on the ground hunt for the hole and probe out the grub with a piece of wire. A fallowing in flesh of farm horses in summer is too often due to the fact that the pasture field is depended upon to too great an extent for their maintenance. Be easy with the wire-card or toothed currycomb on cattle and horses. A stiff brush and a wire currycomb, without teeth, is safest in the hand of the average man. A warm sandy soil, with sunny exposure, will give the earliest cuttings of asparagus, according to A. W. Cheever, but a deep loam may give larger returns during the season. A prominent horticulturist expresses his belief that the Wealthy apple top-grafted upon the Switzer will be a perfect and long-lived tree, serving more than one generation faithfully. Ducks grow very rapidly and it is claimed that a person who goes into the duck business systematically and takes advantage of all the good points of a duck can turn his money over very quickly. The question is discussed whether it pays to save leaves for bedding and absorbents, and our answer is that, at least, it is better to get leaves and use them than believe there is something better and not use anything. It is authoritatively stated that caustic (blue water, a simple solution of sulphate of copper with ammonia) is not only a remedy for mildew, but at the same time rids plants of the rose beetle when they are so infested. With good roads it would be as easy to draw two tons of farm produce to market as one ton under present conditions, yet the good roads in farming districts must wait until the persons chiefly interested have greater development of public spirit.

Any land upon which water stands more than twenty-four hours after a rainfall, however heavy, is pronounced by excellent authority to be unfit for any orchard without thorough tile-draining, and not safe even with it, because there is always the risk of the tiles being obstructed with roots, and the trees becoming unthrifty in consequence.

COLTS PAY HANDSOMELY.
There is more money to be made from colts, whether of the horse or mule kind, than from any other farm animal. A three-year-old colt will cost no more for feeding than a three-year-old steer, but it will frequently sell for twenty-five or thirty cents per pound of live weight against two or four cents per pound for the steer. So that it is well worth the cost to rear a colt well. This is the season when the colts are arriving, and the condition of the mare is the first thing to think of. She must be well fed and kept in thrift and health. Overwork is to be carefully avoided; fretting is to be prevented by kind treatment and consideration for her lactiferous condition. And the colts should be equally well looked after. A run in a grass field with the dam and a month's rest and good feeding, with bran and oats for the latter, will be the making of the young thing until it is able to eat a little bran and a few of the sweetest oats newly thrashed for it. After that the food may be gradually increased and that of the mare kept up to supply a full yield of milk. Exposure to hot sun or cold rains is to be equally avoided for the sake of the colt.—*New York Times.*

SOWED SORGHUM A DELUSION.
Some journals, especially at the West, are urging that sorghum be sown broadcast for fodder, as corn sometimes is. Time was, when a new soil was free from weeds, sowed fodder would not be prematurely choked out. But of late Western lands cultivated a few years become even more weedy than well-tilled lands at the East. The Western farmer cultivating large areas grows the big kinds of corn, avowedly because they sooner outgrow the weeds, and thus need not be cultivated so late. The consequence is that weed seeds ripen by the million. Sorghum seed is small. Its first growth is much slower than corn. About midsummer it shoots forward rapidly, and will then outgrow corn, and be especially valuable in time of draught, as its roots run deeply. But it needs cultivation, if not hoeing, early in the season or before midsummer, or it will be choked out by weeds. Another reason for cultivation is to insure space for the leaves to reach the sunlight. Crowded together as it is apt to be when sown, even if not overgrown with weeds, the sorghum is not sweet. Its stalk is hard to be crushed, and is filled with a poor, watery juice of but little value for feeding, and none whatever for the sugar manufacturers.—*Boston Cultivator.*

TOMATO CULTIVATION.
The tomato plant is the prettiest vegetable plant we have when properly cared for. First make a ridge eight inches high and twelve wide. If the dirt is not strong enough to grow thrifty plants, go to the fence corner and get some that is; place about one peck where the plant will stand. Set plants three feet apart—not less. Get stakes—say three inches in diameter—and drive in the ground, leaving three feet out. Drive one every eight feet the length of the row; they will be three feet apart the cross way. If you have elm bark handy cut it in strips two inches broad—if not, use slats or fence wire, making three rows on each side at one foot from the bottom, at middle and at top, then cross near the plant to keep it straight. Every five or six days pass along and fix the branches in proper shape, as you would have them grow. Do not allow grass or weeds to grow within three feet of plants. Water the plants in evenings if it does not rain enough to make them grow fast, and when the tomatoes begin to ripen you will have a row of them five feet wide, four feet high and ninety feet long, from only thirty plants. Only think of it! The grand row, just covered with big red tomatoes from end to end and from bottom to top, all up out of the dirt, clean and sweet! Remember the things we do should be done well. This frame can be placed on one side of the garden and remain for years.

As I travel from house to house I see tomato plants here and there in gardens flat down on the ground, and the tomatoes rot as fast as they turn red; or planted in ridges three inches apart, with

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 16.

Lesson Text: "Jesus Crucified," Mark xv., 21-39—Golden Text: Thii. ii., 8—Commentary.

21. "And they compel one Simon, a Cyrenian who passed by, * * * to bear His cross." Both Matthew and Luke also relate this incident, while John says that "He, bearing His cross, went forth" (ix. 17). It would appear that Jesus Himself bore His own cross as they started forth for Calvary, but either on account of His giving evidence of fainting under it, or on account of His moving too slowly for them because of weakness through suffering, they lay hold upon this man and compel him to bear it after Jesus (La. xxiii., 26). Consider His condition physically, after the agony and bloody sweat of Gethsemane, and the long night of buffeting and mocking after His back had been plowed by the merciless scourging; and was it not a wonder that He could stand at all, much less walk or bear His cross?

22. "And they bring Him into the place, Golgotha." Matthew and Luke also know the same name and the same significance to it, "the place of a skull," while Luke calls it Calvary, which is the Greek equivalent for the Chaldee Golgotha, and signifies the same. John xix., 20, says that it was near the city, and Rev. xi., 8, identifies it with the city.

23. "And they gave Him to drink wine mingled with myrrh, but He received it not." Matthew says that it was vinegar mingled with gall, and that when He had tasted He would not drink. As the vinegar was a sour kind of light wine, the usual beverage of the Roman soldiers, and the word gall is used to denote anything bitter, therefore both accounts perfectly agree, and there was a sufficient reason for that which was written: "They gave Me also gall for My meat, and in My thirst they gave Me vinegar to drink." (Ps. lxxix., 21.)

24. "And when they had crucified Him." Who can tell the agony contained in that sentence? The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After the criminal had carried the cross to the place of execution a hole was dug in the earth to receive the foot of it. The cross was laid on the ground, the person condemned was stripped and was stretched on it, and the soldiers fastened the hands and feet. After they had fixed the nails deeply in the wood they elevated the cross with the agonizing sufferer on it, and in order to fix it more firmly in the earth they laid a wooden beam into the hole which they had dug to receive it. The crucified person was then suffered to hang, commonly, till pain, exhaustion, thirst and hunger ended his life. It was the most agonizing and painful punishment known to the Jews. The following description comes from Mimpriss's "Gospel Treasury." After