SEA FIGHTS OF ANCIENT HISTORY

The Fate of Nations Often Decided by Great Naval Encounters.

SALAMIS BEGINS THE LONG ROLL, AND MANILA IS THE LATEST ENTRY UP TO DATE—A GLANCE AT THE BATTLES UPON WATER FROM THE TIME OF XERXES TO THE VICTORY OF DEWEY.

Although naval warfare had been practiced long before Xerxes planned his great invasion of Greece, and although history records how one Erythras in very early times made himself master of the Red Sea and monopolized its commerce to the exclusion of the Egyptians, not to speak of the semi-mythical exploits of Jason and others, it is with the expedition of the great Persian king that the history of naval warfare properly speaking begins. The world's record of great naval battles opens with Salamis.

The engagement took place in October, 480 B. C., in the narrow strait that separates the Island of Salamis from the Attic mainland. The Grecian fleet consisted of 380 small war galleys, the largest of which was of but fifty oars and carried only eighteen fighting men. The Persian fleet was probably more than twice as large, and powerfully manned. The vessels composing it were considerably higher than the Greek galleys, but they were proportionately less active. All the vessels were open boats without decks. The situation was fraught with peril for the Greeks. Xerxes had so disposed of his fleet that if the Greeks were defeated in the first contact their destruction was certain. A portion of his fleet bridged over the sea from Phalerum, on the mainland, almost to the Island of Thalamis, effectually closing the eastern entrance to the Straits; a second portion was drawn up along the Attic coast to the foot of the rocky promotory of Aegaleos, where the throne from which Xerxes purposed to view the battle had been erected; and a third portion had been sent around the island to cut off the Greek vessels should they attempt to escape by the western mouth of the Strait. Yet the situation had this advantage for the Greeks: in the narrow strait the Persians were unable to display their whole force.

GREEK GALLEYS.

The Greek galleys had been lying on the beach of Salamis. On the morning of the 20th they set out in single line of battle with the full impetus of wind and oars to meet the enemy. The Persian galleys advanced in triple line and received the attack with such undaunted vigor that the Greeks faltered and their galleys backed water almost to the beach of Salamis. Suddenly an Athenian galley darted forth from the Greek line and rammed one of the enemy's vessels. The two boats became entangled, and the Athenian captain soon found himself surrounded by the Persian ships and unable to retreat. But the Greeks rushed to the rescue. Their whole line bore down once more on the Persians and the fight became general. The men-at-arms boarded the Persian vessels, overpowering the Persian spearmen and slaying the rowers. The sea round about was soon covered with broken oars and wreckage, to which the Persians, few of whom could swim, clung in desperation. Knowing that they were under the eye of Xerxes the Persians fought fiercely, but the sluggishness of their vessels and the confusion due to a plurality of commanders completely disconcerted them. Under the well-directed efforts of the Greeks, who were under one supreme commander, the first row of the Persian line broke. The crippled galleys backed water or veered. Meanwhile the second and third rows were pushing to the front, and when these met the defeated first row the whole Persian line was thrown into one inextricable tangle. The Greeks, by skillful manoeuvring, broke up this confused mass into groups which they surrounded, burning and sinking the galleys. Those of the Persian galleys that escaped the Athenians fled panic-stricken toward Phalerum, but were met on the way by the Eginetan fleet, which destroyed many of them. By afternoon the sea where the battle was fought could not be seen for the wreckage. Two hundred Persian vessels had been sunk, and their crews either cut down or drowned. The Greeks lost forty galleys, the crews of which were mostly saved. The Greek fleet retired to Salamis for the night, expecting to renew the battle on the next day, but when the morning of the 21st dawned the Persian fleet had disappeared.

THE ROMAN NAVY.

It was more than 200 years after this that the Romans, during the first Punic war, turned their attention to naval affairs. Many improvements had been introduced into naval warfare in the meantime, though the general method of sea fighting was the same as at the time of Salamis. Carthage was the great maritime power of the western Mediterranean, while the Romans had not so much as the beginnings of a navy. In the "War for Sicily," however, the struggle had gone so far that the Romans, their land forces having taken possession of the island, could do nothing more against Carthage unless they attacked her on her own element, the sea. They begun at once, therefore, the construction of a fleet. A Carthaginian war galley, which had by chance stranded on their shores, served them as a model. While the galleys were building a sufficient number of men were trained to man them. Benches were erected on land and rowers taught to use the oar before they had even been on the sea. In a short time the Romans had equipped a fleet of 120 war galleys and 40,000 rowers and soldiers. But they were lacking in skill and experience, and were beaten in their first engagement. The Roman commander, the Consul Gajus Dilius, at once exerted himself to find some way of neutralizing the superiority of the Carthaginians in naval tactics. This he effected by the invention of the "corvus," a sort of bridge suspended over the bow of the vessel, which could be let down upon the enemy's ships.

At length the two fleets came in sight of one another near Urylae, the modern, Milazzo, and prepared for battle. The Carthaginians, realizing that they were superior in numbers and in naval skill, and expecting that the battle was to be decided by manoeuvering, were confident of the victory. As the Romans advanced they were met by a shower of arrows and other missiles, but without pausing to return the fire they pushed on until every Roman galley had struck a Carthaginian ship. The ropes to which the corvi were suspending were loosened and the heavy bridges fell upon the enemy's decks, crushing those who had gathered to defend the entrance. The sharp iron spikes on the bottom of the corvi pierced the decks and the contending vessels were firmly grappled. Raising the war cry the Romans rushed, sword in hand, across the bridges, and met the enemy. The Carthaginian galleys were soon turned into slaughter pens. Eighty of them were taken or destroyed, and many of their beaks or rostra were taken to Rime to adorn the Forum.

BLOODY BATTLE.

One of the bloodiest battles of history was that fought in the bay of Lepanto, in 1571, between the Papal, Venetian and Spanish fleets and that of Selim, Sultan of Constantinople. The Christian fleet consisted of 250 ships and more than 50,000 men, under the command of Don John of Austria. The Turkish fleet, which was under the command of the Pasha Ali, was much larger. But the Christians had the advantage of equipment. They made use of helmets, coats-of-mail, and fire-arms, while many of the Turks had no better defensive weapons than leather shields, and no more formidable missiles than arrows.

The admirals began the battle. The vessels of Don John and Ali, after a short cannonade, closed and grappled. The crews of both vessels rushed to the assault and met in a fierce struggle on the gunwhales. Three times the Spaniards boarded the Turk and were driven back. A fourth time, with a reinforcement of 200 men, they rushed to the assault and then carried everything before them. An indiscriminate slaughter followed. The crescent was quickly replaced by the cross, and the bloody head of Ali, planted on a pole, was raised on the masthead of his flagship. At the sight of this the Christians, with cries of "Victoria! Victoria!" rushed upon the enemy. But the Turks did not yield. The ships grappled, and a hand-to-hand conflict throughout the fleet ensued. Both sides were fired with religious fanaticism, for the pope had promised absolution to all sinners who fought, and heaven to all who died, and Selim, in like manner, had promised the delights of Paradise to all his followers. Pikes, javelins and arrows, cannons, matchlocks and arquebusses, used with deadly effect, soon made the decks run with gore. But the result was still doubtful, when the Christian galley slaves in the Turkish vessels revolted, broke their chains and turned on their masters. The criminals who served as galley slaves in the Christian fleet were at the same time set at liberty and joined in the attack on the Turks. This decided the result. The Turks took to flight. Only thirty of their galleys (one of which Cervantes was borne off a captive) escaped to Constantinople; 130 were captured, the rest destroyed; 10,000 Turks were taken and 25,000 slain. But the victory had cost the Christians 10,000 men.

BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

The most brilliant naval victory of our revolution was won by the adventurer, John Paul Jones, when he won with the old hulk, the Bon Homme Richard, the British frigate Serapis. Jones had been cruising along the British and Scotland coast, when he fell in with the Serapis and a smaller vessel, the Countess of Scarborough, convoying a fleet of merchantmen. The British men-of-war approached to engage the American vessels and give the convoy time to escape. It was 8 o'clock in the evening, the moon was just rising, and the neighboring heights were covered with people who had come to watch the battle. One of Jones's consorts engaged the consort of the Serapis; the other did not enter the action till toward the close, when she fired with equal injury to friend and foe. The Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis approached within pistol shot, and then opened fire. At the first discharge three of Jones's guns burst, causing terrible havoc. The Serapis, having the advantage in number and calibre of guns, and being more manageable, was able to choose raking positions. This advantage was finally lost, however, by running her bowsprit between the poop and the mizzenmast of the Bon Homme Richard, where Jones, with his own hands made it fast. The two vessels were now lying side by side, their guns muzzle to muzzle and fighting desperately. The Bon Homme Richard, her rotten sides pierced through and through, was soon in a sinking condition, but the prisoners were made to man the pumps, and so kept the vessel afloat. Jones's sharpshooters meanwhile were clearing the decks of the Serapis. Some of his men climbed over by the yards into the tops of the Serapis, and threw stinkpots, flasks and grenades down into her hatches. Captain Pearson finally, to save the remainder of his crew, struck, and Jones at once transferred the remnant of his crew on board her. The loss on the Richard was 300 killed and wounded, that on the Serapis nearly as great. The Bon Homme Richard was left to her fate, and went down the next day with many of her wounded aboard.

The battle of Trafalgar, Nelson's last fight, took place off Cadiz, between the allied French and Spanish fleet of thirty-three sail and the British fleet of twenty-seven. On Oct. 21, 1805, the two fleets came in sight of one another and prepared for fight. The allied fleet drew up in an irregular crescent-shaped line, on the larboard tack. The British fleet bore down under full sail, in two single columns, the left of fourteen vessels, led by Nelson in the Victory, and the right, of thirteen, by Vice-Admiral Collingwood in the Royal Sovereign. Nelson's object was to break the enemies' fleet up into sections inferior to his own and then engage in a fight at close quarters. The signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," was raised on the masthead of the Victory. Collingwood reached the enemy's line first, broke through it astern of the Santa Anne, and raked her with a broadside. Meanwhile Nelson, whose course was at a less acute angle with the enemy's line than Collingwood's was bearing down exposed to a raking fire from the ships under his lee. Finally breaking through the enemy's line the Victory opened with both broadsides. The other ships, one after another, followed the admiral's example, breaking through the enemy's line and engaging their vessels at close quarters. Nelson, from a feeling of humanity, had given orders that sharpshooters should not be employed to pick off the enemy's officers or clear their rigging. To this order he owed his death. A bullet fired from the mizzentop of the French vessel Redoubtable struck him on the epaulette and entered his back. He fell with his face upon the deck. When, an hour later, as he lay dying below, he learned that fifteen of the enemy had surrendered he said: "That is well—but I bargained for twenty." And twenty had surrendered before the day was over. When he had ordered the fleet to be anchored and requested that they would not throw him overboard, he said: "Now I am satisfied. Thank God! I have done my duty."

FIGHT WITH TURKS.

The attempt of the allied English, French and Russian fleets in 1827 to intervene between Turkey and Greece "if possible, with trumpets; if necessary, with cannon," led almost immediately to one of the bloodiest naval battles of the century, the battle of Navarino. The Turkish and Egyptian fleet, under the command of Ibrahim, Pasha of Egypt and son-in-law of Mehemet Ali, Sultan of Turkey, lay in the harbor of Navarino. The harbor is formed by a large bay, three miles in length and nearly two in breadth, protected on the west by the Island of Sphakteria, and open only at the southwestern end, where a narrow channel separates the island from the mainland. Using Navarino as a base, Ibrahim was sending out expeditions to ravage the interior. Admiral Codrington, who, as senior officer, commanded the allied fleet, sent an ultimatum to Ibrahim, demanding that the marauding expeditions cease, and that the Turkish and Egyptian fleet be withdrawn. No satisfactory reply having been received from the Turkish commander, the allied fleet, about 1.30 on the afternoon of Oct. 20, 1827, entered the harbor to make a demonstration. The narrow channel leading to the bay made impossible any other formation than that of line ahead, and as the vessels sailed into the bay, the batteries on the mainland and on the island, which commanded the entrance, could have destroyed the allied warships one by one. But they remained silent. When Codrington entered the bay he saw the Turkish fleet drawn up in semi-circular form, three lines deep, the vessels so arranged that those in the second and third lines filled up the gaps in the first. On each flank were posted three fireships, and these were further protected by land batteries. The Turkish fleet, which consisted of eighty-two vessels, outnumbered that of the allies more than three to one, but the advantage in size was all with the latter. No sign of resistance was made as the English, French and Russian vessels took up their positions opposite the Turkish fleet. Codrington now sent the Dartmouth to request that a fireship that was moored to windward of the English flagship should be removed; and upon the Turks refusing to change its position he sent a boat to cut its cables and tow it off. No sooner did the Turks realize the design of the English boat than they discharged at it a volley of musketry. A French and an English ship replied with their guns. Codrington now sent a boat to carry a remonstrance to the Turkish admiral, but the Turks fired upon this also, and the shot struck the flagship. In a few minutes every vessel in the bay was blazing forth shot and shell. For two hours the cannonade continued, while from the surrounding hills 20,000 of Ibrahim's troops watched the struggle in which they could not participate. There was no room for tactics. Skill in working the guns alone decided the day. By evening the Turkish fleet was totally destroyed. The whole bay was literally covered with a charred tangle of wreckage, while the sea for some distance was stained with blood. The loss sustained by the allies was relatively small, not more than 540 being killed or wounded; but over 6,000 Mussulmans had perished in the struggle.

FIRST MODERN TEST.

The first battle in which the modern armed battleships were engaged, and until Commodore Dewey's victory at Manila the only one of any importance in which such war vessels took part, was that fought at the mouth of the Yalu river in the recent war between China and Japan. The action took place on the 17th of September, 1894. On the morning of that day the Chinese fleet, which consisted of two battleships and seven armed cruisers, was drawn up in line ten miles out before the mouth of the river. Two vessels were detached from the fleet to guard the mouth of the river. The Japanese fleet approached toward noon in a column of divisions. As it neared the Chinese fleet, the rear division swung around abreast of the first, forming a line of battle. The Chinese thereupon formed a line of sections, each section comprising two ships, one behind the other. At 12.30 o'clock the Chinese Ting Yuen opened fire at a range of 5,700 yards. The shock of the first discharge threw every man off the bridge. As the Japanese vessels approached, they turned slightly to the left, thereby forming a quarter line to bring more of their guns into play and have a Chinese met this manoeuvre by turning two points to starboard, thus keeping their bows turned toward the Japanese line. The fleets continued to advance, keeping up a continual fire until they were within 4,500 yards distance of each other; at that point the whole Japanese fleet turned eight points to port, thereby forming a single line ahead, and steaming across the Chinese line, turned its right wing. Then the Japanese line steamed around astern of the Chinese fleet, pouring a terrible fire into the Chinese vessels, some of which began to burn, and by this manoeuvre cut off completely the Kwang Kai and the Tsa Yuen, which were in the rear of the Chinese line. These two vessels retired and took no further part in the action. The Japanese, having completed the circle, hauled off to a distance of 8,000 yards, and there went through an evolution for the purpose of separating into two divisions, the first formed of seven of the swiftest cruisers, the second of five inferior ships. As the two fleets were approaching once more the Chinese Chih Yuen left the line and steering across the Chinese bow made for a Japanese ship and sunk her. The battle now arranged itself in two groups, the second division of the Japanese engaged four of the Chinese cruisers.

The fighting was fierce, but irregular. Suddenly the Chih-Yuen was seen to keel over. In a few minutes she sank with all on board. Eventually this division of the Japanese fleet disappeared in the direction of the island of Haiyuntal. The first division of the Japanese fleet engeged the two Chinese ironclads, circling around them at a distance of some 4,500 yards. The Chinese vessels keeping together followed the enemy's movements, steaming around in a smaller circle. During the furious fire that accompanied these movements, the loss of life was terrible. The rapid-fire guns splintered all the wood work on the ships and mowed down the men by scores. But the modern twelve-inch guns of the Japanese were unable to sink the Chinese battleships; thanks to their heavy armor the latter were able to resist the 800-pound projectiles and, finally, to withdraw in good order. Toward 5 o'clock the Japanese ceased firing. The distance between the fleets gradually increased and the Japanese finally disappeared from the scene of battle.

Th losses on both sides were very heavy, but the advantage remained with the Japanese. Throughout the action many of the ships were on fire and the men often had to leave the guns to put out the flames. About as many men were drowned or burned to death as were killed by bullets.

Sunday School Lesson for June 12.

Jesus Crucified.

Matt. XXVII, 35-50.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—Pilate's last word sealed the fate of Jesus. Removing the robe in which He had been arrayed and restoring His own apparel, the soldiers led Him away. At first He bore the cross on which He was to be executed, but probably because of His failing strength, Simon, a Cyrenian (Mark xv, 21), supposed to have been a disciple (Acts xix, 33), was made to assist Him. A great multitude of people followed, among whom were faithful women who bewailed and lamented (Luke xxiii, 27). Turning to them Jesus said: "Weep not for Me, but weep for yourselves," at the same time predicting the calamities that would befall them in the destruction of the city. Westward through the streets and beyond the wall (Heb. xiii, 2.) the procession passed—Jesus, the condemned; Simon, His cross-bearer; the two malefactors, the executioners, the Roman soldiers, the chief priests, the rabble, the tender-hearted women, His mother, the beloved John. Hate and love followed the Lord to His tragic death.

GOLGOTHA.—Just outside the city (John xix, 20.) the procession halted at a slight elevation of ground hardly large enough to be called a hill. Its name, Golgotha, being Hebrew (John xix, 17), must have been given by the Jews. Its Latin form, Calvary (Luke xxiii, 33), is now common among all Christians. The word signifies place of a skull. Some think that as this mound was probably the usual place for the execution of criminals it thereby obtained its name. Others claim that it had the appearance of a skull, round, bare and smooth. There is a tradition, by no means incredible, that it was there Abraham built an altar on which he proposed to offer Isaac, and that there he had the vision to which Jesus referred (John viii, 56). It is impossible for us now to locate the spot. Probably it lies buried beneath the rubbish of the ten-times captured city. But the name and memories clustering around it will live forever.

EXECUTION.—Jesus was sentenced to die by the most horrid form—worse than stoning, drowning, burning, strangulation, poisoning, smothering, or hanging. Crucifixion used by the Egyptians, the Carthegenians, the Persians, the Assyrians, the Greeks and the Romans, was universally regarded with profoundest dread. The death upon the cross was not only ignominous, reserved for slaves and the worst criminals, but it was also extremely painful. The evangelists have not described the process. The mere word "crucified" told the whole story to that generation, for the brutal and revolting spectacle was witnessed until Constantine abolished the practice, and ordered the cross made of gems and gold, to displace the eagle at the head of the army, to be held forever as an emblem of the Christian faith. The imagination can form but a faint conception of the pain endured by Jesus, whose body was stripped, then scourged, then fastened to the cross by nails driven through the hands and feet, then left hanging for hours upon the uplifted wood.

DRINK.—There was one act of pity in the crucifixion of Jesus. With a desire to mitigate the suffering of the condemned the wealthy ladies of Jerusalem were accustomed to provide at their own expense a stupefying draught of wine, medicated with some powerful opiate. This they did without any sympathy for the criminal. It was the result of Rabbanic teaching (Prov. xxxi, 6.) an effort to tone the severity of the old heathen world, and to promote humanitarian sentiments. The effect of the draught was to dull the nerves, to cloud the intellect, to provide an anesthetic against some part of the agonies of that awful death. But when the cup was offered to Jesus He tasted but refused to drink. He desired to retain the full force of His powers, to be conscious to the end, that He might suffer all that He must, minister to those who were about Him, and at last yield up His spirit (John x, 18). This was an act of sublime heroism.

PRAYER.—The fearful torture awakened no anger, extorted no screams of agony. On the contrary, the heart of Jesus was filled with Divine compassion. He was more concerned for His murderers than for Himself. While they were in the very act of driving the cruel nails through His lacerated flesh, He cried out: "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do (Luke xxiii, 34). This was the undoubted truth repeated in after years (Acts iii, 17, I Cor. ii, 8). By this prayer Jesus fulfilled a prophecy (Isa. liii, 12.) and illustrated His own teaching (Matt. v, 44 and 45). He did not intend that the sin of the chief priests should be pardoned unconditionally. There is but one way to forgiveness (I Cor. i, 9). He rather stayed the vengence of heaven which might have justly interferred in His behalf until time and opportunity were offered for repentance (Acts ii, 38).

TITLE.—At the head of the cross was written the offense for which Jesus died: "The King of the Jews." It was written in Hebrew, the language of the church; in Greek, the language of the people; in Latin, the language of the government (John xix, 20). All could, therefore read it. In the no crime was alleged, but His sovereignty owned. It was, therefore, no reproach to Jesus, but a severe rebuke to the Jews. Probably Pilate intended in this way to humble those who had forced Him to violate His convictions, and to announce also the complete overthrow of Jewish hope for a king (John xix, 15). They objected, therefore, to the inscription, but Pilate would not change it (John xix, 22). Besides, in a sense which no one understood it was true. He was the long promised Messiah, the king of the spiritual Israel, whose reign should be perpetual and universal (Dan. vii, 27).

GARMENTS.—The clothing of a criminal belonged to the executioners as their fee. While Jesus was upon the cross in full view of the multitude, the four (John xix, 23), who had done the will of Pilate, seated upon the ground near by, divided their booty. They made themselves merry with His misery, sitting at their sport while He was hanging in pain. To each a portion was assigned, and for His coat, a pretty piece, without seam, they threw dice (John xix, 24). Little did these hardened men, accustomed to blood, consider that they were fulfilling an old prophecy (Psalm xxii, 18), thereby increasing the evidence that this was the Promised One. Having completed their allotment they sat down to watch, as was their duty, until death came to their victim, who might linger for a day or even longer.

MOCKING.—For a time the people stood and gazed. When it was fully evident that Jesus suffered the extreme penalty, that He was in the firm grip of the Power of Rome, one after another began to offer insult, encouraged, perhaps led on by the chief priests (Luke xxiii, 35). They railed upon Him and mocked Him. "He saved others, let Him save Himself," they cried. "Thou that destroyest the temple," they exclaimed exultingly, "if Thou be the Son of God, come down from the cross," was their challenge (verse 40). In these indignities the soldiers joined, passing by and wagging their heads in scorn and hate. "Baseness, savagery, falsehood and stupidity, such were the characteristics of the world which thrust itself into hideous prominence before the Saviour's last consciousness, such the muddy and miserable stream that rolled under the cross before His dying eyes."

THIEVES.—The mocking had ceased. The patient Jesus lives, a wonder to beholders. His associates in suffering had at first joined with others in shameful abuse (verse 44). But one of them relented as he contemplated the composure of Jesus, recalled His prayer and reflected upon His own career and destiny. Turning to the other and checking his impudent demand (Luke xxii, 39-40) he said to Jesus: "Remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom." "Quickly the response came: "Today thou shall be with Me in Paradise (Luke xxiii, 43.) in the home of the blessed. Thus Jesus on the cross shed light on the abode of departed spirits. They live—they are conscious—they are with Jesus (Phil. i, 23). This promise to the penitent, showing the largeness of Divine mercy, is no encouragement to procrastinators, it is the only case in Scripture in which the dying turned to trust in Jesus.

MOTHER.—Jesus was crucified at 9 o'clock in the morning, the third hour (Mark xv, 25). Three hours elapsed, during which soldiers, chief priests, and the mob did their worst. At the sixth hour, mid-day, a strange darkness began to gather (Luke xxiii, 44), concealing the sun. Awe-struck enemies moved to a distance, apprehensive of danger. This gave opportunity for friends to draw near. Witnesses of all that had passed they were powerless to rescue, to relieve, or comfort. We do not know the names of all that were present. But, besides the women, there were two whom the world might expect to find at His feet, she who had been blessed above women (Luke i, 28,) and he who had been loved more than other men (John xiii, 23,) were there. To one He said: "Woman, behold thy son," to the other: "Behold thy mother." The precious gift was accepted, John became Mary's son and protector (John xix, — and 27).

FINISHED.—The ninth hour, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, has come. Darkness has been all over the land since the sun stood at the meridian. There have been strange portents (Luke xxiii, 45,) and stout hearts are beginning to fail. All eyes are fastened upon Him. Friends no longer fear to show their love and grief. The words of forgiveness and filial care are now to be followed by those of personal foresight and trust. "I thirst," says Jesus, as the awful fever seized Him. Receiving the sour wine of the soldiers (John xix, 28 and 29). He added: "It is finished." The work of His life was done. His suffering was complete. The last item of Divine plan and every detail of prophecy had been accomplished. The world had been redeemed by His precious blood (I Peter i, 18-19). "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit," was His last utterance (Luke xxiii, 46). And "He gave up the ghost."

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