JERUSALEM OF OLD.

TRACING .THE OLD WALL OF THE CITY.

What Major Conder, Mr. Henry Mandslay and Mr. Bliss Have Brought to Light-The "Spade" Expected to Settle Important Matters Still in Doubt,

It is now more than a quarter of a century since Captain, .now Major-General Warren carried on his explorations at Jerusalem for the Palestine exploration fund, and which resulted in such brilliaut discoveries, revealing to us what was then known as "Underground Jerusalem." That was the remains of the ancient city, now, covered up with the accumulated' debris of ages-on accumulation that reached, in some places, to a depth of more than seventy feet. Since that time no systematic explorations have been carried on in the Holy City! Herr Baurath von Schick and other agents of the Palestine exploration fund have watched whenever any digging took place-for the foundations of new buildings or any other purposes-and, if anything of importance turned up, it has been faithfully reported in the Quarterly Statement published by the fund, and which is now the recognized journal of archaeology in Palestine

For some years back the value of ground at Jerusalem has been increasing, and building, more particularly on the north and west, has been going on outside the walls, and it became advisable to have some excavations made before houses were erected, which would make explorations impossible. The necessary firman from the Sultan was procured and Dr. F. J. Bliss began operations last year. The first task he undertook was to trace the line of the ancient wall on the southern side of Jerusatem. It was known that the old present one, and that it skirted the brow of the slope which forms one side of the Valley of Hinnom. Why the builders of the new wall left this commanding height undefended is a quest on-that is not easily explained. It is certain that the older engineers did not leave this advantageous position for an enemy to occupy. Traces of the wall were first come upon when levelling the ground for the English ceme-

In 1874, Major Conder, writing from Jerusalem, recommended that explorations should be made at this poin, and Mr. Henry Maudslay at that time did sufficient digging to show the existence of the wall all the way from the Protestant school to the east end of the cemetery. Among other things, he found that the dining-room of the school had its walls standing on the square base of one of the ancient towers, and that in places the rock on which the wall stood was scraped below to a depth of thirty feet. Mr. Bliss took' up the work at the point where Mr. Maudslay had left off, and followed the line of wall from the cemetery, where it runs in a south-westerly direction for about 250 feet. He also found deep scraps in the rock, which must have given great strength to the defense and made the battlements to tower with an imposing appearance over the Hinnom Valley. The stones are of no great size, that is, in comparison with some of the masonry at other parts of the walls, such as that of the Jews' wailing place and portions of the Haram wall. They have the usual draught round their borders, and the

Water supply had not been forgotten, as numerous cisterns have been come upon. The existence of a gateway was discovered at this point, and it is here that one interesting point in the present exploration presents itself. The main street of Jerusalem runs from porth to south in almost a straight line-it begins at the Damascus gate on the north and ends on the south at the Sion gate, also known as the Bab an Nabi Daud, or gate of the Prophet David. This is, no doubt, the original line of a thoroughfare that has existed from the. earliest times, and it is assumed that there must have been a similar gate at the end of this main street in the older wall. This was one of the points Dr. Bliss was directed to discover. The gate which has been found is not exactly in the position where the expected gate was supposed to exist; it is a little too far to the west to be in a line with the main street. Still it ought to be borne in mind that the present Sion gate is not quite at the end of that street, but a" little to the west of it; this may indicate that some reason existed for the deviation in both cases. Here, for the present, judg--ment must be suspended, as the "spade!" will in time settle the matter.

lower course is bedded on the solid rock.

The point would have been cleared up by this time, but, in tracing the wall eastward, difficulties arose with some of the proprietors of fields on the subject of remuneration, and Dr. Bliss, merely as a strategical move in the negotiations, started his operations still farther to the east, where he picked up the line of the wall again near the pool of Siloam. There he found that the wall runs south of the old pool and turns up in a northerly direction, and, as the Hinnom Valley here meets the Kedron Valley, it is assumed that the wall will continue northward until it joins the portion of the Ophel wall which Warren came upon during his operations. This will then connect it with the old wall of the Temple inclosure at the southeast corner. The Ophel wall is mentioned in IL. Chronicles xxvil, 3, where it is said that Jotham "built the high gate of the house of the Lord, and the wall of Ophel he built much." It is also referred to in Jeremiah iii, 26-7: "Moreover, the Nethinims dwelt in Ophel, unto the place over against the water gate toward the east, and the tower that lieth out. After them, the Tekoites repaired another piece, ever against the great tower that lieth out, even unto'the wall of Ophel."

Close to the corner, where the newly discovered wall turns northward, another gate has been found. As four or five courses of the draughted masonry still exist, the details of this gate can be well made out. Its date may also be determinad to within a few years, for Josephus says that at this time Siloam was outside the walls; but Autonius, a martyr, who wrote about 750 A. D., states that .. the mountain of Silca is, at the present day, within the walls of the city, because the. Empress Eudocia herself added these walls to the city." This makes it evident that the portion of the wall, with its gate, that Dr. Bliss has brought to light at Siloam was that built by this Empress, and its erection may be dated as having taken place within a year or two of the middle of the fifth century. The remains of the older wall, that existed in the time of Josephus, are, no doubt, still under the ground, and will require to be sought for. In order to make the exploration complete at this-locality. - London Daily News,

There is no better way to keep the feet warm in winter than a sheet of ordinary newspaper wrapped around the foot before placing it in the shoe.

LADIES' SQUARE-NECKED WAIST.

This pretty waist may be developed handsomely in moire or striped or flowered silk and is very suitable for evening or for a dinner waist when the occasion is not a very formal one. Any sort of passementerie or beaded lace may be used. says that affection and confidence are the around the neck, sleeves and belt. The waist will also be very unique if develop-



ed in chiffon over a silk lining. It would be pretty for half mourning made of erepon with a dull jet passementerie to outline the square neck, sleeves and belt. The flowered siks that recall the olden time and that have returned to ns in ail their glory will make up after this pattern with great appropriateness, in which case blas bands of velvet will form suitable decorations,

Fashion for Misses,

Some of the novelty, goods called fancy fabrics which are imported every spring young girls' evening frocks. A plain wall was about 800 feet to the south of the ground, with embroidered polks dots may not seem to amount to much, but trim it with broad revers and collar, or flat capes over the sleeves of the solid color, a belt of satin, with long ends, and a smarter frock it would be difficult to have. Light blue, light pink, red, and even yellow are all becoming colors to young girls. Heliotrope and the different shades of purple are too old, and green is not advisable.

Cloth jackets trimmed with fur are better than all fur jackets, and this season are to be had in many different styles, none long, however. The cheviots and tweeds are made up like the cloth costumes, with skirt and jacket, but while they are serviceable and, if well made, are very chie, they are not so dressy as the cloth. They seem more suited for school wear, for which they are more used. They are invariably made up quite plain; no trimming on either skirt or coat-one advantage they possess of being very warm and at the same time light; and, again, they are absolutely impervious to the attacks of wind and weather. Indeed, they never wear out.

Some walking costumes this winter are to be of corduroy, and the dark gown is certainly very pretty. These frocks are made

with the skirt and coat. For a girl of seventeen, a becoming frock is of light gray cloth, with the front of the jacket braided. With a light gray feather boa, and big, light gray felt bat, a girl with a fair complexion will certainly look well, but this is really more suitable after she has made her formal debut. Until then the simpler she dresses the bet-

With costumes of skirt and jacket it is necessary to have a fancy waist. The plaid silks seem particularly suitable for young girls, and waists made full and without any trimming of these materials will lighten up the somber effect of the dark skirts most charmingly. Lace and passementerie must not be used, as they are more suited to older women.

Novelties in Velvet.

Changeable velvet and chameleon velvet are much worn this season. While these effects are good in silk, they also obtain in velvet.

In chameleon veivet, which is obtained by the combination of three colors, some beautiful effects are seen. As the construction of the velvet tissue is based on having the threads cut on the surface, the chameleon effect is peculiarly effective in this fabric. Sometimes the colors are so arranged as to make it appear as if the pile was forming very- narrow line strips or very small dots, the | color changing when the cloth is slightly moved,

For winter use, velvet, being more heavy and warm looking than taffeta, is a good competitor of the latter for blouses and waists. In order, however, to render this competition possible, the vervet had. to be brought out in fancy-looking tissues, in patterns, suitable for the purpose for which they are intended.

The light blue velvet waist with full elbow sleeves, stiffened with fiber chamois is one of the most popular creations in Paris this seasons

Party Dress for a Miss.

One of the most difficult dresses to plan for a miss is a party dress. Not to have it so elaborate that it will suggest young ladyhood, and not to make it so childish looking that the girl will feel overgrown and out of place in it is a study that perplexes many mothers and dressmakers; and although girls of that age are not in what is termed "society," yet there are firany home entertainments, and family weddings, where such a dress is needed.

Soft light tints of Cashmere in pinkt green or blue are desirable, for this purpose. So are also the pretty India silks in white, or with flowers strewn over a white or tinted ground. Fine French challie makes a dressy party gown, especially if combined with velvet in harmon-

Very full elbow puff sleeves are made for these dresses, and unless the arm is shapely a fall of chiffon, mousseline de sole or ace, will be found very desirable to cover the long stretch of wrist that with many girls of that age extends well up towards the elbow.

If a close, high neck is not desired, the wall beat to show only about an inch or two of the neck below the throat. It is cut in round shape, and is usually edked with a light, full frill of some material which softens the contour of the neck

Where the high throat is preferred, the full collar is of lace or of thin gauge material which is fashloned into rosettes or

bows at the back. The skirt of a party gown is made very full, especially if the material is of light weight. Usually a round, full skirt is preferred, but if it is goved, at all, it is

only slightly on the front and side seams. A pretty finish for the waist is a wrinkled ribbon which ends under a full bow at the center of the back, and from this bow may start ribbons that cross the shoulders and terminate in front of the shoulders under full rosette bows, corresponding bows being tacked to the ribbons at the back.

SOME NEW TRICK ELEPHANTS,

They Understand English and Weep When Reprimanded.

Some trained elephants are now being axhibitast in New York by a Scotch travelor named Lockbart, who has educated them himself, and unlike many trainers, secrets of controlling this most interesting of beasts. Lockhart is a dapper little man; has large and kindly black eyes and dresses in the plainest manner possible." He does not carry a gold-headed cane, nor does he wear a diamond cross. But as an elephant trainer he is a genius of the first-water.

"The secret of my success, I believe," said Mr. Lockhart, "lies in constant attention, kindness, and when recessary, absofute firmness. On arriving at a new town I invariably see my elephants comfortably stowed away and fed before I go to my own hotel. Except for the early breakfast I am always present at their meals. being them sweetmeats, bans, knots of sugar, and when they are sick I attend to them carefully. Then they look to me for everything. They knew every word I say, and do everything I wish, so far as they can. I treat them just as I would whildren. Indeed, Lam much more careful of them than I am of my own children, because while I have to support my children, the elephants-in-point of fact support me,"

"What is your mode of punishment?" "Well, really, the animals are so fond of me and so tractable, that beyond a stern look and an occasional barsh word, little is needed. Of course, I can always out off supplies-that is, reduce their food, and this they feel very strongly. A few nights ago Molly was somewhat slow at her tricks on the stage, and as I passed her one time I gave her a flerce scowl, and growled between my teeth, 'This is very bad, I and fall are particularly well adapted for " shall not be friends with you." Molty is the most tender hearted of the three, and was very much cut up. When the curtain fell she followed me to the stable withgreat tears rolling down her cheeks, and it was not until I had made friends, and told her that she was forgiven, that she became herself again,"

> "How long does It take to teach them a 'trick,' or a point in the performance,

whatever you may term it?" "Well, that all depends. Of course, Boney as the eleverest, and picks up things quicker than the others, and, in fact, she helps to teach them. Some trifling movements which you have seen on the stage have cost me two years' assiduous labor. A single movement I have made them repeat from 50 to 100 times a day. But, once they have it. I can rely upon them. I have only to give the sign and they -are thera. One of the most difficult things was to get Boney to understand that she must keep time, regular time, in playing the organ. But, now she understands it, her time-keeping is that of a born musician. As for the tricycle, it was more difficult to design a machine than to teach Boney to ride. She took to it without any great difficulty, and, in spite of some accidents, she has always shown wonderful intelligence in steering.

"What were the accidents?" "Well, on one-occasion, on a somewhat small and sloping stage when we were in France, Boney could not make the turn in time, and ran into the orchestra. The players fortunately foresaw the avalanche and got out of the way, but the machine was ruined. On another occasion, on a small stage at Buda Pesth, Molly overbalanced-herself while standing on her head on a barrel, and toppled over on the big drum, doing damage which cost me \$30 to repair. As a rule, however, they are wonderful. The manner in which their business is carried on on the stage proves how thoroughly they are in touch with me. have only to give them the word and the thing is done."-Springfield Republican.

Prudence, Justice, Fortitude and Temper-

"Be thou vigilant, labor in all things, do the work of an evangelist, fulfill thy ministry. Be sober." II, Tim. iv., '8. These cardinal virtues of Christianity are the characteristics of the true faith, and the source of all other virius. The epistles of St. Paul are full of warning against the evils that surround us, as, well as of admonition to practise justice, not only in dealing with our neighbors, but towards God and even- toward ourselves, likewise they are teeming with words of encouragement to combat bravely all trials for the love of God, as also to be temperate in all things. By aquiring the virtue of prudence we are enabled to discern the evils of the world, to know God, and to practise the duties of a Christian life. Justice enables us to "rende Ento Caesar the things which are Caesar's," to act conscientiously towards our neighbors in all things, and "to God the things that belong to God," doing His will and in all things seeking His giory. Fortitude strengthens and encourages us in the path of Christian virtue, besides giving us strength to resist temptation, and to bear bravely all trials for the love of God. Temperance is an essential vitrue, and by faithfully preserving it we are strengthened in life and blessed with many spiritual graces. "He that is abstinent, saith the wise man, shall increase in life." A practical Christian will not be satisfied with merely fulfilling the law of God, by discharging the duties required of him; but he will likewise endeavor to strengthen his faith by the practice of such virtues as will increase his sanctity and promote God's glory, in fact, it is as much a duty to emulate All true virtue as to profess our faith, iffismuch as "Faith without good works availeth nothing." Besides, it is eminently meritorious, for by so doing we not only draw down great blessings on ourselves in this life, but we thereby store up rich treasures in Heaven, which will greatly increase our inheritance, towards which we are ever looking forward. - Francis S Mitchell.

A Good Background.

One great difference between men of equal capacity and opportunity .is to' be found in the background of their lives. One man goes to his work in the morning from a pleasant home, and from the delightful atmosphere of mutual consideration and love. Another's home surroundings and family relationships are not congenial or inspiring. Is it surprising that one man addresses himself to his tasks with a zest and nerve that make work easy, while the other finds that things drag on his hands, and that he is seen worn out? One of the secrets of many a man's success is the background of a happy home life. And many a good man has falled, not because he lacked in ability or energy, but because those who stood in the most intimate relations to him were too stupid or uncongenial to make his beme life winsome. Of course, men have trulmphed over this obstacle just as they have over others, but the force they expend in overcoming such drawbacks is just so much subtracted from their efficiency in the work of life.

LADIES' SACQUE APRON.

This appon is one of the luxuries of the prodent housewife whose fimited means force upon he many of the duties which her weatthier sisters relegate to servants.

It is made of indigo blue gingham, a broken diagonal of the color making a stripe which alternates with three narrow white stripes. The apron reaches from the throat to the bottom of the dress, which it co ers completely. A turn over collar is made with points front and back and finished by a row of machine-stitching.



There is also a convenient pocket.

The only seams which it has are those on the shoulder and under the arm: The material is yery much gored so as to give some shape to the garment which falls loosely about the figure to the waist, below which it spreads sufficiently to allow of room for the ample dress skirt.

The apron has a one-seamed bishop sleeve. This, of course, is very full, set into the arm's-eye in gathers and again gathered into a straight band at the wrist,

The sleeves may be amitted, if the apron is to be worn only while dusting or sewing, when the dress sleeves would not be-

come solled or spotted.

All the wash materials are suitable, for this garment and it can be varied in color according to taste,

How to Dress, Your Hair.

The severe style of hair dressing has again been frowned down by the goddess of fashion, and the rippling hair, waves and curls from the forehead to the nape of the neck cluster and cling and make beauty more beautiful. The only rival to the fashion is the pompadour, and there are so few women, comparatively speak ing to whom this severe style is becoming that it goes without saying that it will not be very popular. As it is the French Court pompadour has had to be Americanized before we women on this side of the water would even for a moment consider it.

The hair is loosely waved before being drawn back, and is not nearly so high as the Parls an pompadour. Neither is it made over a hair rat, but, instead, is brought forward and then held in place by a comb made for the purpose. The pompadour looks like a rippling mass of curly waves brushed loosely back from the forehead, with the exception of two little curis, which seem to have escaped from the others and to have fallen carelessty over the forehead. With the pompadour the back hair may be arranged in any of the various new styles.

When not adopting this style of hairdressing the part in the middle is plainly visible, but the hair instead of being drawn down with severe effect over the ears, is weaved and the ends curled a trifle. so that on either side of the part the hair s soft and fluffy. In addition, to banish completely all plain effect, a curi or two is allowed to stray carelessly over the fore-

There are many new ways this season of dressing the back hair. Perkaps the most novel is the chignon with a cluster of curis dangling from the center. This divides the honor with the paneake colffure, which is a mass of tiny braids coiled flatly over the back of the head

Coiffures of extreme length are much in vogue. One new design is twelve inches long: It is made of small puffs and curls, and is quite narrow in effect. Long. loose knots are also much used and when the head is finely shaped they are apt to look particularly well. The Lucille switch which is new this year has much to do with the success of the long knot. The switch is divided with two strands and has naturally curiy ends. Sometimes it appears in a long how knot and then again in a loose soft coll.

Coiffures, which are simply a mass of puffs, are also fashi mable. The English bun, with the puifs running lengthwise instead of crosswise, will be much worn. Clusters of small puffs will be seen arranged in odd shapes. In many of the ex-

treme designs the hair is puffed at the

sides as well as at the back, Three-quarter dressing is much the vogue. This may be due in part to the longing for change, or the tashionable new collars may make it a necessity. In any event, many of the latest coiffures are arranged at the crown of the head. When evening gowns are worn the hair is dress ed either extremely high or low. In both cases much false hair is required. For if the high colffure is used puffs and curls in plenty are necessary, and if the hair is dressed low, in the new style, its extreme length demands an extra quantity of hair.

Dressy Shore,

The most dressy shoe obtainable is of combined patent leather and French kid, patent leather being extensively used in decorating the upper as well as the lower part. Tips stil; describe points or curves and are also cut straight across. Louis Quinto heels, despite their recognized injurious qualities, are much in evidence. There is a marked tendercy towards intraducing round toos once again, but the ranor too has seized so strongly upon the public mind that the change will have to come gradually, so that one may conform to the new style without being aware of

Avoid Jumbling of Colors,

Two essential things to be avoided this season are the adoption of the exceedingly of the berry. faiteiful and overtrimmed hats and bonnets, and the adoption of the popular and extremely striking contrast of color in dress and millinery, both of which are inappropriate and most unbecoming to the majority of women. A view of new autumn millinery leaves the impression that the one and only idea of the designers has been to see how much garniture and how many colors could be jumbled into a given space.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

In splittude, we are least above.

How fast we learn in a day of serrow! A beggar's rags may cover as much pride as an alderman's gown.

The quarter of an hour before dinner is the worst suitors can choise.

Men are never so easily deceived as while they are endeavoring to decrive The highest problem of any art is to

cause by appearance the illusion of a higher readity. Me enjoy ourselves only in our workin our doing; and our best doing is our

best enjoyment. There is nothing that a man can less afford to leave at home than his conscience or his good habits.

To be innecent is to be not guilty; but

to be virtuous, is to overcome our exil feelings and intentions. - How often events, by chance and unexpectedly, come to pass, which you had not even dared hope for.

The problem of restoring to the world original and eternal beauty is solved by the redemption of the soul. . . General abstract truth is the most

precious of all blessings; without it man ts blind-it is the eye of reason. Every occasion will exten the senses of

the, vain man, and with that bridle and saddle you may ride him. A good disposition is more valuable than gold; for the latter is the gift of fortune, but the former is the dower of

True braver is shown by performing, without witnesds what one might be capable of doing before all the world. Modesty is bred in self-reverence. Fine

manners are the mantie of fair minds. None are truly great without this or, n-A few drops of oil will set the political

machine at work, when a ton of viccoar would only corrode the wheels and cankor the movements.

All deception in the course of life is indeed nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and falsehood passing from words into things.

It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right between those antagonists who, by their rivalry for greatness, divided a whole age.

I never listen to calumnies, because, if they are untrue, I run the risk of being deceived, and if they are true, of hating persons not worth thinking about

Let's take the instant by the forward top; for we are old, and on our quickest decrees the inaudicle and noiseless foot of time steals ere we can effect them. Hail, social life! Into thy pleasing

bounds I come to pay the common stock, my share of service, and, in glad return, to taste thy comforts, thy protected joya. lia is a great simpleton who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than it

supplies. Think about yourself, about what you wark, what you like, what respect people, ought to pay you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be

Poverty is very terrible, and sometimes wills the very soul within us; but it is the north wind that lashes men into Vikings;' it is the soft, luscious south wind which lulls them to lotus dreams.

What is strongth without a double share of wisdom? Vast, unwieldy, burthensome, proudly secure, yet liable to fall by weakest subtleties; strength's not made to rule but to subserve where wisdom bears command.

It may, indeed, be said that sympathy exists in all minds, as Faraday has discovered, that magnetism exists in allmetals; but a certain temperature is required to develop the hidden property, whether in the metal or the mind.

One day, when D'Alembert and Condorcet were dining with Voltaire, they proposed to converse on atheism; but Voitaire stopped them at onca "Wait," said he, "till my servants have withdrawn; I do not wish to have my throat cut to night."

Each man in his sphere, however narrow or extended, will find that his fellowmen weigh his character and his . o/ abilities often, and unconsciously stamp him with their estimate; and that the averago resultant of these frequent averages is Just.

Precious Ink Bottles.

Four ink bottles, from which some of the greatest literary works of the century issued, are to be on view, says our Paris correspondent, at an approaching exhibition of relics. They were used severally by Victor Hugo, Lamartine, the elder Dumas and George Sand, Mme. Victor Hugo collected them to sell at a charity bazar in Guernsey. To this end she had them set in a frame of oak that could be used as a table. With each is a letter attesting its authenticity. Victor Hugo said: "I did not buy or choose this ink bottle, but fell on it by chance and used it for months. It was asked of the for a work of charity, and here it is. - Hauteville House, June, 1860" Lamartine wrote: "Presented by Lamartine to a master of the pen." Dumas the elder thus certified: "I certify that this is the ink bottle I used in writing my last ffreen works.-A. Dumas, 10 April. 1860." George Sand, in a letter of three pages, begs Mme. Hugo to excuse the ugliness of her box ink bottle, which shuts with a spring. She used it in all her tours and wanderings, and could only part with it for the sake of Mma. Hugo's charity. - London News. .

Stunted by Coffee Drinking. Some respectable statisticians hold that

the strong marked tendency of the inhabitants of Saxony to become dwarfed in stature is in a great measure one of the mischievous results of over-indulgence in so-called coffee, which in the families of the poorer classes is drunk from early morn to dewy eve, and is a substitute, for vea, soup, thesh meat, dassart, etc., like the miraculous manna of the ancient Hebrews. The stuff employed in Saxony, which plays such havoe with the nation, has, of course, little, or nothing. In common with the beans of Mocha, whose jollifying effects upon the tususpicious goats that chewed them first drew the attention of Mahometan monks to the Wonderful properties

Most articles of food are liable to adulteration, especially when they do not happen to be primary necessaries of life. merchants and middle-men acting on the principle that it is always profitable to mangle the useful with the agreeable. But few, probably none, have had so many excellent "substitutes" offered in their stead as coffee, in which not a particle of the original article has a place. - London Telegraph.