

# JERUSALEM OF OLD.

## TRACING THE OLD WALL OF THE CITY.

What Major Conder, Mr. Henry Maudslay 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 brilliant discoveries, revealing to us what was then known as "Underground Jerusalem."

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.

In 1874, Major Conder, writing from Jerusalem, recommended that explorations should be made at this point, 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.

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 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.

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 determined to within a few years, for Josephus says that at this time Siloam was outside the walls; but Antonius, a martyr, who wrote about 70 A. D., states that the mountain of Sion is, at the present day, within the walls of the city, because the Empress Eudocia herself added these walls to the city.

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 moiré 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.



It would be pretty for half mourning made of crepon with a dull jet passementerie to outline the square neck, sleeves and belt. The flowered silks that recall the often time and that have returned to us in all their glory will make up after this pattern with great appropriateness.

Some of the novelty frocks called fancy fabrics which are imported every spring and fall are particularly well adapted for young girls' evening frocks. A plain ground, with embroidered polka dots may not seem to amount to much, but trim it with broad rovers 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.

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 chevrons and tweeds are made up like the cloth costumes, with skirt and jacket, but while they are serviceable and, if well made, are very chic, they are not so dressy as the cloth.

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 bonnet, and big light gray felt hat, a girl with a fair complexion will certainly look well, but this is really more suitable after she has made her formal debut.

Changeable velvet and chameleon velvet are much worn this season. While these effects are good in silk, they also obtain in velvet. In chameleon velvet, which is obtained by the combination of three colors, some beautiful effects are seen.

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

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 many home entertainments, and family weddings, where such a dress is needed.

Soft light tints of Cashmere in pink, 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 chaille makes a dressy party gown, especially if combined with velvet in harmonizing color.

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.

Where the high throat is preferred, the full collar is of lace or of thin gauzy material which is fashioned 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 good, 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 Reprehended. Some trained elephants are now being exhibited in New York by a Scotch traveler named Lookhart, who has educated them himself, and unlike many trainers, says that affection and confidence are the secrets of controlling this most interesting of beasts.

"The secret of my success, I believe," said Mr. Lookhart, "lies in constant attention, kindness, and when necessary, absolute 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.

"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 harsh word, little is needed. Of course, I can always cut 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 fledge scowl, and growled between my teeth. 'This is very bad, I shall not be friends with you.' Molly is the most tender hearted of the three, and was very much upset. When the curtain fell she followed me to the stable with great 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 is the cleverest, 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 there. 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 trick of a horn musician, as for the trick of a matchmaker 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. I have only to give them the word and the thing is done."—Springfield Republican.

Prudence, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance. "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 virtues. 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 acquiring 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 "render unto 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 glory. 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 virtue, 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 eradicate all true virtue as to profess our faith, inasmuch 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. Mitnell.

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. It is 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 soon 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 failed, not because he lacked in ability or energy, but because those who stood in the most intimate relations to him were too stupid or uncoöperative to make his home life winsome. Of course, men have triumphed 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 apron is one of the luxuries of the prudent housewife whose limited means force upon her many of the duties which her wealthier sisters delegate 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 covers completely. A turn-over collar is made with points front and back and finished by a row of machine-stitching.



The only seams which it has are those on the shoulder and under the arm. The material is very 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 omitted, if the apron is to be worn only while dusting or sewing, when the dress sleeves would not become soiled 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 speaking, 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 Parisian 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 curls, which seem to have escaped from the others and to have fallen carelessly 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 hair-dressing the part in the middle is plainly visible, but the hair instead of being drawn down with severe effect over the ears is waved and the ends curled a trifle, so that on either side of the part the hair is soft and fluffy. In addition, to banish completely all plain effect, a curl or two is allowed to stray carelessly over the forehead.

There are many now ways this season of dressing the back hair. Perhaps the most novel is the chignon with a cluster of curls dangling from the center. This divides the honor with the pancake coiffure, 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 curly ends. Sometimes it appears in a soft low knot and then again in a loose soft coil. Coiffures, which are simply a mass of puffs, are also fashionable. The English bun, with the puffs running lengthwise instead of crosswise, will be much worn. Clusters of small puffs will be seen arranged in odd shapes. In many of the extreme 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 fashionable 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 dressed either extremely high or low. In both cases much false hair is required. For if the high coiffure 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 Shoes. 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 still describe points or curves and are also cut straight across. Louis Quinze heels, despite their recognized injurious qualities, are much in evidence. There is a marked tendency towards introducing round toes once again, but the razor toe 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 it.

Avoid Jumbling of Colors. Two essential things to be avoided this season are the adoption of the exceedingly faithful 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 splendore, we are least alone. How fast we learn in a day of sorrow! A beggar's rags may cover as much pride as an alderman's gown. The quarter of an hour before dinner is the worst satiation can choose. Men are never so easily deceived as while they are endeavoring to deceive others.

The highest problem of any art is to cause by appearance the illusion of a higher reality. We enjoy ourselves only in our work—in our doing; and our best doing is our best enjoyment.

There is nothing that a man can less afford to have at home than his conscience or his good habits. To be innocent is to be not guilty; but to be virtuous, is to overcome our evil 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 is blind—it is the eye of reason. Every occasion will catch 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 nature. True bravery is shown by performing, without winning it, what one might be capable of doing before all the world. Modesty is bred in self-reverence. Fine manners are the mantle of fair minds. None are truly great without this ornament.

A few drops of oil will set the political machine at work, when a ton of vinegar would only excite the wheels and cankers of the movement. All deception in the course of life is indeed nothing else but a lie refined 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 inaudible 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 joys.

It is a great simoleon who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In nine-tenths cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than it supplies. Think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be pure.

Poverty is very terrible, and sometimes kills 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 strength without a double share of wisdom? Vast, unwieldy, burthen-some, proudly secure, yet liable to fall by weakest subtleties; strength's not made to rule but to subserv where wisdom bears command.

It may, indeed, be said that sympathy exists in all minds, as Faraday has discovered, that magnetism exists in all metals; 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 Voltaire stopped them at once. "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 fellow-men weigh his character and his abilities often, and unconsciously stamp him with their estimate; and that the average 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 bazaar in Gierney. 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 fifteen 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 Mrs. 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 due to 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 tea, soup, fish meat, dessert, etc., like the miraculous manna of the ancient Hebrews.—The stuff employed in Saxony, which plays such havoc with the nation, has, of course, little or nothing in common with the beans of Mocha, whose jollying effects upon the suspicious goats that cheered them first drew the attention of Mahometan monks to the wonderful properties of the berry. Most articles of food are liable to adulteration, especially when they do not happen to be primary necessities of life, mechanics and middle-men acting on the principle that it is always profitable to mingle 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.