

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S TRIP TO PALESTINE.

Is It William's Dream to Be the Pope of Protestantism?



dent, not only by reason of the mem- orable chapters of history which the visit recalls, but also on account of the possible political consequences.

William II. is not, by any means, the first Emperor of Teutonic stock to set foot in Palestine. For nearly two centuries the expulsion of the in- fidel from the Holy Land was held to be the sacred duty of the heads of the Holy Roman Empire. In the Second Crusade the Emperor Conrad organ- ized the great expedition which cost the loss of many thousands in the march across Asia Minor; ultimately reaching Ptolemais, he laid siege to Damascus in 1148. It is true that the siege ended in catastrophe, but the German bearer of the cross had, at least, done his best to suc- ceed the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem. About forty years later the Hohenstaufen Emperor, Frederick I. (Barbarossa), led a German host to Constantinople, and thence across Anatolia, but he was not fated to see Syria, being drowned in a Cilician river. His grandson, Frederick II., was more fortunate. Proceeding by sea from Italy to Ptolemais, he ob- tained, in 1229, the surrender of the whole of Jerusalem, with the exception of the Mosque of Omar, and the res-



THE JAFFA GATE OF JERUSALEM.

toration to the Christians of the towns of Jaffa, Nazareth and Bethlehem. In the Church of the Sepulchre he crowned himself King of Jerusalem, claiming the title by right of his wife, Yolande, daughter of the Latin Em- peror of Constantinople. In 1240 Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who, though an Englishman, became King of the Romans and German Emperor, headed an expedition to Palestine, and, by treaty with the Mohammedan ruler of Syria, obtained terms even more favorable to the Christians than Frederick II. had secured. In 1274 Rudolph of Hapsburg, having gained the imperial crown, pledged himself to join in a crusade, but troubles in Germany detained him and he failed to fulfill his vow. Thus we see that, in his visit to the Holy Land and in his declared intention to promote the



THE KAISER IN HIS "TROPIC UNIFORM" FOR TOURING IN THE HOLY LAND.

security and welfare of his fellow Christians in that country, William II. is recurring to a duty which was recognized by the German Emperors for almost two hundred years after the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem was founded by Godfrey of Bouillon, Duke of that very Lorraine which in our day has been restored to Ger- many.

It is generally believed, however,

that William II.'s visit to the Holy Land has been prompted by motives that appeal to a modern ruler's mind more strongly than do sentimental as- sociations. There is a Near East as well as a Far East which awaits Euro- pean colonization and exploitation. The present condition of the former region presents a dismal contrast to its former prosperity, to revive which only the impact of Western energy and

and bears the badges of a general and the cords of the guards. The trousers are tight-fitting, and have broad red stripes, and are worn with high yellow boots. The scabbard of the sabre is of brown leather. The light-colored helmet is adorned with the Prussian eagle in front. The photographs represent His Majesty alone, on foot and on horseback, in company with General von Piessen, Grand Master of the Horse; Count Wedel and Adjutant-General von Scholl, who are also in tropical uniform, and, lastly, His Majesty alone in British uniform.

The Holy City, and all of the cities and villages of the Holy Land which the German imperial party included in its itinerary, made elaborate prepa- rations to receive their august guests.

Roads throughout the country were repaired and hundreds of new ones are in course of construction. One of the principal and most historic roads, leading up Scopus and over the Mount of Olives, has been transformed into



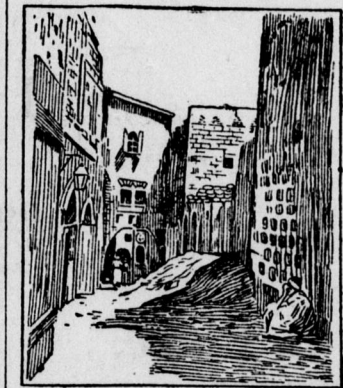
CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, DEDICATED BY THE KAISER AT JERUSALEM.

methods is required. Under the Se- leucid sovereigns Syria was the seat of a splendid empire, and it continued to be a populous and opulent province under the Roman sway. Antioch was one of the four chief cities of the Ro- man dominion. Later, under the Om- yad Caliphs, Damascus was the cap- ital of Islam. For many centuries after Greece had decayed, and the sceptre had passed from Rome to Con- stantinople, the vast peninsula now known as Anatolia was the most densely peopled, most flourishing, and most highly civilized part of the Mediter- ranean world. Under favorable cir- cumstances it might regain much that it has lost. If, through an arrange- ment with the Sultan, the Germans were permitted to undertake the task, they would undoubtedly be able, through the construction of railways and the stimulation of industry and trade, to regenerate the whole of western Asia from the Tigris to the Bos- phorus. The suspicion that William II. has designs in this direction has, naturally, excited jealousy in Paris and St. Petersburg. France has long considered that she has a species of pre-emptive right to Syria, and has, more than once, assumed a tutelary role toward the Christian inhabitants of that country. Russia, from her coign of vantage in Armenia, con- templates the prospect of absorbing Ana- tolia from the northeast, and has no desire to see her path obstructed by German interposition. The Russian censor allows the well-known St. Petersburg paper, the Novoye Vremya, to declare that "the political signifi- cance of the German Emperor's trip to Palestine is beyond all doubt. He evidently desires to familiarize himself

a beautiful carriage drive. This was done to please the German Empress, who was anxious to reach this holy site without fatigue. In the times of Titus, with his war hosts, it was nothing but a narrow mule track. Along this road David flew from Absalom, and to reach this spot, where the Saviour wept over Jerusalem, it has been climbed for centuries by Romans, Moslems and Christian knights.

Great improvements were made to Jaffa Gate, through which the Kaiser and his party enter the city. A wide carriage roadway has taken the place of the narrow passage between it and the tower of David.

The Church of the Redeemer is now completed. It is a magnificent struc- ture, whose spires tower high above



JERUSALEM STREET, SHOWING ENTRANCE TO THE PRESENT HOSPICE OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

the surrounding domes. It has cost more than 1,200,000 marks (\$300,000), containing in its corner stone (laid in 1893) a document written by the present Emperor of Germany, eloquently extolling the desire of "my royal grandfather to accomplish what is only now possible," referring, of course, to the instance of King David, who wished to build the Temple at Jerusalem, but was forced to hand it over to his son Solomon. The docu- ment also declares that this church "shall stand as a monument to the faith opened to evangelical Christen- dom through the reformers, and as a visible witness to the unity of faith in which the evangelical churches of Germany are bound with each other and all outside"—a clear indication of the purpose matured five years ago in the Kaiser's brain to stand as the "Pope of Protestantism."

Thrilling Dive.

At the recent water sport exhibition in London of the Ilex and Scottish Swimming Clubs several startling feats were shown. The Hardy Scots aroused great enthusiasm by showing how a company of hardy Highlanders could swim across a stream in action and keep their rifles in readiness for work. But the crowning feat was the twin brothers' diving act, done by two members of the Ilex Club, evenly matched in height and weight. The distance dived was not excessive, but it required nice judgment for the two young men, hand in hand and clasping each other's bodies, to leap at exactly the same moment, turn in air with the same curve and descend, a beautiful picture of harmonious repose, plump into the tank.

Between 1870 and 1897 the deaths per thousand from consumption in Philadelphia decreased from 3.42 to 1.96.

THE MAHDI'S TOMB.

When Omdurman Was Captured the British Ordered It Destroyed.

It has been ascertained that Major Gordon, nephew of General Gordon, secured the head of the Mahdi when the embalmed remains of the impostor



THE MAHDI'S TOMB AT OMDURMAN.

were disinterred from the tomb at Ob- durman, and is keeping it as a curio. The headless body was thrown into the Nile, but a few not over-fastidious officers who were present took some toe and finger nails as mementoes.

Since the overthrow of the power of the Dervishes more details of the life of the Mahdi, their first great leader, are coming out.

That potentate, after the capture of Khartoum and the death of Gordon, was no longer the humble Dervish of three years before. His success had developed the sensualism of his na- ture. For several months he had left the conduct of the war to Osman Digna and Abdullah, whom he named the Khalifa and nominated as his suc- cessor. He increased his harem and led a self-indulgent life, not caring even for the adulation, akin to wor- ship, which the people had paid to the man who had won glory for Islam. In six months from the day Gordon died the Mahdi himself succumbed. Ac- counts differ as to the cause of his death. Some say that he was poi- soned by a woman he had foully wronged; others that he was killed by one of his generals, and others that his debauched life had its natural end.

"Thus," writes a historian, "ended the Mahdi—whose career had involved the murder of a hundred thousand men, women and children, and hundreds of devastated towns and villages." The Khalifa, his successor, erected a magnificent mausoleum over his remains. It walls are six feet thick; it is thirty-six feet square and thirty feet high. Above this is a hexagonal wall fifteen feet high, from which springs a lofty dome. The British fire, however, in the recent battle, injured the edifice, and when the city was captured, Sir H. Kitch- ener ordered its destruction.

Naming the Chicken.

"Madam, what was the name of this spring chicken?"

Mr. Golightly stared hard at the landlady as he spoke. The bird in ques- tion, skillfully eluding the fork with which he supposed he had impaled it, had leaped from under the carving knife and struck him squarely in the shirt front.

"Name, Mr. Golightly," said the landlady; "I don't think it had a name."

"You should have called it Hope, ma'am," said the unhappy carver.

"And why Hope?"

"Because," he bitterly answered as he scraped the gravy from his neck- tie, "because the poet says that 'Hope springs eternal in the human breast.'"

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Many Forms of Bacteria.

So small are bacteria that it would take, in some cases, as many as fifteen thousand of them arranged in a row to make an inch. They have different forms, some being round, some oval, some rod-shaped, while others are much the shape of a corkscrew.

Newspaper Circulations in the World.

There are 2200 daily and 15,000 weekly papers published in the United States, and twenty-eight different languages, other than English, are represented in the newspaper press of the country.

SPAIN	11,000,000
RUSSIA	12,000,000
AUSTRIA	40,000,000
FRANCE	120,000,000
GERMANY	140,000,000
ENGLAND	150,000,000
U.S.	230,000,000

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY ISSUES OF NEWS- PAPERS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

The accompanying design shows in a striking way how we lead the world in respect to the number of news- papers printed. Poor old Spain is at the foot of the list, and this no doubt is explained by the high rate of illit- eracy that prevails in that benighted country.

Our Officers' Pay.

The salary of a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army is \$4000; of a brigadier-general, \$5000; and of a major-general, \$7500.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Fixing the Hen House.

It would be a good idea to look the hen house over—you may find some cracks or knot holes in the walls or floor that ought to be fixed before cold weather sets in. Lights may be broken out of the windows that ought to be replaced, and it may be the roof needs repairing to prevent dampness from the fall rains that will soon be here. These things attended to now will give comfort and health to the fowls and prevent loss to their owner.

Wheat-fed Hogs.

As wheat is now cheap again, more or less of it is likely to be fed to hogs. It does not make as nice-looking pork as does corn, as the latter shows more fat, and therefore takes the eye of the purchaser. But if some wheat is fed with the corn the pork will be as fat as if wholly corn fed, and will be much better in quality. The hogs will eat more and digest better when wheat and corn are fed together, because the combination of these two grains make a better-balanced ration than either alone.

Proper Tillage.

The object of tillage is to secure the proper arrangement of soil particles with relation to each other. The stirring of the soil is very beneficial in the destruction of weeds, but any system that will keep the soil in the best physical condition will also keep down the weeds. Soil temperature can be considerably influenced by physical conditions. The water hold- ing capacity or facility with which water can move through the soil and consequently the supply of plant food which may be carried to the roots of the crop, the amount of water taken to the surface and evaporated, are governed largely by the arrangement of the particles. The free access of air can be secured in sufficient quan- tities, supplying the necessary amount of oxygen, and the soil can be placed in such a condition of fineness as to allow the perfect root development. The importance of these points makes it necessary to give a great deal of at- tention to the preparation of the seed bed.—South Dakota Experiment Sta- tion Bulletin.

The Celery Blight.

The bacterial disease of celery, which blotches the leaves with brown spots, appears more particularly upon the golden plum variety, but it is apt to attack any variety that is raised. The germs of this blight can easily be isolated and studied, and they multiply rapidly under favorable conditions. These conditions, as one might well suppose, are present when the celery is kept constantly moist, but not en- tirely submerged. The remedy is likewise easy of solution. Celery kept entirely under water is not sus- ceptible to the blight, and it will keep thus much longer when the disease is present than leaves and stalks partly submerged. When kept free from moisture the blight is likewise slow of growth. In wet, damp seasons the disease spreads more rapidly than in dry seasons. The necessity of blanch- ing celery in soil that is kept free from moisture by good drainage is apparent. If the blight attacks the celery in alarming intensity it is better to sub- merge all of it in water, and keep it there until dry weather comes again.

The disease in some localities in wet seasons is so violent that it ruins a whole crop when it once gets estab- lished. The germs when they reach the core of a plant cause the tender heart to decay with great rapidity, melting it away to a worthless mass of rotteness. As the bacteria also ap- pear on carrots it may be that they often start from this source.—Prof. James S. Doty in American Cultiva- tor.

Produce Only the Best.

The farmer should not only try to reduce the cost of production, but he should try to produce the best of everything. Quality counts in selling, and any reasonable expense entailed in the production of extra quality in any farm or garden crop will be amply repaid. A little extra care in the se- lection of the best varieties, and in their cultivation and care, will usually accomplish the desired end. The mar- ket is seldom over-stocked with goods of extra quality, and the best always sell first at an advanced price.

Selection, thorough cultivation and fertilization by means of stable man- ure or commercial fertilizers will re- sult in a marked difference in the quality of berries, fruits and field crops. They must have favorable circumstances under which to grow and mature, or they cannot be first class. No fruit tree can do its best when standing in a wet, poor soil. Underdrain, cultivate, manure and prune properly, then you can expect good results. The farmer who pro- duces the best grains, can, with a lit- tle push and energy, dispose of the most of his field products for seed, and in this way get more for them than they would bring in the regular market. There are always sections where good seed of various kinds is scarce. Others wish to change seed every few years—a very good prac- tice. This creates a demand for grain of extra quality.

The market for fine fat stock and breeding animals is never glutted. But second or third-rate stock is apt to go begging for a purchaser. It may cost a little more for the sire and dam, but the feed costs the same, or, in fact, costs less for a thoroughbred animal than a scrub, because in the former it shows to a better advantage and sells for more per pound. The scrubs usually a long-legged raw-

boned animal that requires a great amount of feed to maintain it, and still more to fatten it. A hard feeder in every sense of the term, there is little or no profit in handling that kind of stock. A careful feeder who under- stands his business should always make a fair profit, even in an off year, by handling improved stock.—O. J. Vine in New England Homestead.

Propagating by Cuttings.

To many people the springtime, when trees and shrubs are putting forth new foliage, seems much the best time to cut and plant cuttings. But behind the tree or shrub are thou- sands of roots, each ready, so soon as the ground is at all warmed, to send up sap to swell the buds into leaf and start the shoots which nature has provided for future growth. In the cut- ting all these roots have to be pro- vided, and the chief object of the propagator who uses cuttings is to keep leaf and shoot from sprouting until at least some root can be made to furnish it with sap and provide for future growth. For this season late in summer or early in the fall is a much better time to plant the cutting. At this season the ground is always warmer than the air. If the top of the cutting out of ground is kept wet by being covered with a cloth that is never allowed to dry, there will be no danger that the buds shall dry up be- fore the root has started to sustain future growth.

Before a cutting can become a plant it must slowly dry in conditions such that part of the sap will exude from its lower cut surface. This hardens into what is called a "callous." Out of this callous start white hair-like threads whose purpose seems to be to absorb water. When the bud begins to swell it needs more moisture and it draws on the sap in the cutting to supply it. This, in its turn, draws on the part below. Thus the moisture which the threadlike roots have ab- sorbed is supplied to the cutting to replace what the bud has taken. So soon as the thread-like roots find they are of use, they rapidly increase, and extend themselves, furnishing more and more sap to be elaborated by the leaves and sent back through the cut- ting to increase its size.

By the usual method of making the cutting in spring and planting im- mediately, the callousing of the base and starting of roots has to be two to three or four weeks after the buds burst into leaf and shoot. So long as sap in the cutting lasts there is appear- ance of life. But the experienced gardener knows that a cutting thus planted can seldom or never be estab- lished on its own root, and he is not disappointed when midsummer heats come to see the shoot wither and turn brown, often after it has grown three or four inches long.—American Cul- tivist.

Preparation for Winter.

If bees go into winter in proper condition to winter well, it is neces- sary to begin early to get them in good shape. Weak colonies may as well be united early as late, for it will not pay to undertake to winter them if they are weak. If bees lack food it is also best to feed early. The month of September is probably the best time for all this work.

Breeding in autumn is one of the most important things in successful wintering of bees, and very frequently there is but little, if any breeding done at this time, on account of a limited supply of nectar-bearing blossoms, so that colonies run down in strength and there are also no young bees to take the place of old ones that die off largely in winter. Bees bred in Sep- tember and October are of the proper age to winter well, and it is plainly noticeable that when bees have a good fall flow of honey and the hives are well filled with brood, that they in- variably winter better than when the contrary circumstances exist.

Queens cease laying to a great ex- tent after the principal honey har- vest, and if honey almost stops com- ing in they will nearly quit laying al- together. This is more especially so with old queens, and those only reared the present season will lay to any ex- tent. In case of a dearth of honey in autumn, it is well to feed the bees to stimulate good blood-rearing. By daily feeding a small portion of sirup, the queens will respond by laying eggs, and if feeding is kept up for two or three weeks, the combs will be supplied with brood and the results are that the most important bees of the season are reared.

Colonies may have a good stock of stores and plenty to winter them, but it matters not as to the amount of re- serve stores they may have in the hives, breeding stops all the same when the flow of nectar ceases. Hence we may go into winter quarters with a large colony of bees that may have any amount of honey but have not bred any during the fall months, and such colonies will not come through the winter well, and in most cases all perish before spring.

Lots of young bees in autumn and plenty of stores in the way of good sealed combs of honey are two of the principal essentials in successful win- tering.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

A Muskrat Causes Trouble.

A little muskrat caused an untold amount of trouble in a big city a few weeks ago by succeeding in cutting off the electric light supply of the en- tire place. It was over an hour be- fore the cause of the disaster was dis- covered. The city all over was in total darkness. On examining the feed pipe the little animal was found; it completely blocked the passage.

The interior of a gold-bearing rock was inspected in an Oregon town by means of the Roentgen rays, and veins of auriferous metal were as plainly visible as if they were on the surface.