* * * * * *

are damp, and the people suffer be- their city again. cause they have almost nothing to The Moslems, the followers of Mo-

very poor, and have to walk, each vii- Judea. Possibly the place to which lage forming one group. Perhaps the chief of a village rates a donkey. Some- were held for Jacob, as is told in the times the pligrims carry a banner, and last chapter of Genesis. generally a drum or tambourine.

The bazaars do a brisk business; order. Travelers from many countries city. pour in to swell the crowds. Every- in all these they spend much time in body is excited and joyful.

keep some festival in the spring. . The Jews keep the Passover in mem-

EARLY one thousand Sun- | Naturally the Jews keep their testiday-school teachers have val the most quietly, but they are very gone from America to Jerus carnest about it, especially those in salem to attend the interna- Palestine, who have gone there in ortional convention at Easter. der to live as nearly as possible like

What are the scenes which their ancestors of thirty centuries ago. they are witnessing at this bright and They are poor, but very tellgious, and every Friday the year round they The spring brings happiness to the meet in a place behind the wall of the Holy Land. During the winter the Temple, and shed tears over their misearth is wet and cold, the low houses fortunes, and pray that they may have

burn. But as soon as the spring comes hammed, would not be likely to have like, but the chief part is, of course, the brown fields become bright with any part in the Easter restivat, but the sepulcher. the white and red cyclamens, the wild they do have a great colebration at that giadioti, the orchids, the yellow chyrs- time, and their mrge numbers make it aifthemums, the scarlet popples, the very imposing. Their feast is called high and the low purple hollyhocks. Neby Mousa, that is, the prophet The people begin moving toward Jeru. Moses. The Bibic says that Moses died salem, to be there at the time of the and was buried over the 'ordan, in Month, but the Mosiems say that his Most of the people in Palestine are tomb is down in the wilderness of

At Jerusalem for several days the at Jerusalem, the rich officials, the mercitizens are waiting about the gates chants and farmers, and the wild Be- Turkish soldiers, who are Moslems, to welcome the visitors, whom they downs, who are not very religious. lead into the city to places of rest. Of The Moslems hold be place where lounging, drinking coffee and chatting, course the narrow streets soon become the Temple was, and they have two many soldiers are on duty to keep have also many other mosques in the and Latin in the other, and they are

Not all the people keep Easter, for day they take out with much ceremony | Christians. not all are Christians; but they all their green banners and form a procession through the eastern gate. Some high officers start who do not

wealthy families to have tombs made in their own gardens. There are many such on all sides of Jerusalem, and sometimes poor people live in them. All the Christians except the Protestants celebrate Easter in the Church of the Holy Sepuicher, which has two great domes, one of the Greeks, the ther of the Latins. This church was first built round the sepulcher about 300 years after our Lord's death; when it had stood about three centuries it was destroyed by the Persians. It was rebuilt in three parts, and afterward enlarged.

That edifice also suffered injury, and the Crusaders built this one about 800 years ago. Additions have since been made to it. In its last form it is about 100 years old.

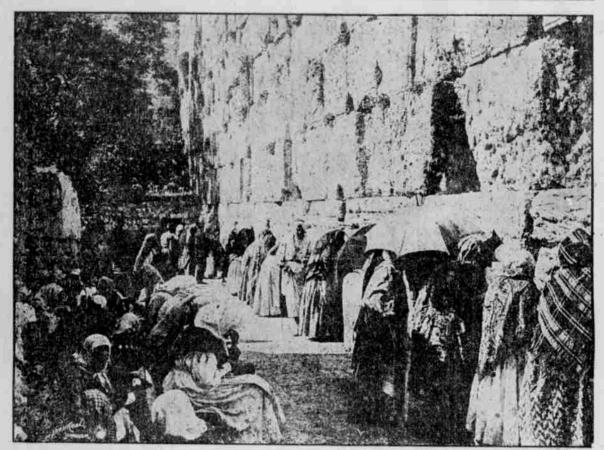
There are some forty parts of the building, chapels and altars and the

This is entered by steps downward, and is a room about six feet square. Fifteen silver lamps hang from the ow celling. Of these the Greeks own tive, the Latins tive, the Armenians four and the Copts one. Masses are said here at short intervals. The priests at the different altars almost elbow one another. The sounds make

THE SORRY PART OF IT.

The bitterness in the hearts of the For days the Moslems are gathering rival sects has so often caused quarrels and murders in this church that the are always present near the door. yet ready at any sign of conflict to armosques, Omar and El-Aksa, in what rest the antagonists. The belis in the was the enclosure of the Temple. They two great domes are Greek in one always rung in discord, so that the Moslems all over the city are disturbed preparation, and then on the appointed by them, and speak in contempt of the

The court before the church is a very busy place at Easter, for pilgrims are buying candles to place on the alory of their escape from Egypt. They go all the way. They ride white tars and relics to take home, and there



JEWS' WAILING WALL .-- City of Jerusalem.

he lamb and the brend and the bitter | sold herbs to remind them of that event. ple have spears. The bread is not raised, but is made of

not defend themselves. But they are homes.

family kept the feast. They lived a vival." little way from the wall, in a small No one who has heard the music of to his village will have a prize. Thus

door was not opened, and a voice It is in a minor key, also, that m

so we knocked again, and this time we Come to prayer! "Americani!"

was nearly square. There was a low eastern part of the Roman Empire, sent, or divan, along two sides, and on with its capital at Constantinople. one side we were given a place. The Then there are Latins, who are of all family were across t e room, all ex- nations that look to Rome as their cepting a little poy, who was in the centre.

"UNTIL I CAN COUNT SIX STARS."

large bundle in his right hand and an- Easter, because the East was not willother in his left, and we understood ing to follow the West in the adoption that so he carried out the idea of hav- of the Gregorian calendar. There are ing everything made ready to leave, now thirteen days between their datas his ancestors and left Egypt by lugs, and the difference increases by night immediately after eating the one day every century. The Latin Passover. Presently the boy said, Easter comes first. What is the meaning or this service?" and then the father, as the Scriptures require, told all about the first Passover, how the Jews were oppressed in Egypt, and were set free, and were the Copts, who come from Egypt, and do now. manded to keep this feast every

We spent a long evening, listening to him and tasting of the feast and the place where our Lord's tomb was having everything explained. We in. Some think that the place of the cross vited our host to come and eat some of our food at the end of the days.

his place at the table, but he shook his have a graveyard on this bill, and have asked him to be seated, but he still shook his head.

"Can you not come at all?" we asked. not ever until I can count six stars." last he turned round with a bright face

meet in their houses, with everything horses with red bridles and saddles. seems to be no other piace in the world done up as if feb a journey, and with The people wear bright turbans. The where so many nations meet.

flour and water, and is baked in thin out of the city, going down the bill to homes. sheets. It is used for seven days. the valley of the Kedron, and so over The Greek Christians have a strange The Jews are not very happy in Pai- the Mount of Olives and on, of sight, rite, called the "Holy Fire." Their estine, and have often been attacked And they are gone for a week. Then | Easter comes later, as I have already at the Passover time, when they could they come back and return to their explained, and this is fortunate, for

Once, in Jerusalem, I was taken to hold many services, and have somea Hebrew house to see how such a thing like what is called by us a "re- these will be carried by runners to all

stone house of one story. We could the Turkish military bands will for it is a contest of athletes to get nearest see that a small, high window was get the plaintive airs which they all and start first. There are chanting lighted, but no answer was made to ways play, as if the life of the people and yelling and pushing and falling our knock. We waited a little, and was a sad one; as if the soldiers longed for their homes, and as if their lence, This time we got an answer, but the falth did not make Moslems happy. call out from the minarets of the "Go away and do not trouble us." | mosques five times a day the call to A new thought new came to us, and prayer: "God is great! God is great!

Jews and Moslems are not at strife among themselves, but it is very un-As soon as they heard that word they fortunate that Christians of different set up a joyful shout and threw the sects are at odds in Palestine. First door wide open, with cries of "Wel. are the Greeks, as they are called, who come, welcome, Americani?" come from Greece and Russia, and The room into which we now entered other countries which belonged to the

The Latins do not acknowledge the patriarch, and the tireeks do not ac- them knowledge the Pope. They do not We observed that the father had a keep the same days for Christmas and

WHERE THE TOMB WAR.

claim to be the oldest of all nations, know much more in due time than we he Protestants, who come from Europe and America.

The Protestants are not all agreed on is a little bill shaped like a skull-Golgotha or Calvary means place of a He came and was requested to take skull-north of the city. The Mosiems We waited awhile and then lately fenced it to prevent Christians from holding services there, as they have sometimes done.

The famous General Gordon thought "Yes, I can come, but the days are that he had found the right tomb near so he stood by the window, and at for \$20,000 and are taking care of it.

and said, "Now I can eat with you." a garden, that it belonged to a rich for the spiritual side of life; for mincertainly had not lost his appetite man, and that it was new at that time, istry, duty, love; for the things that It was common in those days for never die,

Egyptians do not have any services For an hour they all come streaming very different from those held at their

they crowd the church to suffocation. not afraid of Americans, who have Christians are not allowed to go, but and stay all night in it. The reason never harmed them. Christians are not allowed to go, but and stay all night in it. The reason never harmed them. It will be made to light torches, and the villages; the one who comes first and fainting and every kind of vio-

CARRYING THE "HOLY FIRE."

At one point stands a priest to catch the fire through an opening from the tomb. Hundreds of bare arms thrust forward candles. At last a flame apnears inside the hole; soon it spreads from hand to hand, and all rush, shouting, to get away. Another custom-and it repeats an act done at the first Lord's Supper-is the washing of feet. A row of persons representing the disciples is formed, and one by one they seat themselves in a chair, and hold their feet over a large silver jar filled with water sprinkled with rose leaves. The officiating primate kneels in front upon a red velvet cushion, washes the feet, dries them with a towel and kisses

Whether or not this church stands on the spot of our Lord's burial depends on its position as to the old city wall if it was outside it may be the true place, which was "without the gate." Some bits of wall have been uncovered, but not enough to make the line plain

The church is in a crowded part of the city, and no extended digging would be allowed there. The excavations which are carried on are mostly There are also the Armenians, who in the country. No doubt we shall



First Chick-"She, too, is lucky." Second Chick-"How so?" First Chick-"Why, isn't she being born with an Easter hat on her head?

Easter Instructs us to live for the The imperishable element in man is the spiritual. Jesus nourished We only know that the tomb was in His daily life with prayer. He lived

Lawn or Garden Roller.

Diagonal braces need not be

to keep it from spreading.

and Home.

than the diameter of the tube, with

one side planed, is centred, and a

The Old Hens.

bred.-Inland Poultry Journal,

Advantages of Butter.

of butter fat should study what these

prices might mean to them in case

the past three months, which is equiv-

alent to \$2.80 per hundredweight for

would mean twenty cents more in re-

turns, or a total of \$3 per hundred-

fine winter milk, while they net only

city consumers. Of course some pro-

ducers will insist that "dairy farming

does not pay." It would be remark-

able if it did pay so long as the dairy

oxen might again be profitably em-

shief draft animal of the world. Even by E. S. White.

atively recent date the ox was the Instantly it is morning.-Mountains,

their condition.-N. Y. Farmer,

The skim milk or butter-

the milk.

One of the best proofs of spraying quite extensively.

Was given us recently by W. H. Lafuse, of Union County. In his orchard he has a few genetin trees that have denly went out of use as a work aniborne fruit for twenty-two years, but mal in this country, yet even now on the apples have always till now been many farms an ox team would be a inferior and poor keepers. Last year good lavestment. he sprayed them thoroughtly two One reason why they are not used times, and the result is that he has more is that it takes so long to get

an abundant crop of sound fruit, that them thoroughly broken, and the avis keeping perfectly.-Indiana Farmer, crage farmer does not relish the idea of having to walk by their side all the time, or if perchance he gets on For the simplest form, saw the roller from a hardwood log, as nearly vantage of him and run away. A few the wagon to ride have them take adround as may be. Lay out the centres years ago I broke a pair of steers, and and bore straight five or six inches after working them in the usual way deep. The frame is two-by-two-inch for over a year and having a good hardwood, and may be mortised or deal of trouble to keep them from halved together and fastened up by running away when they had a chance one-fourth-inch bolts. Handle bar is I concluded to try putting bridles and

bolted in the same manner, and a lines on them. I got two bridle bits seven-eighths-inch hole bored near a half dozen snaps and fifty feet of the end to receive a round hardwood half inch rope and made bridles and lines, putting four rings on top of the yoke to hold the checks in place. The whole outfit, yoke and all, cost me less than one dollar. After they got "bridlewise" they worked all right. My nephew, a boy too small to be entrusted with a team of horses, drove them easily, doing all my harrowing and dragging while I kept the horses to the plow. He can plow three or four acres with them for beans while

I was cutting wheat. Oxen have a very steady, even motion to the plow, unlike the unstendy, nneven motion of horses, that is went ing on the nerves.

I think the yoke make oxen slower than they would otherwise be. They generally use more strength pulling more than one-half inch thick, of hardout from one another than in going wood, bolted to bar and front cross

If I were breaking another team I Through holes bored in the side pieces are passed three-fourthswould teach them to work in harness inch log screws, which are screwed as well as in the yoke, using the yoke into the roller; straight iron plus may for heavy work where speed was not an object, and using harness to the A cement roller would be heavier wagon and other work where I wantand more durable. Iron pins, flattened, ed them to walk faster.

on one end to keep them from turning. It is said that the Devons make the are embedded in the cement. Use a best oxen. The Herefords are also frame similar to the above. The form recommended. I think the Holsteins is a sheet iron tube of the desired would be good as they are large and length and diameter. If more than one doclie and ought to be as active as roller is wanted, three sheet iron any. We had some of them a few hoops can be slipped over the tube years ago that could jump most any fence on the place, and "out run a A piece of three-inch plank larger horse,"-B. S. C., in Indiana Farmer,

The Water of the Soil.

A soil may have in it too much watcircle, slightly larger than the tube. marked out with dividers. Bore a hole er, or it may have too little water, or in the centre, insert the pin, place the it may have just the right amount of sheet iron tube over it even with the water for the best germination of circle and pour in the cement made | seeds and the best growth of plants. of one part of best cement to two parts

To discuss the management of soils sharp sand .- W. G. Rodgers, in Farm | so that they shall hold the most nearly proper amounts of moisture for crop production and at the same time re tain these amounts as far as possible On many farms at this time of the from unnecessary losses is the object

year there are found quite a number of this bulletin. of surplus males and females that pos-When water stands upon the surface sess pure blood but which cannot be face during the growing season, the sold to fanciers, for various reasons. land should be drained - preferably These may have been prize winners tile drained. When soils take on the at an early period in life, but, on ac- appearance and feel of dryness alcount of approaching end and conse- though they may still contain a measquent fading beauty, they have lost urable amount of moisture, they have out and have become the victims of reached a point where they will no the intense commercialism with which longer yield moisture to the growing

this age is charged. These birds find crop, their way into the huckster wagon | Capillary moisture is the visible at commercial rates and a day or two moisture which clings to the walls of later they may be found in the midst the soil grains or remains suspended of a struggling, surging mass of every- in the smaller openings between the thing that the feathered vocabulary grains. Capillary moisture does not has a name for. About that time some occupy all the pore space of a normal farmer, and, so far as that is con- soil, and, therefore, leaves room for cerned, once in while a fancler, will the entrance of air into the soil. But The Latins, the Armenians and the happen that way when his eyes will there may be too much capillary moisbe caught instanter by the appearance | ture in a soil or too little for the best

of any specimens. He becomes in growing of crops. terested right away and goes after .The plant obtains all of its food, such specimens as pleases his fancy, excepting carbon, from the soil or and one by one examines every secthrough it. In nature all these extion of the bird, ending by purchasing epting a part of the nitrogen are deof said huckster the blooded bird at rived from the soil materials, both the commonest kind of a price he can mineral and organic, of which they beat the huckster down to. Then he form a part. These foods are dissolved takes the bird home, waits until it in the soil water and the water with moults and fixes it up for sale for its dissolved materials is taken in four or five times the price he gave for through the roots of the plant and it, declaring that nobody has been thence conveyed to the leaves where harmed, for the bird was thorough- the food materials are reconstructed and much of the water thrown off into the air. From the leaves the remaining water with the reconstructed food Fresh butter of high grade in many moves out through the plant to the places commanded forty cents a pound growing parts where the food is transduring December, January and Febru- formed into plant tissue or is stored ary. Very dublous butter from the for future use, West, suspicious in appearance, ran-

But the food materials in the soil cid, mottled, shaded, striped and in before they can be dissolved by the general repulsive in appearance, sold water must undergo a change by n Eastern markets at thirty-four to which they are made soluble. Whatthirty-seven cents a pound. Producets ever this change may be, water is one of milk testing four to six per cent. of the agents by which it is produced. Water then is important: 1. In the changing of plant food into soluble they made their fine milk into high form. 2. To dissolve and convey plant grade butter, instead of wasting it on | food to and into the roots of the plant the profitless liquid and condensery 3. To convey plant foods from the A hundredweight of six per roots to the leaves for elaboration, 4. cent, fat milk will produce about sev- To convey the elaborated foods from en pounds of butter. If the butter the leaves to other parts of the paints were high grade butter it would have for use.-Bulletin 219, Michigan Ag-

sold for forty cents a pound during ricultural Experiment Station. Camping Out in the Rockies, "About dusk you straggle in with milk fed back to the farm stocktrout or game. The game-keeper lays aside his mending or his repairing or his note-book, and stirs up the cooking weight. That is equivalent to \$2.58 fire. The smell of broiling and frying and per forty quart can of milk, or 6.45 boiling arises in the air. By the danccents a quart for the milk. Producers ing flame of the camp-fire you eat your third dinner for the day-in the mounof just such milk sold it to the condensers for 3.44 cents to 3.54 cents tains all meals are dinners, and are a quart in December and January, formidatic ones at that. The curtain of blackness drawn down close. and for 3.225 cents to 3.333 cents a quart in February. Co-operative but-Through it shines stars, looms mounter factories would enable the productains cold and mistlike in the moon. You tell stories. You smoke pipes. ers to net 6.45 cents a quart for their After a time the pleasant chill creeps 3.225 to 3.54 cents for it from the down from the eternal snows. Some condensers, and the condensers sell it one throws another handful of pine at eight to fifteen cents a quart to the cones on the fire. Sleeplly you prepare for bed. The pine cones flare throwing their light in your eyes. You turn over and wrap the soft woolen blanket close about your chin, You farmers refuse even to try to better wink drowsily and at once you are asleep. Late in the night you awaken to find your nose as cold as a dog's. As good horses have become scarce Where the fire has been. The mist and high in price, it would seem that mountains have drawn nearer, they seem to 'send over you in silent conployed to do some work of the farm. templation. The moon is sailing high It is hard for the people of the pres-ent day to realize that until a comparin the heavens. With a sigh you draw the canvas tarpaulin over your head.



favorites, and will extend their vogue double box pleat. This idea could be

BLOUSE WAIST AND TUCKED SKIRT.

charmingly graceful and simple, and includes sleeves of the latest sort that are shirred to form puffs above the elbows, so reducing the apparent breadth. In the case of the model the material is almond green chiffon taffeta, the chemisette and cuffs being of the material, banded with tiny braid, and the belt of chiffon velvet. The tucks at the back give the effect of broad shoulders with a small waist, while those at the front provide becoming fulness.

The waist consists of the fitted lining. which closes at the centre front, fronts and back. The chemisette is separate and arranged under the fronts, and the shirred sleeves are arranged over foundations which are faced to form

the medium size is five and one-half materials. This one is exceptionally yards twenty-one, four and three-fourth | dainty and shirred at the upper edge,

New York City.-Blouse waists worn | Simplicity marks the skirt. It is plain chemisettes, make pronounced the front gore being in the form of a for many months to come. This one is carried out in two tones of any color, and in many it would be as pretty as it is in this. It might be done entirely, too, in white with pearl buttons. For the far South such a dress is de rigueur right now,

Any youthful dancing gown is appropriate for a girl enjoying her first gay season. The flowered chiffons in hydrangea tints are usually lovely and are wonderfully popular. They are made very simply, with wide tucks and high girdles of silk or liberty satin. With high bodices the chiffons are charming for theatre wear or for restaurant dinners.

A Useful Hint.

The bertha in some form, or else a fichu, is present on most of the season's low necked gowns. The simplest gowns worn by young girls do not follow this rule, however. Neither do they follow any extreme tendency to decollette. 'A girl's dancing gowns are usually the simplest, as far as decorations are concerned, in her entire wardrobe.

In Manila Straw.

A hat of Manila straw was trimmed with black velvet ribbon and black wings. The brim was wide and flexible, and was turned up irregularly on one side. There was a rouche of velvet ribbon extending around the crown, a fancy buckle in front holding two long black swallows' wings, which were brought around to the side on the brim of the hat.

Cloth Skirts.

Cloth skirts are this season worn with velvet jackets. This is a new idea and one which bids fair to be decidedly popular. This jacket, however, to be in good style, must be one cut with basques and to be quite elaborately trimmed. The skirt is of broadcloth, matching exactly the color of the incket.

Walking Skirt With Flounce. Flounce skirts of all sorts make notable features of the latest styles, and are much liked for the soft silks and wools The quantity of material required for as well as for the many dainty cotton yards twenty-seven, or two and three- the flounce being joined to the lower,

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



inches wide for belt.

Skirts in round length that touch, or just a little more than touch the floor, available ones are almost without nummake one of the most fashionable of ber. all models for all indoor occasions and are soft enough to take graceful folds, but is shown in raspberry red chiffon

broadcloth stitched with corticelli silk. The skirt is cut in five gores and is laid in three tucks of generous width. The upper edge is shirred to give the effect of a shallow yoke, and the fulness is so distributed as to give less at front, more at the sides and back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is nine yards twentyone, seven and one-half yards twentyseven, or four and one-half yards forty four inches wide.

In Line Linen.

A charmingly novel lliac linen rig suitable for most sorts of day wear shows one of the deep yokes-fairly a cape effect-of the linen. It is edged with an empiecement of linen in the same quality and of an amethyst color, The combination is exquisite. A cor-responding empiecement of the ame-thyst colored linen forms the lower part of the mandolin shaped sleeves. Very many small buttons form the finish in every possible place, and these buttons are of amethyst color and are put on in clusters of three, and of The blouse buttons down the back wide.

fourth yards forty-four inches wide, so providing more perfect fiare than is with five-eighth yards twenty-one possible when it is applied over the skirt. As illustrated the material is foulard, peach pink in color, but the

The skirt proper is cut in five gores, for the handsome street costumes. This which are shirred and arranged over a one is exceedingly graceful at the same shallow foundation yoke, then joined to time that it is simple in the extreme the belt. The flounce is straight at and is adapted to all materials that its lower edge, turned under to form a heading and shirred in successive rows, then arranged over the lower edge of the skirt, which serves as a stay.



The quantity of material required for the medium size is ten yards twenty-one, nine yards twenty-seven, or five and one-fourth yards forty-four inches