

## AROUND THE WORLD

Wars Upon Wars to Gain Control of the Holy City.  
Scenes of Bloodshed and Death.

JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, March 10, '03.  
The population of Jerusalem is an unknown quantity. The same may be said of almost any Turkish and Chinese city. Estimates vary from 60,000 to 75,000, of which 40,000 are said to be Jews. When I have disposed of Jerusalem and Palestine in general I shall write more particularly of the people.

One of the very oldest landmarks in Jerusalem is the citadel, a part of which is called the tower of David, standing to the right of the Jaffa gate. The upper part has been often destroyed and rebuilt, but the lower part is old enough to deserve the appellation, ancient. When Jesus walked the streets this tower was a silent monster. Alongside this tower a breach was made in the wall in 1895 for the special purpose of permitting the German Emperor to enter the city in carriage. It is now used as much as the original Jaffa gate entrance. The Jaffa gate is never closed, for what would be gained by closing it when a larger opening is close by? Entering the walled city here, the thoroughfare directly ahead is David street, which descends rapidly, terrace after terrace.

Zion street begins near the Jaffa gate and leads to Zion gate on the summit of Mount Zion. David took this height and "David dwelt in the fort and called it the city of David." 2 Sam. 5: 9.

Everyone visits the church of St. James, located on Zion street, for it is here tradition declares James was beheaded. "Herod the king stretched forth his hands to vex certain of the church and he killed James, the brother of John, with the sword." Act 12: 2.

Near the Zion gate is a ruin called the palace of Caiaphas, containing, according to Greek tradition, the prison of Christ and the stone which was rolled away from the sepulchre by the angels. The stone is circular and is about the right size to have been used at the mouth of the sepulchre under Gordon's golgotha, but I am by no means a convert to Gordon's theory.

I entered the prison cell and consider it built for the purpose of being used as a dungeon. Everything has its place here. The place where the cock stood when it gave evidence against Peter is marked by a pillar.

Near this spot is the tomb of David. The kings of Judah "slept with their fathers, and were buried in the city of David." The next room to the tomb is the Coenaculum or chamber of the last supper. The room is 50x30 feet. By a liberal use of imagination the very spot where the table stood and where Jesus sat has been indicated and is pointed out to every visitor. Beyond the fact that this is the traditional site there is nothing to indicate its preference except that it is "a large upper room," Mark 14: 15. Here it is believed Peter preached the sermon recorded in Acts 2: 14-36. Being the next room to the tomb of David and connected therewith by a small opening, intended no doubt to be used in watching the royal sarcophagus, Peter could well have used the words of the 29th verse; "and his sepulchre is with us unto this day."

I shall not forget the sight presented at the Jews' Wailing Place. Here the Jews assemble to weep over the destruction of the temple. Blocks of marble 4x15 feet, a part of the celebrated wall, call them hither, for at this point they are sure of coming in contact with the old Jewish work. No mortar was used and the huge blocks fit so perfectly that a piece of paper cannot be inserted between the courses. Many a Jew has come here with hammer and nails and partly by drilling has succeeded in driving a few nails into the marble in order to be able to boast of having added something to the original wall. Such a sort of weeping and wailing I never saw or heard before. They stand and kiss the walls as fast as they possibly can, then mournfully mumble something which is of course unintelligible to me. Some have copies of the Hebrew Psalter in hand from which they read as they move to and fro like an old-fashioned country boy speaking his first peace on Friday afternoon while the big girls laugh until their turn to speak comes when they forget and, to pass away the time more pleasantly, get red in the face and pucker their gingham aprons on either side as if preparing to wade in deep water.

Many people visit the Jews' Wailing Place on Friday but others prefer Saturday morning because there is usually a larger number of Jews engaged in the

business on Saturday and further because the Jew has so much reverence for the day (his Sunday or Sabbath) that he will not make life miserable for his observers by plying his begging tactics. Jerusalem has three Sundays or holy days each week, some observing Friday, some Saturday and still others Sunday. Counting these Sundays, I am told that Jerusalem has 250 holidays, feast days and holy days each year, enough to swamp an empire.

Near the Wailing Place is the beginning of an arch which once connected the city of Zion with the Temple. It is named Robinson's arch in honor of its discoverer who is an American.

Many pilgrims seemingly delight in walking up and down the Via Dolorosa—the street Christ is supposed to have trod bearing the heavy cross. It leads by the government house, Pilate's judgment hall to the church of the Holy Sepulchre. Fourteen stations are marked along this traditional street of pain, indicating the sites of the various incidents connected with that eventful day. The first marker is at the barracks; the second is where the cross was laid upon Christ. Near here is the Ecce Homo arch, indicating the spot where the Roman governor said, "Behold the Man." John 19: 5. The church of the Sisters of Zion is close and should be visited as its basement contains the original Roman pavement with marks of chariot wheels made in the time of Christ. Further down the street is the church of Notre Dame, near which is the third marker where Christ is said to have fallen under the weight of the cross. This point is also near the traditional house of Lazarus, the poor man. Still further is the fourth station, where Jesus met his Mother. The house of Dives, the rich man, is next pointed out. Stones of various colors are the materials out of which this house was built. The fifth station marks the site where Simon of Cyrene took the cross from Christ, because he was no longer able to carry it. Other markings indicate where Christ is said to have leaned as he rested from the burden; where he fell the second time; where Christ addressed the women who accompanied him; where Christ sank the third time under the weight of the cross; the remaining points are within the church of the Holy Sepulchre. One indicates where the Son of Man was disrobed; where He was nailed to the cross; where the cross was raised; where He was taken down from the cross; and the last one is by the holy sepulchre.

Let us enter the church of the Holy Sepulchre, built by the Crusaders in 1103 to enclose the older chapels. I visited it time and again and I trust that you are sufficiently interested in this most sacred place of all the earth to accompany me as I endeavor to lead you. This church is a series of buildings joined together in one. On entering the building we approach the stone of unction upon which Christ was laid for the anointing when taken from the cross. This rock is kissed by thousands as they come and go. The real stone or slab is concealed by a slab of marble, as the incessant kissing would in time wear it away, hence it is half soled on the upper part as a means of protection.

Candelabra and a variety of lamps hang above the stone. Though this part belongs to the Latins, they permit the Americans, Greeks and Copts to join them in providing lamps and holding the spot as sacred. To the northwest is a railing enclosing a stone marking the spot where Mary stood while the body of Jesus was being anointed, and where she stood watching the tomb. Just before us is the rotunda, 65 feet in diameter, in the center of which stands the holy sepulchre within a small chapel 18 feet broad and 26 feet long, built of marble. A low doorway leads to it through a vestibule 6x7 feet inside measure. In the center of the chapel is a stone set in marble said to be part of the one the angel rolled away. Here fifteen lamps are kept burning, five belonging to the Greeks, five to the Latins, four to the Americans and one to the Copts. Passing the angels' chapel we enter the sepulchre proper, which is about 6 feet square, containing the marble sarcophagus shown as the tomb of Christ. Only four people can enter at one time, and many where weep, kneel and pray most fervently. A soldier stands in this small chapel from morning till night to protect this sacred place from the relic hunter and hand of the despoiler.

E. C. HORN.  
(Continued next week.)

## HEMINGFORD.

[Keith L. Pierce is fully authorized to solicit subscriptions and job work and collect and receipt for same, and transact all other business in connection with his position as an accredited representative of this paper.]

Fred Neeland was in town Tuesday. Ed Loomis returned from the east Saturday.

John Barnsted has returned from Minnesota.

John Christy will have a public sale early in November.

G. M. Barns will teach the Nonpareil school this year.

Dewitt Bush is spending a few days with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wood were in Hemingford Saturday.

Wm. Walker and Wm. Fosket went to Marsland Saturday.

Henry Liehte is delivering cabbage and onions to his patrons here.

Lens Wildy went to Chadron Tuesday to attend Chadron Academy.

John Sauerwein is the proud father of a girl born Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

Over 60 cars of potatoes have been shipped from here up to last Saturday evening.

G. L. Perry from Omaha spent Saturday in Hemingford the guest of K. L. Pierce.

Danl. Mank's sale was well attended and everything brought very satisfactory prices.

Mr. Lomax, a cattle buyer from Olysses, was buying cattle here the last of the week.

Jas. Montague, F. A. Neeland, A. C. Iverson and C. E. Wittsey shipped cattle Monday evening.

John Christy has sold his quarter section one half mile east of town to Wm. Deising for one thousand dollars.

Candidates are thick as hops at all the sales and public gatherings. The county is close and it takes a hustler to win.

Geo. L. Taylor shipped cattle to South Omaha Monday. He also had cattle in charge for several of his neighbors.

The Ladies of the Congregational church will give a missionary dinner in the Johnson house opposite Wildy's Saturday, Oct. 31 1903. Everyone invited.

John Halin and two sons sold Wildy their potatoes this week driving nearly thirty miles from their ranch in Sheridan county. They took loads of coal home with them.

A very pleasant surprise was planned and successfully carried out on Mrs. Leslie Price by a large number of her friends last Wednesday. She was presented with a handsome coffee pot. A very pleasant day was spent.

There will be services in the Congregational church Sunday morning and evening. A minister who is highly recommended to the local church will preach and if he and the congregation are mutually suited he will be engaged permanently.

Eit Waisner came to Hemingford Sunday for a short visit having been east with stock. He spent several days here renewing acquaintances and looking over the country. He notes considerable improvement but regards Wyoming as a much better country.

The Adventist school will open Monday under the charge of Prof. Campbell. The industrial work will be under the management of Prof. Kirkle. Both are pleasant gentlemen to meet and will no doubt do excellent work in their field. They are accompanied by their families and have become permanent residents.

A very pleasant surprise party occurred last Friday evening at the Olds' home on Walter Osgood. The guests were: W. T. Elkner, Geo. Osborn, Jo Herpell, P. B. Litch, Earl Fosket, Charles Bushnell, E. Oldag, Alwilda Church, Neva Patrick, Ollie Patrick, Blanche Fosket, Almeda Fosket, Mary Bushnell, Bertha Burleigh, and Susie Hopkins.

Ole Peterson and a B. & M. conductor had a little fuss over the street crossings Saturday evening. The conductor struck Peterson over the head with his lantern when he was asked to open the crossing. A few hard words had been exchanged previously and both no doubt were partially to blame tho it would seem that if the crossing had been held an unwarranted length of time, the conductor should have cut the crossing at once and then all trouble would have been avoided. Some husky farmer boy one of these days will show trainmen where this wild west started from on the crossing racket if it continues as in the past.

Attention of farmers and others using the east and north roads into town is called to the village ordinance published in this issue of THE HERALD governing the length of time which trains may hold the street crossings in Hemingford and the number of feet which shall be between cars. This was a much needed ordinance and from now on the marshal can arrest trainmen who hold crossings and the police judge can fine them. There is nothing which will make a man madder than to be held from going about his business by a train of cars drawn across the highway. After he has exhausted his patience and all the strong words

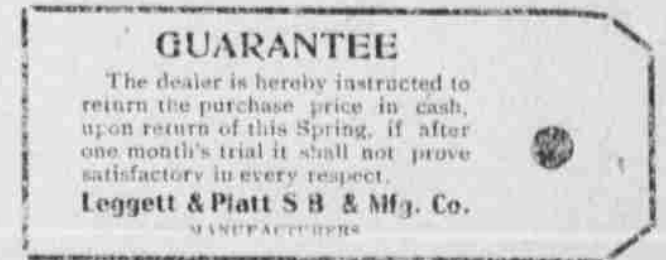
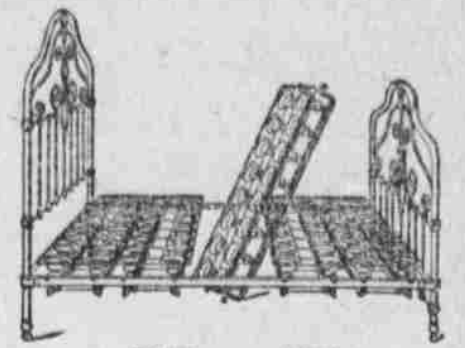
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We sell the Celebrated Leggett & Platt, single cone, noiseless bed springs. Our sales in these goods are enormous just now, hence "A Big Spring Business in the Fall." We are sole agents for these goods in Alliance. Beware of imitations—none genuine without the "Leggett & Platt guarantee tag" on each spring as shown below.

- No. 15, sectional spring as shown in cut..... \$6.00
- No. 1, one piece spring..... \$4.50
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- No. 3, one piece spring..... \$3.50



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A fine stock of Ladies' Cloaks, Jackets and Furnishings, all up-to-date, and must be sold by Wednesday night, Oct. 28, at . . . . .

## 50 Cents on the Dollar

This stock must be sold in three days as I have decided to put in a nice line of Gents Furnishings. Come in and take advantage of a "snap."

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