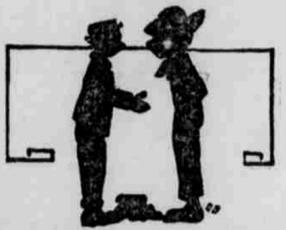


TO REBUILD SOLOMON'S TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM

By EDWARD GODDARD

GIGANTIC TASK PROPOSED BY FREE MASONS

HAD ONE GOOD POINT



Young Guest—It seems to me that you don't object to the mosquitoes singing in your room.
Old Guest—You bet I don't. Why, when the mosquitoes are singing I can't hear the glee club practicing on the piazza.

When to Send Children to Europe.
Some people wait so long before sending their children to Europe that the little ones are humiliated by others who have already been there. Every self-respecting parent will be careful not to subject his children to this evident injustice; at the same time all unseasonably hurry is to be avoided.

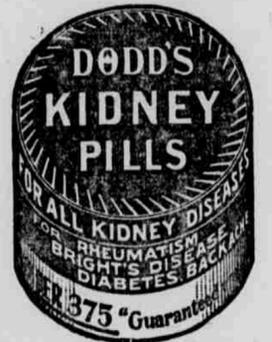
Some people argue that as soon as a child can walk well and speak a few necessary French words, he should be placed in a stateroom, next to a private bath, and sent to Paris. Others feel that he must naturally lose much at this age, and that the proper time is between five and six, when—as an American—he has reached his maturity.

Probably the ideal age is about four. At four a child can easily do England, France and Italy, and get home in time for the first night at the opera.—Judge's Library.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

Reaching Life's Goal.
If you want to be somebody in this world you must assert your individuality and assert it in the right direction, so that it may lead to a goal of honor for yourself and be an example for others. Find out what you ought to do, say to yourself: "I must do it," then begin right away with "I will do it," and keep at it until it is done.

Don't abuse the rich; we can't all be paupers.



Children Like

PISO'S CURE

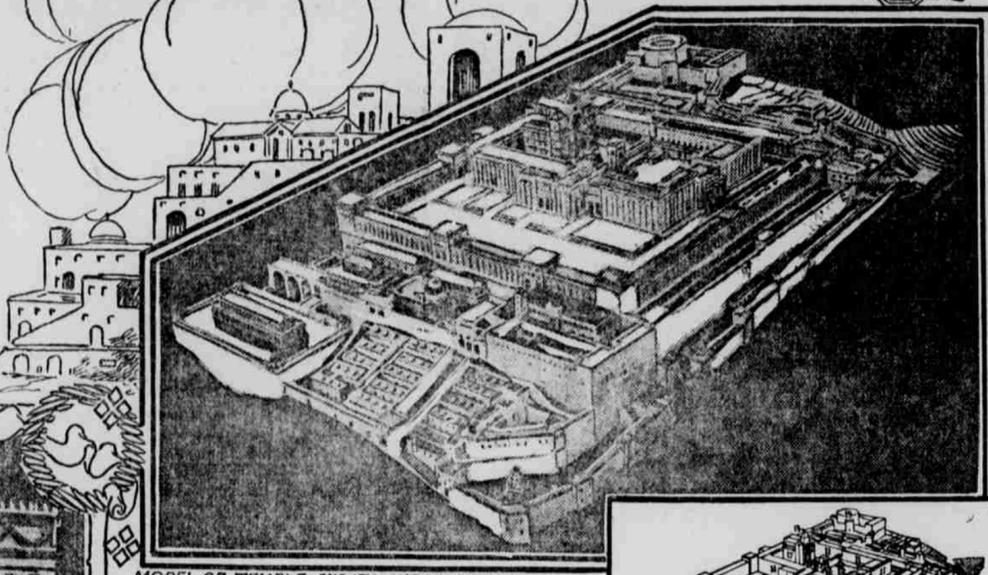
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

It is so pleasant to take—stops the cough so quickly. Absolutely safe too, and contains no opiates.

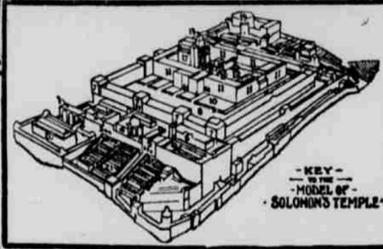
All Druggists, 25 cents.

THERE comes from Boston the suggestion that the Free Masons of the world shall subscribe to a fund for the rebuilding of the temple of Solomon at Jerusalem. With the suggestion comes the remark that the undertaking would be an enormous one, and that it would cost a vast sum of money. This is obviously true, but it is highly improbable that those with whom the scheme originated have really counted the cost. That some idea of the magnitude of the proposed work may be gained the comparatively few figures that can reasonably be given will be found below, together with many facts that further emphasize the gigantic sum which it would be necessary to collect before the great building could be rebuilt.

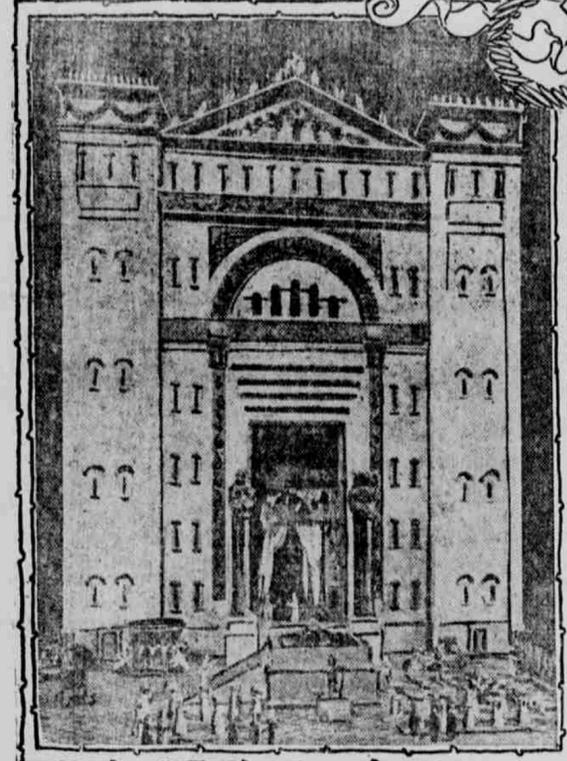
The interest of Free Masons in the temple is explained by the fact that they believe that their order was founded by King Solomon, and that he was the first grand master of the craft. There is not only the question of ways and means to be considered. The site originally occupied by the temple is now filled by the



MODEL OF TEMPLE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS



KEY TO THE MODEL OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE



THE HOLY HOUSE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

bill was approximately \$80,000, and the total for this class of workmen for three years was \$12,500,000.

There is no record of the other 70,000 and 80,000 being worked in shifts. At the same rate, the wage bill of the 70,000 burdenbearers was \$560,000 a week and \$67,300,000 for three years.

Giving the 80,000 hewers the same rate of wages, the weekly bill was \$640,000, and for the three years \$96,740,000.

This does not include the wages of the

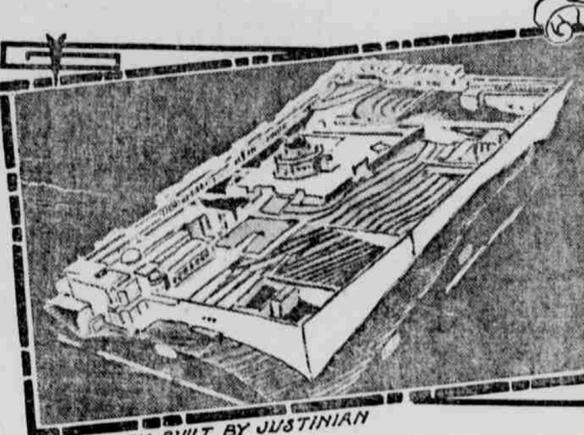
under story was five cubits broad, the middle was six cubits, the top seven cubits. The height of each story from floor to ceiling was five cubits (7½ feet). The number of side chambers is not stated in Kings, but Ezekiel gives it at 30 (or 33) for each story. They were small, used for the storage of temple furniture, etc. The temple was surrounded by a court—"the inner court." This was surrounded by a wall of three courses of hewn stone surmounted by a course of cedar beams. The entire citadel was inclosed by the great court.

The building was 60 cubits long, 20 cubits wide and 30 cubits high. The temple was divided into two portions—the main building, "the house of God," and the subsidiary buildings by which it was surrounded. The main building was rectangular in shape—60 cubits long, 20 cubits broad and 30 cubits high. Taking the cubit at 18 inches—90 feet, 30 feet and 45 feet respectively. The building lay east and west, with entrance from east. The walls, according to Ezekiel, were six cubits thick (nine feet to ten feet). On the second story they were 5½ cubits, and on the third story five cubits, and above the upper story four cubits.

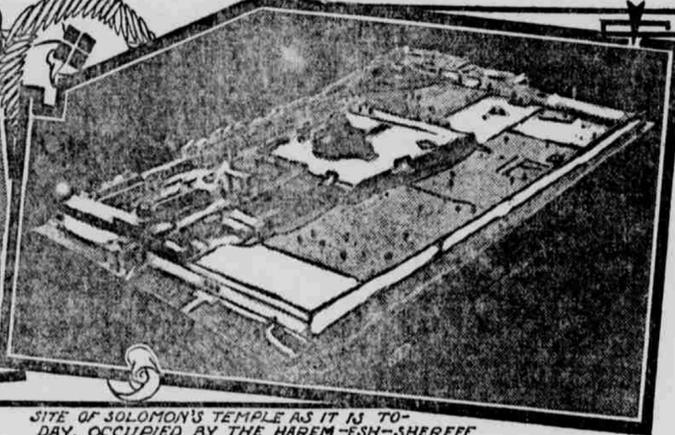
The Holy House of the Temple.
The accompanying photograph of the

- ### Explanation of Diagram
1. Bridge crossing Tyropseon valley.
 2. House of the Forest of Lebanon. —(1 Kings, 7:2-20.)
 3. Double passage.
 4. Judgment hall in which was the throne of the king, or more probably the King's palace.
 5. Triple passage.
 6. Outer temple porches, with the gates running round all sides and forming a square.
 7. Outer court, or Court of the Gentiles.
 8. Twelve steps leading to—
 9. Chel. Terrace with openings between the posts, and inscriptions that no Gentile should pass them.
 10. Building with three wings and three stories high.
 11. Middle court.
 12. Fifteen steps to the High gate (14); on the steps "The Psalm of Degrees" (Psalms 130-134) was chanted.
 13. The High gate.
 14. The Inner court, divided into the Court of the Israelites and the Court of the Priests.
 15. The two pillars—Jachin and Boaz—(1 Kings, 7:15) in front of the porch.
 16. The temple proper.
 17. Middle Tower.
 18. The House of Milo.—(2 Kings, 22:3.)
 19. Part of the palace.
 20. Stables, as conjectured by some authorities, or more probably stalls for beasts to be used for burnt offerings.

Harem-Esh-Sherief, "the noble sanctuary," which to the Moslems is only less sacred than Mecca and Medina, for it is believed to cover the rock that is regarded by them as the center of the earth, the place from which Mahomet started when he visited heaven. Therefore it is obvious that any attempt to interfere with the present condition of things would in all probability bring about the greatest religious war the world has ever known.



THE CHURCH BUILT BY JUSTINIAN



SITE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE AS IT IS TODAY, OCCUPIED BY THE HAREM-ESH-SHEREEF

Gathering the Workmen.
Solomon asked Hiram, king of Tyre, to help him in the construction of the temple, and desired him to send some of his subjects with his own to Mount Lebanon to cut down timber, "for the Sidonians are more skillful than our people in cutting of wood." He also offered to pay the woodcutters whatever price Hiram fixed. Hiram replied that he would be subservient to Solomon in all the things, and have many large trees of cedar and cypress wood cut down, and would send them by sea in floats to the place appointed for them to be delivered, so that they might be taken to Jerusalem. In consideration of this service Solomon sent Hiram annually 20,000 cori of wheat, the same of barley, and as many "baths" of oil and of wine. The quantity of wheat and barley was each equivalent to 1,600,000 gallons, or 200,000 bushels; while the quantity of oil and wine was each equivalent to 160,000 gallons. The latter would therefore be equal to about 3,500 hogsheads.

Solomon raised a levy of 30,000 men to cut timber. They were divided into three shifts. Ten thousand went to Mount Lebanon for one month and were two months at home. There were 70,000 men who carried the stones, and there were 80,000 stone cutters in the mountains. These men had 3,300 foremen. Stone cutters quarried enormous blocks, several cubits each way, for the foundations and fitted them together before they were taken to Jerusalem. In this work they were aided by workmen sent by Hiram.

There is no special record of the men Hiram furnished, unless they are included in the above which "Solomon had in the mountains" (1 Kings v. 15). It is not known how many men were engaged in the actual building of the temple. There is a tradition that Solomon was helped by "demons," for which reason not a sound of building operations was heard in Jerusalem during the time that the construction of the temple lasted.

Cost of the Labor.
If the men of the king's levy had an eight-hour day at 16 cents an hour, the weekly wage

3,300 foremen or the salary of Adoniram, who was over the king's levy of 30,000 men. Assuming each foreman to receive \$10 a week, the bill was \$33,000 a week for three years, \$1,715,000.

The total wages for all workmen included in the above list for three years would be \$204,825,000.

The bearers of burdens would be required to haul the materials to Jerusalem during the building. If the whole 70,000 were employed during the four years the cost would be \$119,630,000.

If the 80,000 hewers were likewise employed the cost would be \$133,120,000.

If the 30,000 men were employed as before in 10,000 men shifts the cost would be \$16,640,000, making a grand total for labor of \$226,240,000.

This takes no account of the carvers, gilders, artists, workers in precious stones, makers of priestly garments, or cost of materials. As there was not the slightest data on which to base any calculations, it would be useless to attempt to guess at the money needed for these items.

The Site of the Temple.
King Solomon's temple was built on the site prepared for it by David, the threshing-floor of the Jebusite Ornan, on Mount Moriah. The area inclosed by the outer walls covered about 25 acres of ground. After Solomon's temple was destroyed Zerubbabel's was built on its site. Later, Herod erected his temple on the same site, but enlarged the boundaries. After the destruction of this, Hadrian built the temple of Jupiter on the same site and later Justinian built his church on the spot. The site is now occupied by the Great Mosque. Solomon's temple was begun in the fourth year of the king's reign, 592 years after the exodus from Egypt, 3,102 years from the creation of Adam. It was finished in the eleventh year of Solomon's reign.

On the three sides, north, west and south, the temple was surrounded by a side building in three stories containing side chambers. The

holy house of king Solomon's temple, which is from a model made by Mr. J. M. Tenz, represents the exterior of the porch of the temple with the two great pillars, Jachin and Boaz, the former on the right and the latter on the left side of the doorway. The meaning of Jachin is "to establish" and that of Boaz "in strength." The porch itself, according to the description in 2 Chronicles 3:3 and 4, was 20 cubits broad and 120 cubits high, while the height of the two brass pillars with their chapters was 23 cubits, so that the porch was rather more than five times the height of the pillars. This proportion, it will be observed, has not been maintained in the model, which makes the height of the porch only about four times that of the pillars. In the court, which, from its name, was reserved for the priests, may be seen the great altar of brass, which was 29 cubits long, 20 cubits broad and 10 cubits high, with steps leading to it. On the left hand side of the court is the molten sea, which was "set on the right side, of the east over against the south" and stood on 12 brazen oxen. It was probably furnished with water by an elaborate system of pipes, which, however, are not mentioned in the Bible. In the court, too, will be seen the 10 lavers, each of which stood on a brass base, elaborately ornamented and furnished with wheels, by means of which it could easily be taken to any part of the court in order that the water might be used for washing "such things as they offered, for the burnt offering." The water in the lavers was also, probably, used for the purpose of washing down the altar after the sacrifices had been offered, the bodies of the animals for which are observed on the right-hand side of the photograph, where, too, may be seen the tables on which the various portions of the animals were laid in order to be cut up. In the court of the priests, too, will be noticed the priests' concerned in the musical part of the service. The musical instruments used for the singing of hymns were called "nablae and cinyrae" (psalteries and harps), and were made, according to Josephus, of "electrum,"

the finest brass. Josephus gives the number of these as 40,000; but he also gives the number of trumpets, which may also be seen being blown by priests, as 200,000. One of the greatest modern authorities gives it as his opinion that these numbers were grossly exaggerated by Josephus, who, in his view, exaggerated the number of all the appurtenances of the temple where there is no biblical authority from which he could not get away and by which he was tied down rigorously.

Golden Ornaments and Vessels.
The golden ornaments included the great candlestick with seven lights, symbols of the divine presence, seven being the number of perfection. Ten reduced copies of this candlestick were made and ranged on each side of the altar of incense. Besides these there were the ark to hold the tables of the law, the table for the shewbread, candlesticks, censers, tongs, snuffers, knives, extinguishers, trays, vases and other utensils for trimming and making the lights and fires, in numbers unknown; also basins, spoons, censers, entry for the house, inner doors of the most holy place, and the doors of the house of the temple.

The molten sea was so named on account of its size. It stood in the southeast angle of the court of the temple, was 10 cubits in diameter (15 feet), five cubits (7½ feet) high and 30 cubits (45 feet) in circumference. It was said to have been capable of containing 2,000 "baths," or 16,010 gallons. It was made of brass or copper captured by David from Tiphath and Chun, cities of Hadarezer, king of Zobah.

There were 10 lavers, quadrangular in shape, supported on wagons four cubits long, four wide and three high. Each wagon stood on four wheels, 1½ cubits in diameter. The lavers were used for the water with which the entrails of the beasts used for burnt offerings were cleaned, and also their feet. The lavers on the wagons came nearly up to the level of the great brazen altar.

Cost of Railroads.
Last year \$56,000,000 was spent by the railroads of the United States for cross ties. The average price of the ties was 50 cents. Forty-three per cent of the ties were of oak and 19 per cent of yellow pine. Owing to the growing scarcity of suitable timber, other woods are being used after treatment with various preservatives, and it has been found that these treated outlast the more expensive untreated oak ties.

The Fox Who Had 0Lts His Tail.
A fox caught in a trap escaped with the loss of his bush. Thereafter feeling his life a burden through the ridicule to which he was exposed, he schemed to bring all other foxes into like condition with himself, that in the common loss he might better conceal his own deprivations. He assembled a good many foxes and publicly advised them to cut off their tails, saying they would not only look much better without them, but would get rid of the weight of the brush, which was a very great inconvenience. But one of them, interrupting him, said: "If you had not yourself lost your tail, my friend, you would not thus counsel us."—Aesop's Fables.

Seek to Thwart Cupid With Money.
A young New Mexican wants to marry a girl with money enough to help him pay for a ranch. A Los Angeles aviator wants to marry a girl with money enough to set him up in flying machines. Both of these men mean well, but there never was a bigger fool in the world than the fool who speculates in matrimony. Marry the girl for the girl's own sake and for no other reason under the sun.