

other officers, and had the warrant in his possession.

Officer Joseph Barlow testified—On Sunday night we went to Mr. Paddock's; the fourth time I knocked Mr. Paddock answered, and asked who I was; I told him I was an officer, and wanted his boy; he came to the window and said, "Why don't you find him?" I said he was inside, and Paddock replied, "You're a liar;" he then turned and said, "Where is my gun?" I called Mr. Cummock and told him; in a little time Paddock came to the door with his upraised cane. I showed my star and the warrant; he said I could not have the boy; I told him we did not want any trouble; he said the officers had been there the day before and found nothing; I replied that they had found some stolen goods; he then stepped back, and I put my foot inside; his wife called to him to let us in and he did so; we went in and he told us to find the boy; Mr. Cummock looked under the bed and saw the boy's foot; he called to him to come out, and he did not; then I called and he came; I read the warrant, but kept a close watch on Paddock, for he seemed very angry; he pushed me back toward the doorway, and I said, "Oh no, I'll stop for the boy;" he said I could not have him; I stepped forward into the room; then he took a step backward, and said, "You can't have the boy;" he passed his cane to his left hand and threw his right hand to his hip pocket; the boy called out, and I struck two blows; he fell, and I searched him quick for a weapon; the cane had fallen and I picked it up and gave it to Mr. Cummock; then I helped Paddock up, and told him I would take him; we waited a little while for the boy to get dressed, and then all went to the City Hall; I struck him because he went for a pistol; I thought of drawing my own, but then thought I could do without; he had his right hand behind him when he fell; I would not have struck him if I had not believed he was going to shoot; I never struck him after he was down.

To Mr. Stevens—I could not tell whether I hit him on the neck or the side of the face; I had my "nippers" in my hand; do not know exactly how I held them; the "nippers" probably struck him; I was convinced he had a gun, because I heard him ask for it; the window was open so I could hear what was said; he was in a very angry mood, and I watched him closely; did not attempt to disarm him before then, as we did not want to take any such chances.

To Mr. Richards—I had been warned by Mr. Malin to look out for him.

To Mr. Stevens—I took a good many chances rather than create a disturbance; used every precaution; took the "nippers" out of my pocket about the time he refused to let the boy come.

Mr. Richards said that he desired to show that stolen goods had been found in the Paddock residence, but it was decided not to do so.

Mr. Paddock was recalled and said he knew nothing after the first blow; took nothing from under the pillow.

Mrs. Paddock also testified that her husband had taken nothing from under the pillow.

The commissioner reviewed the testimony, and said that he did not believe a jury would convict, but he would hold Mr. Barlow to see what the grand jury would do, and bail was fixed at \$250.

PALESTINE AND SYRIA.

A country which is destined before many years, to attract the attention of the whole civilized world, through the events that will take place here as the closing scenes of our present era, and the commencement of that long predicted millennial reign of the Son of God, is well worth knowing something about. In some former letters I have endeavored to take the readers of this journal along with me on a flying trip through Palestine, by means of which I hope they have obtained such impressions of the country and the people as are likely to imprint themselves on the mind of a tourist who takes his observations as he hurries through the various places. In this, I would like to give a more general view, a perspective, as it were, of the whole. I gather my information from the most reliable sources I have at hand.

THE COUNTRY.

A glance at the map shows that Syria is a mountainous country. Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon in the north, Carmel, the mountains of Galilee with Tabor as the highest top, the mountains of Ephraim, Gilboah, Ebal, Garizim, the mountains of Judæa, with Mount Olivet, are all more or less known from the sacred history. Three plains in Palestine are also well known: The Plain of Sharon in the west, by the coast; the Plain of Jezreel in the north, and the Plain of Jordan in the east.

This last plain has one of the most peculiar formations on the surface of the earth. At its upper end we find the Lake Merom, where the first sources of the Jordan flow together and are gathered; from there the river hastens onward, resting awhile in the Lake Tiberias, 208 meters lower than the sea, and then it rapidly finds its way through a rich verdant country down to the lower end of the plain or valley where it expires in the bosom of the Dead Sea, 394 metres below the surface of the sea. The very country of Palestine, its mountains and plains, its lakes and rivers, all viewed together are truly wonderful.

CLIMATE.

The great variations in the physical formations of Syria cause a great many climatical differences. The various parts of the country, small though it is, have not at all the same climate at the same season of the year. By traveling from the lower parts of the Valley of Jordan,

and to the highest top of Lebanon, one can in a short time enjoy all sorts of temperature, from the tropical one to that of the northern parts of Norway. And because of the fact that the mountain ranges go chiefly north and south, the rain is rather unevenly distributed. The clouds strike against the mountains and empty themselves on the west side, leaving the hot, dry currents of air for the east side of the mountains. This is a phenomenon of no little importance. On the coast, the southwest is the predominating wind. It blows generally 138 days in the year. Next comes the west wind. Neither of these bring rain, as a rule. The southeast and the east wind bring the hot, and depressing *scirocco*, which often lasts five days, and generally finishes with a south-southwest wind and heavy showers of rain. In Beiruth, 35.66 inches of rain fall yearly. Towards the south the rain supply is less. In Jerusalem, comes only 23 inches, and on the border of the Sinai Desert, no rain at all is had. In the northern parts of Syria the rain is both more abundant and more regular, that is by the coast. In Anti-Lebanon the rain is scarce. The real rainy season "The Early Rain," commences at the end of September. It is quite heavy in October. Then the people who have lived on the summer resorts, again find their way home to town, and the farmers look to their fields, for now the soil is soft enough to be plowed and sowed. December and to the middle of March is the real rainy season. From March to the end of May the rainfall comes only as an exception, but is much coveted by the farmers and gardeners. From May to September, there is generally not a cloud to be seen. "The sky is as copper."

The temperature is not so changeable as it sometimes has been said to be. The greatest difference is shown during the rainy season, particularly in March. In 1877, during a *scirocco*, the thermometer once rose to 32 deg. Celsius, and then fell to 6 deg. c. During the last 12 years the highest temperature observed was 38 deg. c., and the lowest 1.66 deg. c. But these are exceptional cases. The middle temperature of the summer is 29 deg. c., that of the winter 12 deg. c.; this is on the coast. In the inland it is otherwise. The highest observed temperature in Jerusalem is 33 deg. c., and in the Jordan Valley 43 deg. c. in the shade. A difference of 25 deg. in one day is sometimes observed, the morning being cool and the middle of the day depressingly hot. The fact that the country has been deprived of its forests is no doubt the ground of these phenomena. But, notwithstanding all, the climate is healthy, having a beneficial influence on the human constitution, and when once the country again becomes settled, and cultivated properly, it will be a paradise in many respects.

THE FLORA.

Among the numerous specimens of the productions of the motherly soil we notice palm trees, fig trees,