

reports come in, official information can be compared with that from private sources, and the full results of the phenomenal upheaval wholly known.

H. E. R. O'QUINDSON,
Batavia, Java, Sept 10, 1888.—
[Family Herald and Weekly Star.]

JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem is situated on an elevated table land, about 80 miles from the Mediterranean Sea, and about 18 miles from where the Jordan flows into the Dead Sea.

"In several respects," says a modern writer, "its situation is singular among the cities of Palestine. Its elevation is remarkable, occasioned, not from being on the summit of one of the numerous hills of Judea, but because it is on the edge of one of the highest table-lands of the country."

"To the traveler approaching the city from the east or west, it must always have presented the appearance beyond any other capital of the then known world—we may say beyond any important city that has ever existed on the earth—of a mountain city."

Approaching Jerusalem from the north, however, it presents no such aspect, as there is no material difference on that side between the level of the country outside the walls, and that of the highest parts of the city. "On the other three sides, so steep is the fall of the ravines, so trench-like their character, and so close do they keep to the promontory at whose feet they run, as to leave the beholder almost the impression of a ditch at the foot of a fortress rather than of valleys formed by nature."

The promontory thus enclosed is itself divided by a ravine running from south to north, forming two hills, on the western one of which the city of Jerusalem now stands and, in fact, always stood. On the eastern hill stood the Temple.

The earliest mention of Jerusalem is in the book of Joshua, but some Jewish writers have maintained that the Salem of which Melchisedech was king, mentioned in the book of Genesis, is the same as Jerusalem.

Strong as was the natural position of Jerusalem, it was further strengthened by three defensive walls, in which there were, according to Josephus, 199 towers.

From the time, as described in the book of Judges, 1,434 years before the birth of Christ, that the children of Judea "besieging Jerusalem, took it and put it to the sword, and set the whole city on fire," until its destruction by Titus, it was seventeen times besieged; twice it was razed to the ground, and twice its walls were leveled.

It was wrested from the Jews by King David, about 1,046 years before the coming of our Lord. From this, dates its sacredness and importance. David fixed his residence in it, and also carried there the Ark of the Covenant.

"And David built there an altar to the Lord, and offered holocausts and peace offerings, and the Lord became merciful to the land."

Solomon, who succeeded to the throne of his father, David, built the magnificent Temple which was the glory of Jerusalem. He also strengthened its defenses, but it was nevertheless taken and pillaged by Seso, King of Egypt, B. C. 971.

"So Seso, King of Egypt, departed from Jerusalem, taking away the treasures of the house of the Lord, and of the king's house; and he took all with him, and the golden shields that Solomon had made."

But Jerusalem was never destroyed by Nabuchodonosor, King of Babylon, B. C. 588. Its restoration commenced under Cyrus about 50 years later.

Its next greatest misfortune was its capture by the Romans under Pompey, who put twelve thousand of its inhabitants to the sword, and razed its walls to the ground. He spared the treasures of the sanctuary, which were, however, pillaged by Crassus twelve years later.

But it is as the scene of so many events in the life of our Lord, that Jerusalem is specially sacred to Christians.

It is on this account that its possession for so many centuries by the followers of Mohammed is a reproach to Christian nations, from which the heroism of the Crusaders not only does not redeem them, but that their blood should have been vainly shed is an additional blot upon the nations of modern Europe.

The Mosque of Omar now stands on the site of the Temple of Solo-

mon, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is guarded by Ottoman soldiers.

DESOLATED JAVA.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY AFTER THE GREAT VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

A correspondent from Java, who traversed the country soon after the recent volcanic eruption, describes the desolated region as follows: For miles there was not a tree standing, and where formerly were numerous campongs (native villages surrounded by paddy fields and coconut groves), there was nothing but a wilderness more resembling the bottom of the sea than anything else; rocks of coral stones and sea shells strewn everywhere. Some of these solid masses of coral, lying miles inward could not be less than 100 tons weight. Arriving at Merak, the path was strewn with pieces of iron, while here and there were portions of the bedding and furniture of the houses of the Europeans.

We were informed officially that the number of bodies buried in the district we came through was 2,700. The volcanic wave must, in my opinion, have been even higher than the general estimate of 100 feet, and I base my opinion on the fact that the official height of the small hill of Merak is 85 metres, (115 feet) while the wave which swept away the houses, must of course have been still higher than the top of the hill, and this additional height, I estimate to be twenty feet. On the top of the hill at Merak the whole community of workmen took refuge when the first wave came at 6 a.m., and fancying themselves safe there, they returned again, when the second and much higher wave, at 9 a.m., came and swept them all away. Our next point was to get back to our kahars and make for Anjer. We soon again came on the trace of destruction, the sea here having entered a long valley just below Tjilegou, as far as six miles inland, forming a great lagoon. Proceeding far her on the road from Tjilegou to Anjer, we came to the old post station of Tjilading, not one stone of it remaining, building, men and horses having been carried away. Pushing on we found the road had been very well repaired till within three miles of Anjer, and altogether the energy displayed everywhere by the government is beyond all praise. Hundreds of people were at work in all directions, remarking roads, clearing away trees, burning rubbish and strewing the ashes on the sea swept soil, in the hope of future improvement. Everywhere, in fact, there were activity and energy; and where our road ended and we had to walk there were rows of rice carts and the grain was being given out by native officials to the various headmen for distribution in their villages. The appearance of the country was even more wretched than before, and from the hill on the Anjer shore, looking northeast to Merak, 11 miles distant, and inland to the foot of the hills, four to five miles, this wedgelike plain of an area of about 40 square miles is one vast scene of desolation, being completely swept from end to end, and not one house or tree to be seen. Many thousands were lost here. Getting around this hill, we came at once into the valley of Anjer, a semi-circle of four miles from point to point, and extending two miles inland, with a fine range of hills closing all in. In the centre of this plateau, and fronting the sea, was originally situated the town of Anjer, but from where we stood, on first turning the corner of the path, there was nothing to be seen but lagoons, with here and there great boulders cast about, and not a vestige of a house. We proceeded, however, and at length came upon the site of the town and fort. Of the fort there is almost nothing left, great blocks of masonry being cast inland; of the town, still less, for not one stone is to be seen above another. Mr. Schmit, who lost seven of his relations, went to look for his house, but could not find a trace of it, and after a time he concluded that the river, which formerly formed the creek, had changed its course and was flowing over the spot where his home and that of the assistant resident once stood. There was not even a ruin, everything having been razed to the ground, and it was difficult to realize that the town of Anjer had ever existed.

A TRUE CHRISTMAS ROMANCE.

A romantic episode in the lives of two lovers is at present exciting great interest at Coalton, Penna. William Craig, a young farmer, and Mary Barker, the 18-year old daughter of Wm. Barker, also a farmer, were to have been married on Christmas day, 1888.

On the evening of the 7th of December, in that year, there was a social party at Farmer Barker's house, and among the guests was a young man from this village. Miss Barker danced with him twice in succession, and young Craig reproved her for such marked attention to another, and told her that he did wish her to dance again with the young man in question.

This aroused the spirit of the young lady, and she replied that she would dance with him or anyone else she chose, and as many times as he liked. Craig then informed her that she might do so, but that she wouldn't see him again for twenty years. To this she tauntingly replied that "he couldn't stay away from her twenty hours if he tried ever so hard."

Craig went home, and the next day he was missing. He lived with his parents, who were unable to find any trace of him. Miss Barker vowed she never would go into or receive company again until he returned.

As years passed by and no traces of the missing son were received, his parents came to look upon him as dead. Miss Barker, however, had a singular faith that he would come back some day. She kept her vow as to living a secluded life, and few people ever saw her after the night she had quarreled with her lover.

On Friday evening, the 7th inst., a stranger knocked at the door of old Mr. Barker's house and asked to see Miss Barker. He was a large, fine-looking man about forty years of age. He was admitted, and when Miss Barker appeared he held out his hand and said:

"Mary Barker, didn't I tell you that you wouldn't see me again in twenty years?"

It was William Craig. He had returned to his parent's home in the afternoon. Both his father and mother were still living. The secret of his arrival was kept, and when he appeared in so dramatic a manner in the presence of his old sweetheart she fainted in his arms.

Craig's story of his disappearance and long absence was that he had gone straight to Philadelphia after leaving home, and there enlisted in the army under an assumed name. He served until the end of the war and was mustered out at Philadelphia. He longed very much to return home, but he permitted his determination to remain away 20 years to control him, and he went directly to Nebraska. The three took up a tract of land and went to farming, remaining there until the '90s were up. He resolved to time his return and the meeting of his old sweetheart, if she was still alive and unmarried, at as near the hour of his leaving her as it was possible to do. He came back with ample fortune, and found matters much as he had left them.

The wedding that did not come off twenty years ago, will be celebrated before New Year's.

THE WORLD IN A NUTSHELL.

Scarlet Fever is raging in Atlantic City.

Mr. John McCullough is in good health.

James H. Morrow of Jersey City is missing.

King Kalakana gets his watches in New Haven.

Prince Iturbide of Mexico is now in Washington.

A lottery ticket seller has been fined in Toronto.

Several nail mills of Pittsburg are to be shut down.

Widow Tom Thumb is exhibiting herself in Chicago.

Washington real estate is being rapidly bought up.

Manufacturing interests are depressed in Boston.

Ex Governor Lowe of Iowa is dying in Washington.

Irving's receipts in Boston for the first week were \$18,845.

Mr. Beecher advises ministers to use more wit in the pulpit.

The trunk lines have agreed to meet all freight outting.

Buffalo merchants favor a gradual reduction of the tariff.

Garnier has finally defeated Daly in the billiard tournament.

The Republicans of Georgia are quarreling among themselves.

Twelve thousand miners are out of work at Mount Carmel, Pa.

The London police are alarmed by anonymous threatening letters.

The glassworkers' strike in Pittsburgh is to be indefinitely prolonged.

The Italian liberals are incensed at the Crown Prince's visit to the Pope.

The Earl of Cork and Viscount Dungarven of England are in New York.

The editor of the funny column of the Louisville Courier-Journal is a woman.

Leaders of the Salvation army in Pittsburg have been arrested for perjury.

Mary Anderson's success in London seems to be social as well as professional.

Judge Erskine, of Georgia, has forwarded his resignation to the President.

Alarm is felt in Bloomington, Ill.; over the discovery of fatal cases of trichinosis.

Two thousand northern sportsmen are said to be hunting in Virginia this season.

The Diana-Empress of Austria has fallen in with the Muses and writes sonnets.

Martha Bergen, of Brooklyn, tried to hang herself with a corset string. She was in love.

Several Congressmen denounced Great Britain in Ford's Opera House in Washington recently.

W. W. Corcoran, John B. Alley and the Riggs estate are the heaviest taxpayers in Washington.

The annual report of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad shows a year of prosperity.

Three San Francisco firms employ 12 vessels in the Ochotsk Sea, and this year they have caught 1,750,000 codfish.

Dr. Edward Lasker, the German socialist leader, has arrived in New York from his extended trip through this country.

John G. Whittier was 76 years old on Monday. The day was spent in a quiet way by the venerable poet at his home in Danvers.

Mrs. Fred Fisk of Canastota, N. Y., has a set of lace-embroidered curtains, the work of her own hands, for which she has refused an offer of \$4,000.

N. S. Styles, of Warrenton, Ga., watched for the robber of his hen's nests, and saw a half grown heifer go to a nest and eat its contents, shells and all.

Miss Mary Anderson's photographs are having a wider sale in London. It is said, than those of any other actress, English or foreign, who has played in that city.

Seth Green, with a pair of pincers, extracted the teeth of a trout which quarreled with and bit several of the other trout in an aquarium in Rochester, N. Y.

Ex Secretary Blaine's son Jim is a rapid youth. He has just been expelled from the Georgetown, D. C., college. This is the third episode of the kind that has overtaken the youth.

Colonel Taylor, editor of the Boston Globe, one of the most suave and genial gentlemen in New England, has been elected President of the Central Club, one of the most popular social organizations of the Hub.

Lord Palmerston seldom gave himself real rest, except when he had a cold. He would then allow himself a holiday to be spent by the fire in a cozy arm chair, with a novel, the more sensational the better.

There is a Jewish penman in Vienna who writes 400 Hebrew letters on one grain of wheat. In order to furnish the Emperor with satisfactory evidence of his extraordinary skill, he has written the Jewish prayer for the imperial family on the narrow edge of an ordinary visiting card.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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With impure blood the whole system becomes affected, and no organ can properly perform its function unless it is supplied with pure blood to maintain its strength. Both Liver becomes all important, and when once the feeling of being continually tired, worn out, inconstipated, with tenderness to Piles, Headache, Sick Stomach, Bloating, Complexion eruptions of Skin, etc., they may be sure their Liver is out of order, and a remedy is required to assist in its relief. It is relieving itself of all accumulations, and restores into its original strength and vigor. For all the complaints of this kind there is no medicine that equals

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