

Wichita Daily Eagle

STONE FROM THE TEMPLE.

A GREAT CURIOSITY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The History of a Block of Marble That Formed a Part of the Temple Enclosure at Jerusalem at the Time of Christ's Birth—Copies for Colleges.

Among the most valuable and interesting of recent additions to the University museum is the cast of a Greek inscription, discovered at Jerusalem some years ago. The University of Pennsylvania obtained possession of this cast, in connection with its Babylonian expedition, through the efforts of the Hon. O. S. Straus, formerly United States minister at Constantinople. The University of Rochester made an attempt to secure a cast of this inscription, and, by interesting ex-Secretary Bayard, permission was obtained from the Imperial museum at Constantinople to have a cast of the original inscription made and forwarded. The cast, however, arrived in such a broken condition that it was practically worthless.

Since then Professor Millington, of Roberts college, at Constantinople, and ex-Minister Straus have secured two additional casts for this country, one having gone to the University of Rochester and the other to the University of Pennsylvania. The copy belonging to the University of Pennsylvania was badly broken in the transportation, but has been sufficiently mended to have new casts made. Harvard and Yale, as well as the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, and the Protestant Episcopal Divinity school, have applied for facsimiles of this cast for their libraries.

HISTORY OF THE INSCRIPTION.

An interesting story is connected with the discovery of this inscription. On the 29th of May, 1871, the French explorer, Clermont-Ganneau, who spent many years in Jerusalem, and to whom the Louvre in Paris owes a number of its best specimens, was examining the partially ruined walls of the old Mohammedan school in Jerusalem, near the Via Dolorosa, about 150 feet north of the Haram wall. The Frenchman, with searching curiosity, an archaeologist was scrutinizing every stone that showed evidence of having been cut or chiseled by human hands. While he was thus engaged he noticed on a large block of stone, projecting a few inches above the ground, several Greek letters. Early Greek inscriptions in Jerusalem are exceedingly rare, and, accordingly, he assured himself that no Mohammedan was watching him, and then proceeded to lay bare part of the stone.

To excite no suspicion he did not remain very long, and before leaving filled in the earth about the stone as it had been before. The next day he returned with the proper implements, uncovered the stone and found that it was a block of marble, with an area of 3 by 2 feet, carefully chiseled and showing seven lines of a well preserved Greek inscription. The inscription presented no difficulty, as the characters were large and legible. The inscription read as follows: "No Gentile is to enter within the enclosure of the temple. Whosoever disobeys this rule will incur the penalty of death."

Ganneau immediately concluded that this stone must formerly have belonged to the Temple of Herod, and a few years before the birth of Christ was part of a wall that formed an enclosure about the sacred place of the Jews. Josephus relates that on the southern and eastern sides of the Temple, parallel to the porticoes erected by Solomon and by Herod, there was a wall several feet high, in which, at certain intervals, there were Greek and Latin inscriptions, forbidding Gentiles to enter the court of the Temple. The workmanship and the size of the stone discovered by Ganneau correspond precisely with the description given by Josephus, and the premonitory style of the inscription leaves little room to doubt that the stone actually formed part of the wall surrounding the Temple.

AN INTERESTING ILLUSTRATION.

The prohibition inscribed on this piece of marble thousands of years ago forms an interesting commentary to the story related in the twenty-first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, where it is said that the Jews of Asia stirred up all the people against Paul because he "brought Greeks also into the temple and hath polluted this holy place." (For they had seen before with him in the city Trophimus, an Ephesian, whom they supposed that Paul had brought into the temple.) And all the city was moved, and the people ran together; and they took Paul and drew him out of the temple; and forthwith the doors were shut.

The wrath of the Jews is much more clearly understood and seems quite natural when we see by this inscription how gradually they guarded the entrance into their temple, and what a severe penalty they inflicted upon Gentiles for entering even the outer court or enclosure.

Reference is made to the same feature in the second chapter of the Epistle to the

"A Priceless Blessing."

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and all the sudden Throat and Lung Troubles to which young people are subject. Keep this medicine in the house. Hon. C. Edwards Lester, late U. S. Consul to Italy, and author of various popular works, writes:—

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FARM AND GARDEN.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF FARMERS AND STOCK BREEDERS.

Acts About Feeding Swine of Interest to Those Engaged in Practical Pork Producing—Illustrated Plans of Pig Troughs That Are Worthy of Consideration.

Most farmers think that any kind of a trough is good enough for a hog to drink from. Be that as it may, everybody knows that as soon as any liquid is turned in the trough all the hogs in the enclosure crowd about the spout to obtain the first taste, the weaker ones being obliged to wait until the bottom

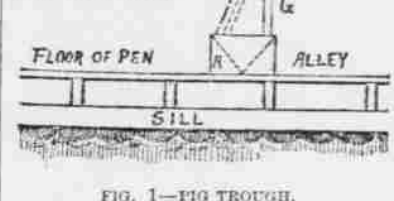


FIG. 1—PIG TROUGH.

of the trough is flooded ere they can quench their thirst or appease their hunger. All this crowding and unequal feeding may be regulated, says a correspondent in Rural New Yorker, by the simple appliance shown in Fig. 1.

A trough, A, is located beside a fence or division in the pen, a board, G, about a foot and a half wide is hinged to the portion at B. When feeding is to be done pull on the handle C when the position indicated by the dotted lines is assumed; you can then pour in the swill or coarser feed and distribute it evenly in the trough. The handle C is released and the occupants simultaneously commence eating.

The plan shown of Fig. 2 is intended to prevent crowding. The top of the trough is divided in separate apartments by cleats, as shown. They should be made of hard wood with rounded edges and firmly nailed not more than one foot apart. The plan shown at Fig. 1, while more expensive, is well worth the extra outlay.

The following summary of results as obtained by Professor Hunt, of the Illinois College farm, in his experiments, can hardly fail to be of interest:

It required 13.89 pounds of skim milk to produce one pound of pork when fed with corn meal, ratio 1 to 1.7 to fattening hogs.

It required on an average 44 pounds of shelled corn to produce a pound of pork during an average period of four weeks, or one bushel produced 134 pounds.

It required 44 pounds of corn meal to produce one pound of pork, or one bushel of corn made into meal and fed will produce 124 pounds of pork.

When fed dry, shelled corn is more economical than corn meal to feed fattening hogs.

It required 74 pounds, or one-fourth bushel, of ground oats to produce one pound of pork, when fed with equal parts by weight of corn meal.

One bushel of corn is worth nearly three bushels of oats as food for fattening hogs.

Corn fed pigs gained 44 pounds per week, and ate about 21 pounds of corn per 100 pounds of live weight.

Indian corn is the most economical pork producing material during the winter months in regions where extensively grown.

A Plan for Cross-Bred Poultry.

A New Jersey poultryer makes a plea in American Agriculturist for market poultry obtained by proper crossing. He says: For market the desired points are an increased production of eggs and improvement for the table. These are the legitimate grounds which justify cross breeding. In crosses we combine quality with size, as, for example, Houdan or Cochins or Brahmas, or Cochins or Dorkings. The latter cross is after the English fashion. They take a good 2-year-old Cochins cock and mate with six good Dorking hens of a year old. The pullets of the cross are next season mated with game, and their produce is then marketed. Thus they gain size from the Cochins, and quality from the Dorking. By the game cross very little size is sacrificed, while another first rate cross, in point of quality, is added. An Englishman, referring to this cross, once said: "The flesh is white as snow, and as savory as any aldermanic gourmand could desire." It must be understood, however, that nothing is gained by mating the progeny. Cross bred birds should never be mated together. When we make the cross we have the ideal of our experiment; beyond that there is a downward tendency. We do not believe any great success can be obtained in making for increased egg production. That is, no cross can be secured that will give a higher egg record than that which some of our noted strains now have. It is principally for an improvement of table quality that we recommend interbreeding.

IN THE SPARE CHAMBER.

A Minister's Experience with Bess at Midnight in a Country House.

I was put to sleep in the spare room, or guest chamber, of a country parsonage, where the local minister's thrifty spouse had stored her beeswax for the winter, choosing it, doubtless, as a room where the temperature was sure to be equally chilly, and where nothing would disturb them. They stood behind a pretentious screen that cut off one corner of the room, and they were forgotten by all the family when I was put in there to sleep. Provision had been made for warming the room, on those rare occasions when such a thing was done at all, by one of those things called a "drum stove," because it has no opening in it, I suppose, known also as a "drum," through which the heat from the parlor stove below passed on its way to the chimney. The parlor stove had been lit

Good morning Have you used PEARS' SOAP?

to greet the visitor, and the result was that the bees thought spring time had come, and I was awakened from my sleep by a buzzing sound.

"Gracious," said I to myself, "have all the horse flies in the country made this room their winter home and been thawed out by the heat?" I could hear them flying around, and presently a big fellow lit on my hand. I slapped at him and got a well defined, but not serious, sting for my reply. "Boes!" I shouted as loud as I could. "Help! Help!" Then I dived down among the covers, hid myself as well as I could and awaited developments.

The good wife had heard my call for help and roused her husband. He got up and knocked at my door, calling to me if I wanted anything. My answer from deep under the bedclothes sounded so mysterious that he promptly burst in the door, thinking that some one was strangling me. He had a candle in his hand, and the bees began to gather around the light. Not thinking of what he was doing he brushed them away, and was instantly stung in about ten places at once. With a yell he dropped the candle and rushed into his wife's room shouting: "The bees! the bees are out and are killing Brother M—." I told you not to put them there, and now see what's happened!"

He had left my door open, and the bees followed him into the hall, where his wife had already lighted a lamp. I told you there was a lively time in that house for an hour or so, while I lay hidden among the blankets and enjoyed it all immensely. The only way out of the difficulty was to open every window and door in the house, and the cold rush of air in about an hour quieted the bees, which were then nearly all easily gathered up by the family. When, with many apologies, they came to see how great my injuries were, I emerged unhurt from my hiding place and laughed at them all heartily.—New York Tribune.

MINING FOR A PYTHON.

A Snake That Refused to Be Drawn from His Hole by a Rope and an Elephant.

It was during the cold weather, when snakes are partially or wholly torpid, that this adventure happened; had it been in the hot weather, when snakes are lively, the story might have had a different ending.

Gen. Macintyre and his party went one day to examine a hole or crevice under a rock where it was suspected a python lay hidden, and sure enough it was there, for they could see a bit of the tail end protruding from the hole. They let it alone at first, thinking that, when the sun shone, it might come forth to bask in its warmth. In this, however, they were disappointed, for on the following day the snake was not to be seen; but, on closer examination, the tail was found sticking out as before. Various efforts were made to dislodge it. A fire was lit in front and the snake fanned inward, but this had no effect.

The earth was even scraped away and the hole widened, when they could see the coils of the monster as thick as a man's thigh; but except that their operations were occasionally interrupted by the startling presence of the creature's head, which it occasionally poked toward the entrance, darting out its little forked tongue, they had small signs of animation. They had even determined to try to draw it. We all three, therefore, proceeded—somewhat nervously, I must own—to lay hold of its tail. To this familiarity it showed its objection by a decided inclination to wag its caudal extremity, which had such an electrical effect on our nerves that we dropped it like a hot potato, and—what shall I call it—retired. A shot would in all probability have induced the snake to quit its refuge, but then the shot must have torn and disfigured its beautiful skin, which the general wished to secure unimpaired as a specimen.

In the mountains more efficient tools for digging had been sent for, and these now were brought upon the scene. A bright idea now struck the party—they might draw the snake out with the elephant! Sufficient rope for the purpose was loosened from the elephant's pad, and this rope, about the thickness of a man's thumb, was hitched around the python's tail, its remaining length brought up again to the pad and fastened there, thus doubling its strength. Now came the tug of war! A sudden jerk might have torn the skin; the mahout was therefore warned to put on the strain gradually. Little did we know what a tough and obstinate customer we had to deal with. Tighter and tighter grew the rope, when "crack" went one of them. Still the strain was increased, when "crack"—the other had snapped also, leaving the snake in statu quo.

The snake was finally dislodged by counter mining and killed with a charge of buckshot. When measured it was found to be twenty-one feet in length and about two feet in girth.—Chambers' Journal.

How to Make Good Paste.

A transparent emulsion of great tenacity may be made by mixing raw flour with cold water and letting it simmer gently over the fire. Another way is to dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of water. When cold stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, carefully beating up all the lumps. Stir in half a teaspoonful of powdered rosin. Pour on the mixture a teaspoonful of boiling water, stirring it well. When it becomes thick pour in an earthen vessel. Cover and keep in a cool place. When needed for use take a portion and soften it with warm water. It will last at least a year. If you wish to have a pleasant odor stir in a few drops of oil of wintergreen or cloves.—New York Journal.

A CATTLE BARN.

A Plan Which is Recommended for Its Convenience and Its Cheapness.

The barn here illustrated was originally described in Country Gentleman by a Pennsylvania farmer as follows:



FIG. 1—THE BARN COMPLETE.

I built a barn 30x40 for horses and cattle and have since extended it fifty feet for sheep. By building narrow the frame can be light. There is an alley in front of horses and cattle for feeding. A tube, A, runs from that alley to top of hay mow. It gives a good wide alley at the rear of cattle. The barn can at any time be extended to any length, and still be convenient.

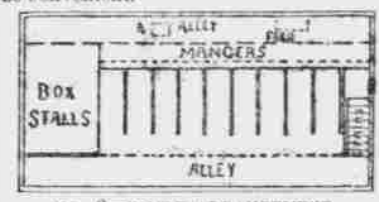


FIG. 2—INSIDE ARRANGEMENT.

For convenience, cheapness, ventilation, light, etc., I would not change this for any cheap barn that I have ever seen.

Artificial Heat in the Poultry House.

We glean the following from Poultry Yard: Artificial heat within the poultry house is of no account, ordinarily. The fuel consumed in a stove, for instance (a plan that is occasionally tried in the fowl house) costs more than all that can be gained by such an attempt to make your fowls comfortable. And, as a rule, if it is followed up day and night for any length of time, more lice will be bred upon the premises than you can well take care of. It is necessary, only, that your fowl house be tight in the roof and walls, and that the birds be kept out of the reach of rough winds and excessive frosts. They will bear a great deal of dry cold weather, but should be so sheltered that snow, sleet and rain shall not trouble them. Give them fresh air daily. Close up the building at night carefully. Allow them a range outside, when the weather will permit, and feed them more generously during the chilly season than you will get to do in summer time, and they will get through the winter comfortably and remain in good health.

Poultry Yard Notes.

The hen house, more especially where wooden floors are in use, is not generally appreciated. Any kind of clean loam or clay soil will answer. Occasionally a portion of this fresh earth may be thrown around the floors or scattered under the roosts. A compost heap may shortly be begun. Mix the droppings from the roosts where the fowls pass the night with some of this. Rake it away one or twice in a fortnight, and next spring you will have a rich mass of manure for your vegetable garden, or top dressing for the grass or lawn around the house that cannot be excelled for its quality. It will cost you nothing but a little extra labor once a week. The earth will help to keep your house atmosphere pure, says Poultry Yard, from which the foregoing is taken.

Not Easily Satisfied.

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CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD. It dissolves itself, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.

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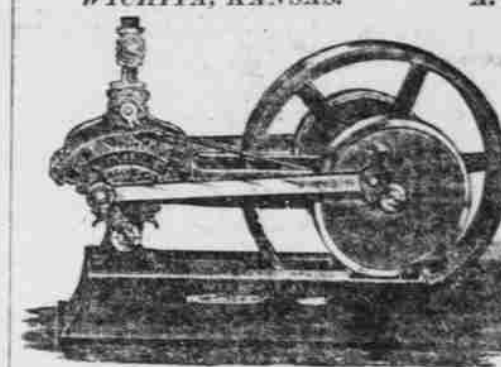
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