

### Christmas in Jerusalem.

The following letter from a Canadian gives an interesting picture of Jerusalem as it strikes the soldier.

The Jaffa Gate, at which we began our tour is closed, as an entrance to the city was made for the Kaiser, the "gentleman" being too proud to pass through the old gate. When General Allenby entered the city he had the old gate opened, not desiring to enter the same way as the Hun. On the left of the gateway is a clock tower. The tower itself is built of stone brought from Solomon's temple.

David's Tower is a most interesting building, also known as the citadel of Herod. It was here (from an older tower on the same site) that David had watched and fell in love with Bathsheba. Thus the name David's tower. On the steps leading up to the tower General Allenby read the proclamation to the inhabitants.

We then passed down David's street, very narrow and dirty. Unlike most streets it is a series of road steps leading down the temple area. After walking for about five minutes we reached the Jews' Wall. This is the nearest approach the Jews have to the temple area. Many Jews were there praying, and our presence did not make any difference to their worship. Between the crevices in the wall are thousands of nails, forced in by the Jews, as an oath to God saying, "As the nails hold, so I hold to Thee, O God."

Leaving the Walling Wall we entered the temple area, a spot most sacred to the Moslems. Here we went to Mosque El-Aska, and before entering we had to remove our boots as to avoid the beautiful carpet being soiled. The size and beauty of this place is beyond description. The domes of the roof were brought from Solomon's Temple, beautiful massive cedar wood. The dome is simply lovely. Just underneath and slightly to one side of the dome we were shown a niche in the wall where it is supposed to have stood and where the infant Jesus was shown.

We now crossed over to the place where Abraham was going to offer up



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his son. This spot is marked by a rock called Abraham's Rock, and over it is a beautiful mosque. The dome called after Saladin, is supported by marble pillars, supposed to have been brought from Solomon's Temple (they are solid green marble.) Underneath this building is a small cave, the alleged praying-place of Abraham, Solomon and David. A few paces away from the large mosque is a very small one, and underneath the center of its dome is a black marble slab, supposed to be Solomon's Judgment Seat; and even to this day certain sects of people use this place to settle a big question.

There are also very large vaults hewn out of the rock under our feet used for the storage of water in Solomon's time, partly for washing away the blood after making sacrifices. On each side of this mount are very old churches, and the Mahomedans believe the scales of justice will be hung under these on the Judgment Day. Seeawaywellarchtown. st

On the Mount of Olives.

The guide then pointed out the Garden of Gethsemane, also the place of the Betrayal, and higher up on the Mount of Olives the place where Christ wept over Jerusalem. Near here we were shown where the Golden Gates were bricked up; it was through these gates that Christ rode

from the Mount of Olives to the temple, and there found the money-changers, etc.

We then proceeded to Calvary, noticing the various Stations of the Cross, etc. The fifth stage shows a spot where Simon the Cyrenian took up the cross, the sixth stage of the house of the lady who wiped the sweat off the face of Jesus, the seventh stage where He fell for the second time. We saw the Crusaders' hospital, named after the Knight of St. John. It is from this hospital that the Red Cross Order of St. John started. It was in this hospital that the Kaiser preached to the people.

We now went to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, before entering we crossed over the tomb of Philip of Daubey (Philip d'Aubigny), one of the old Crusaders, said to have signed the Magna Charta. Next we came to the marble casket, the covering of the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. We then went on to Calvary and the tomb, which, of course, is the center of the world for Christians. We saw the chapel of Mary Magdalene, the pillar to which Christ was bound and the chapel of St. Serena, on the walls of which are thousands of crosses cut in by the Crusaders. We also saw the rent in the rock made at the time of the Crucifixion.

Here was the figure of Mary, covered with thousands of pounds' worth of jewels, given by pilgrims, etc., when visiting; also the stone of unction, and the sepulchre showing the stone rolled away.—Weekly Star.

### Rich But Unhappy.

There is no disputing that the American people of every station have more of everything that is good, including money and excluding whiskey, than they have ever had before in their history—but they are intensely dissatisfied. If any lesson is to be had from the present condition of the public mind in this country, it is that a full dinner pail or even a full pocket-book is not enough.—Columbus (S.C.) State.

Our overdue line of Walking Sticks just arrived. Just the thing for our slippery streets. R. H. TRAPNELL, LTD.—Jan 17, 20

### History of the Collar.

Although the neck of a man seems by nature to be constructed for wearing collars, none of the official pictures of Adam show that he wore one. In fact, it was not until some time after his decease that his descendants first thought of utilizing the connecting link between the body and the head for ornamental purposes, and then, all they could think of was a string of beads, or teeth, or claws, or some other such form of adornment. The mills of the evolutionary gods had to grind for quite a spell before mankind developed to a stage where the male of the species wore enough collars. As for that final triumph of haberdashery, the detachable collar of commerce to-day, A.D. 1919, marks exactly one century since it came into being. That fact, in view of Russell M. Crouse, calls for some form of observance appropriate to the occasion, whereas he comes to bat with a few observations on the rise of the collar, from which we cull the following:

Jumping from the bead necklace age into a more decorative era, one can find pictorial proof of the fact that collars existed in the days when knights were bold and brazen. They were iron affairs that went right with every mail order suit of mail. Then the Elizabethan period has a more ruffly sort of neck circle. Getting closer home one can learn that in 1760 the New York haberdasheries were pushing a very fancy article of gold or silver vellum fringe which cost considerable and probably didn't have to be laundered.

Plowing along still further in the matter of neck encasement, we come to the year 1919, when men were wearing collars which were quite like those of to-day, but attached firmly to the shirt.

Those were the days when housewives looked with more fear and trembling on washday than on the afternoons the Indians rode in and staged "sings" in the public square, for to a fastidious man a shirt was good only for one day because of the fact that his collar became soiled in that length of time. Housewives had no laundresses, be it known, and seven shirts with collars attached meant considerable effort at the family tub.

It was a woman's problem, and it was a woman who solved it. Hannah Montague was the wife of a blacksmith. It is hard to imagine anyone who could get a collar more thoroughly soiled than a blacksmith. Mrs. Montague used to lie awake at nights trying to figure out a way to keep her husband's collar clean and her washing small.

Finally one night it came to her. She conceived the idea of having a collar separate from the shirt. She lost no time, and the next day made her blueprints and set to work. That night the blacksmith tried it on. When you learn that it was big and high and flaring at the top and that it tied on with strings you will realize the love for his wife Montague demonstrated when he wore it to work next morning. Mrs. Montague, accustomed to losing sleep, stayed up that night and made another. That week she had the lightest washing that had ever been known in Troy, up to that time—for it was in Troy, N.Y., that Montague lived and blacksmithed.

Montague was proud of the handiwork and lost considerable time at the anvil because he stopped to show it to every one that passed. Now and then a brave coward ordered one toward, because he probably was forced by his wife, but brave enough, nevertheless, because he had to wear it. But the business was hardly a lucrative one for Mrs. Montague. She could grind out only about one collar a day and what with all the labor it took, there wasn't much profit in the small amount she could charge for them. But it eased her washday weariness and she was able to fend off the gray-haired effect without resorting to some sort of bottled preparation.

It remained for an enterprising townsman, the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, to commercialize the affair. The Rev. Mr. Brown conducted a store in Troy "at the corner of River street and the shipyard," and it wasn't long until his window contained a display of the articles—that was 1819—one hundred years ago.

To-day in Troy there are seven square blocks of collar and shirt factories within a mile radius and capital to the sum of thirty-five million dollars has been invested in the proposition. Two hundred thousand yards of goods used in a day by one factory in the town where Hannah Montague used to toll away on considerably less than one yard in an entire working day! One ton of thread is used every week in the town now to make collars. One spool used to last Hannah two weeks.—Toronto World.

An unexplained bequest of \$2,000 to the home for the "Woman Who Is in the Way," is included in the will of Sophia D. Thelin, who died recently in a Philadelphia Hospital, leaving \$20,000 to relatives. The Society for Organizing Charity knows of no public institution such as the "Woman Who Is in the Way," and the will gives no inkling of its possible location.

### ARROW BRAND COLLARS

The most popular collar on the market.

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COAT SHIRTS—On and off like a coat.

A variety of beautiful patterns, light and medium grounds, black and white effects, and stripes—laundered cuffs—splendid fitters, all sizes.

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### King of Prussia.

BECAME EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

On Wednesday, January 18th, 1871 William the First, King of Prussia, was proclaimed Emperor of Germany in the palace of the French king at Versailles, near Paris. This followed from the success of the Germans against France, whose sovereign Napoleon Bonaparte, elected its emperor in 1852, had been jealous of the increasing power of Prussia but surrendered himself to its king as prisoner after the battle of Sedan on September 2, 1870. Paris, the French capital, surrendered to this German emperor on January 28, 1871, and a treaty of peace was signed next month. But already, about December 4, 1870, the Louis the Second, King of Bavaria, had in a letter to John, King of Saxony, proposed that the King of Prussia should be nominated Emperor of Germany, and the parliament of Prussia, by an almost unanimous vote, requested King William to accept this office. By such union Germany became qualified to defend itself against neighboring countries, but the hope that preparation for this would promote international peace has been utterly disappointed since August 4, 1914, only the defeat of Germany by its allied neighbors and the fall from its throne of its third emperor putting an end to the world conflict. At the proclamation of this empire, after prayers, Mr. Rugger, a royal and military chaplain, preached on the text "Mene, mene, takel, upharain" (Dan. v. 2. 5.) meaning "Number, number, weigh, and Persians," and foretelling that these neighbors would usurp the position of the Assyrian rulers at Babylon. But the days of France were not numbered, though those of its kings and emperors were, and though its force had been for the time "outweighed" by the Prussians and their supporters. The title Emperor of Ger-

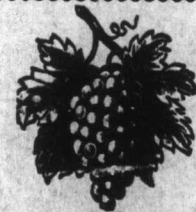
many was thus revived, which sixty years previously had been abolished. A German sovereign, Frederick, grand duke of Baden advanced and exclaimed in a loud voice, "May life be to His Majesty the German Kaiser," or Caesar, that is "Emperor William," adding the German expression of exaltation, "Hoik," meaning "High." It was the apotheosis of the Bismarckian policy, and at the same time did more than any other event to encourage in the German race that spirit of arrogance and unbounded ambition of which this generation has reaped the harvest. However, it was greeted then by many of the "wise men" as the strongest possible guarantee of peace in Europe. Carlyle already had published a sanguine prediction to that effect in a memorable letter to the "Times," and the general idea seemed to be that, with Germany instead of France predominant on the Continent, the advent of the millennium was assured. Possibly, in this country, this was partly due to the friendly feeling entertained for the Crown Prince Frederick, who was married to our Princess Royal, and who was a conspicuous figure in the ceremony at Versailles. The heads of those minor reigning dynasties, to-day everywhere in flight, surrounded him, and Bismarck in his white Outrasser uniform, read the proclamation in a sonorous and triumphant voice. There, too, was Moltke, chief of the General Staff, supported by the heads of armies and leading officers. It was hidden from them that he was to have but two successors, of whom the first was to succeed when stricken with death and the second drunk with pride and power, was to wreck all, and more than all, that the Germans of the nineteenth century so industriously and so craftily had worked for—a fact of which, before his end came, Bismarck was to have grave premonitions.

### A Slave Day's Incident.

The slave block, once the center of commerce in New Orleans, has rotted, and even its former site has been obliterated by the sand of progress. But memories of Christmas Eve 60 years ago were revived at Louisville Christmas Day by three aged negroes, brothers, who were separated by the slave block in 1859. They met for the first time in more than half a century, and after a day spent in Louisville, left recently to visit their mother in Leitchfield, whom they have not seen since they were sold in New Orleans. Their mother is more than 100 years old and is on the point of death. The three picanettes were put up for auction and each were sold to a different master, two to Louisianians and one to a Tennessee named Drake. After emancipation they remained with their former master, George Drake, crooned as his brothers Phil and Charley chorused, "De Great Day's done come."

### Household Notes.

Try open apple pies for a change. A metal teapot should never be used. Cream should be ice cold to whip well. Cereals are usually the cheapest foods. A young turkey will have black feet. Meat dumplings may be baked instead of boiled. Beans should be parboiled before they are baked. Ink should be kept in a dark closet, or it will turn pale. Salt should be added to meat when it is half done. The only thing stale coffee is good for is coffee gelatine. The garbage pail should be carefully scalded every day. Cranberries will keep all winter in a vessel full of water. Iron garments with buttons face down on a Turkish towel.



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- 10 ca. PORTO RICA ORANGES.
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- SWANSDOWN PREPARED FLOUR.
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- PEARL BARLEY — Finest 1 lb. cartons.
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### Wool Caps,

In White, Khaki, Maroon, Brown, Navy, Grey, White and Cardinal, Grey and Cardinal, 40c. to \$1.20.

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Brown, Grey, Khaki, Green, Saxe, White, \$1.10, \$1.30, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75.

### Silk Scarf Bargains

For Ladies or Gentlemen.

Regular Price \$3.20. Selling for . . . . . \$2.35  
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Fancy coloured stripe effects, pretty color combinations.

## STEER Brothers.



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Warm, comfortable homes mean healthy, happy children. No winter colds from evening or morning exposures in homes equipped with the Humphry Radiant Fire. Ask the Gas Company for full particulars. dec16,ed,t  
Stafford's GINGER WINE for sale in two sizes, 20c. & 40c. —dec20,t