

ENGLAND'S MOST NOTED BABY.

The baby just now of most interest to the British people is the little Lady Alexandra Duff, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Fife and granddaughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales. This little lady is very near the British throne, for should the Duke of York die and leave no children, the Duchess of Fife being the eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales would, of course, be the next heir, for, fortunately as it has proved for Britain during the past fifty odd years, no Salic law bars a woman from the English crown. The baby is now just two years old, having been born on the 17th of May, 1891.

It is hard to realize as one looks at the youthful face of the Princess of Wales that she is the baby's grandmother. She looks hardly a day older than when she was similarly photographed, holding the baby's mother.

JERUSALEM OF TO-DAY.

BY CUNNINGHAM GRIKIE
D.D., LL.D.

Jerusalem is cut off from the country around on all sides except the north, where an isthmus of level land joins it to the surrounding landscape for a limited breadth. Therefore the area available for the streets and open spaces of Jerusalem must have been virtually the same in all ages. Originally wider than was needed for the small population, more or less of the site was appropriated to the wants of the citizens, as their numbers increased during peace, or shrank after war. Hence, the Jerusalem of to-day actually covers less ground than that of Herod Agrippa, the north wall of which extended nearly half a mile farther out than its successor of the present day, an expansion possible only in that one direction. Even on all the other sides, however, the slopes which now lie waste were enclosed within the walls during the more prosperous times of the city. The defences even passed outside the pool of Siloam, five hundred feet beyond the present wall; thus sinking, at this south-west corner, no less than five hundred feet below the level of the palace of Herod, at the Joppa gate.

We have therefore to do, in our day, with a very shrunken, decayed place, as it may well be, after its bitter experiences during the last eighteen centuries. Coming towards the city, as I did, from the south, one is almost in it before he knows. A sight of it may indeed be had by riding to the shoulder of one of the rounded heights on the road from Bethlehem, but the road has to be left to obtain this pleasure. On the north side, on the other hand, the fact that the ground is on the same level as the city, prevents anything like a view. Returning from striking the Dead Sea, however, the whole town rises before you, from the side of the Mount of Olives, stretching away, in a slow ascent from the walls of the old temple enclosure to the tower of David, at the western

limit of the city, a hundred feet higher. Nothing could be more effective than the picture as a whole; the yellow, time-eaten walls; the wide open space, from part of which once rose the temple, made sacred by the footsteps of the Son of God, and from which now rises the exquisite form of the Dome of the Rock, formerly known as the Mosque of Omar, and the venerable pile of the Mosque of el Aksa, famous for its memories of the Crusaders; the wide grounds, of about thirty-five acres, dotted with olives, plane-trees, and even palms, reminding one of the image of the Psalmist, which speaks of the righteous of the old economy as "planted in the house of the Lord, and

of Hippius, while at different points, higher roofs than the average break the monotony of the general scene. One feature, indeed helps in this, the small domes which rise from all the roof line huge half-eggs to cover the junction of the stone arches below. These arches meet in the middle of the roof, springing from each corner of every chamber, for wood is too scarce for use in building, and stone takes its place.

But if the view of Jerusalem be picturesque as a whole, the details, when seen more closely, are often sordid enough. Entering, say, by the Joppa gate, dilapidation reigns wherever you turn. The walls, which rise to the height of from forty to

lived, more than a hundred tons. This block, moreover, is one of a course of stones, six feet in thickness, which extends, with intervals, along this side, for six hundred feet. The bottom of the valley on the east sinks from one hundred and fifty feet at the north-east corner to nearly twice as much at the south-east one.

Turning south-west, in crossing the hill "Zion" the walls pass above the valley of Hinnom, though at a distance of about six hundred yards north of its hollow. "Zion" is half outside of the walls, and three hundred feet above the lowest parts of the ravine. Then, turning north, till they reach the citadel, Herod's old fort, they strike north-west till they meet the wall on the north. Their whole length is somewhat less than two and a half miles, while the space enclosed by them is, after all, less than that of Hyde Park in London. A sixth of this, moreover, is occupied by the old temple grounds, now those of the Dome of the Rock, while various points of considerable size are walled in, as at the barracks and the Armenian convent, making the limits available for houses very small.

These houses, when we enter the gates, are found to be much less romantic than they appeared from a distance, for they are poorly built, and are, for much the greater part, very mean. The streets and lanes would throw a sanitary inspector into a fit of horror, and a paving committee would certainly have to invent a new adjective, to embody their disgust, at the condition of things under foot. After dark no one could go down even the best street—that from the Joppa gate to the temple grounds—without a lantern, so awful is the footing; the road has not been repaired, I should think, for hundreds of years.

As to the side lanes, one fact may serve as a poor candle-beam thrown on their manifold abominations; each house has an opening, beside its door, through which the household sewage flows out across the lane! Every part of the town is filthy, but the palm is borne off, as we might expect, by the Jews' quarter.

The population is sadly changed from the prophetic anticipation of the days when no foreigners would defile the Holy City by their presence, for representatives of more peoples, one would think, than met under the shadow of the tower of Babel, make a confused hubbub of many tongues, where-

ever you turn. Armenians, Russians, Greeks, Turks, Kurds, Arabs, Jews, men from every nation under heaven, gather here as on the feast of Pentecost in olden times; and no one could say how many other varieties of humanity stream past you, or squat on the ground,—the favorite seat of Orientals,—or in the window-spaces of the holes they think shops. Apart from its unique past Jerusalem is a miserable place; but that past redeems it from its hatefulness, and, in spite of it, throws over the whole scene an indescribable romance. — *Golden Rule.*



THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND HER GRANDDAUGHTER.

flourishing in the courts of our God." Beyond rise the strange, flat-roofed houses shown in detail by the slow rise of the ground, and interrupted here and there by the waving crown of a palm, or the tall, thin outline of a poplar. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre lifts its worn dome, for a dispute about the repairing of which the huge armies of Russia and the forces of France, Italy, and England, met in the fierce conflicts of the Crimean war. Still beyond, the hateful flag of Turkey floats, in all its barbarian symbolism over the barracks, in what was once Herod's Tower

fifty feet, were mostly erected by Sultan Solomon, about the year 1542, apparently from the material, and on the line, of the walls of the Middle Ages. They run along the space north from the Joppa gate, on a level with the town; then turn south, along the crest of the valley of the Kedron, or, as it is also called, the valley of Jehoshaphat. This portion is much older than the rest, as shown by its being constructed, in parts, of stones with the old Jewish bevel on their edges. The size of some of these stones further attests their age; one, at the south-east corner, weighs, it is be-