

JERUSALEM

..... AS IT IS TO-DAY

J. A. DETZER in The Illustrated Home Journal

THE Jerusalem of to-day is only a mournful relic of the ancient city. Its former glory has departed. Blighted, bleak and barren, it now rests upon its crumbling hills—a city of ruins, rags and wretchedness.

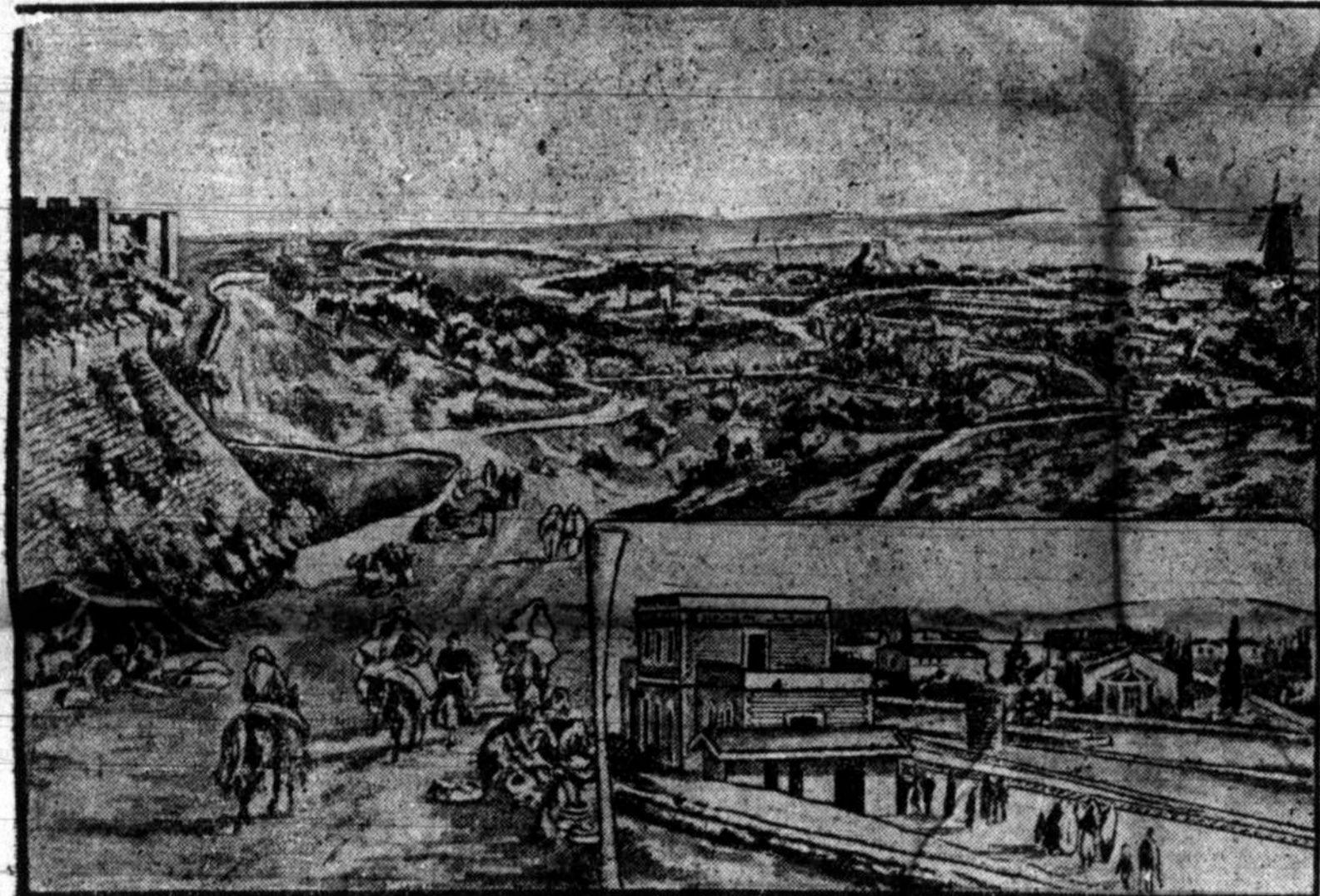
From Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, a seaport on the Mediterranean, it is fifty-three miles by rail to Jerusalem. Yes, even into the very center of the Holy Land have the iron ribbons penetrated, and the silent hills and slumbering valleys are startled by the thunders of the "overland" and the shrill scream of the locomotive—the advance agent of a new age. Each day a passenger train leaves and arrives at Jaffa. The schedule time between Jerusalem and Jaffa is four hours. The locomotive and cars were brought from France. They were originally intended for the Panama Railway. But when the Panama Canal Company, which had also contemplated building a railway, went into bankruptcy, Frenchmen bought the material at a greatly reduced price and utilized it for the Jerusalem Railroad, which is still controlled by them. The crews consist chiefly of Arabs. The entire railroad with all its equipments is kept in excellent condition. After the train leaves Jaffa it

as everywhere, we find the English language known and understood by almost everybody, at least sufficiently to make known the ordinary wants. The filthiest place in the entire city is the governor's palace, the vile odors of which civilized people can scarcely endure. Along the entire Via Dolorosa the tourist is obliged to cover his nostrils with his handkerchief—strongly perfumed. Stenches new and strange, decidedly unlike the fragrance of Arabia, almost asphyxiate the civilized traveler. The remarkable thing is that people can breathe and thrive amid conditions so adverse to health. Water for cleansing purposes seems to be unknown in this quarter.

Jerusalem has no parks, public squares, promenades, driveways, boulevards, libraries or reading rooms. For this reason the depot is alive with citizens and the many officers and soldiers of the Turkish garrison every time a train arrives, especially when tourists are expected in great numbers. This is the principal amusement these people find. The drivers shout and scream, and no effort is made by the police to silence them. The ubiquitous hotel runners and carriers insouciantly grasp the traveler's baggage,

ings. Here affairs of government, politics and theology are discussed. It is the place where the laborers stand idle at the market place, waiting to be hired. Here caravans may be engaged to carry merchandise to the very borders of Asia Minor or Egypt. On the open street barbers may be seen shaving the heads of the Bedouins.

Immediately within the walls there is another public market place, somewhat smaller than the one outside. The cramped space does not permit so large a trade. Here are the European consulates, banks, tourist agencies, European restaurants, curio shops, and the largest hotel in the city. Back of it is the Christian quarter, the best and cleanest section of the city. But here, too, the streets are generally so narrow that man and camel can scarcely pass one another without coming in contact. The treasurer of the Greek church, Euthynus, is the richest man of the city, and inhabits the finest house. No stranger can have any conception of the begging nuisance tolerated throughout the entire city until he finds himself in the midst of it. Three-fourths of Jerusalem's citizens "make their living" by draining the wallets of the tourists and pilgrims. From the time the traveler enters the city until he leaves it he is surrounded by beggars and peddlers, and great is the number of swindlers who sell spurious relics to the unwary. Carloads of trinkets, said to be made from the wood of the trees that grow on the Mount of Olives, are sold each year, though the few venerable trees still standing there have not been touched for over fifty years. The Garden of Gethsemane is another place of such relics. Shiploads of beautiful souvenirs have been sent from here



VIEW OF SURROUNDINGS FROM THE JAFFA GATE, AND RAILWAY STATION NEAR JERUSALEM.

gradually, and sometimes abruptly, ascends the hills, until it crosses the mountains of Judaea at an altitude of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. Then it slowly begins to descend until it reaches Jerusalem, which lies upon its hills at an altitude of 2,500 feet above sea level.

Before the railroad was completed this journey was connected with many hardships. Camels and sedan chairs were then the means of transportation, and the trip consumed from twenty-six hours to two days. Imagine the pleasures of a swinging ride of twenty-six hours on a camel's back. And yet, many lament the fact that to-day the din of the locomotive has disturbed the repose of this ancient region, making its way to the very gates of Jerusalem and destroying its traditional aspect. Some declare its presence an actual profanation of its sacred memories. If this were the only "profanation" of the Holy Land, of Jerusalem, Nazareth and Bethlehem, it might be easily endured; for it has proved itself to be of the utmost convenience to the thousands of pilgrims who annually travel to the tomb of Jesus.

Approaching Jerusalem from Jaffa, the first view is so disappointing that all, as it were, give utterance to their feelings in the words of the prophet: "Is this the city that men call 'The Perfection of Beauty,' 'The Joy of the Whole Earth'?" The impression made upon the beholder is akin to the feelings of one who has been sadly disappointed in a friend—woful, desolate, direful and repulsive. At the Jaffa Gate, through which the traveler enters the city, he is at once prepared for the turmoil, disorder and filth beyond the gates. Coffee houses and booths, over which preside shopkeepers and merchants who are evidently at war with soap of every description, and a perfect swarm of humanity from every nation under the sun, donkeys, camels, horses and carts block the way through the gate. But even this ancient gate has been much modernized by painted signs and the ever-present group of travelers. And here,

place it upon the cart of a friend, and will not give it up until they receive their inevitable "bakshish." The depot is built outside of the city walls, near the Jaffa Gate, the busiest spot in Jerusalem. To the right of the gate is the so-called David's Tower, where the coffin of David is placed on exhibition. The tower is a picturesque building, and is the only one of the three ancient towers of the city spared by the Roman general Titus when he destroyed the city. Coming from the



VEGETABLE PEDDLER OF JERUSALEM.

depot—which, by the way, is located on the road leading to Bethlehem—the tower has the appearance of a medieval castle.

The Jaffa Gate is the Wall street of Jerusalem. Here are the horse and camel markets, the headquarters of the saddlers, smiths, veterinary surgeons, money changers, caravans, merchants, buyers and sellers of all kinds of merchandise; in short, it is the general market place, the bank, the board of trade, where anything and everything may be bought and sold. Here the people assemble for their mass meet-

ings to every quarter of the globe, and not one article among the many thousands is actually made of the trees of Gethsemane. The garden lies between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives in the Kidron valley. It comprises about an acre of ground, inclosed by a fence. It still contains an olive tree that is said to date from the time of Christ.

The Mount of Olives is the highest hill of Jerusalem. It is about 180 feet higher than Mount Zion. The entire city rests upon a rocky elevation which is divided into two almost equal parts by a valley. The eastern portion is called Mount Moriah, where stood the temple of Solomon. The western half is Zion, the holy mountain of David. Jerusalem is a hotbed of eccentric individuals, especially religious fanatics. Great is the number of those who are attempting to atone for their sins at the holy places. Many claim to have discovered new methods of salvation. Most of these fanatics have certainly lost their reason. The number of churches and monasteries in the modern city, without counting many crusading chapels now either in ruins or converted into mosques, is very large.

Since the year 1187 the Crescent waves over the City of David. According to Josephus, Jerusalem was 2,127 years old when Titus destroyed the city, which would make its age to-day 3,960 years. The more a stranger sees of Jerusalem, as it is to-day, the more repulsive will seem to him the constant feud existing between its inhabitants. They quarrel about every section of the city, every wall, the location of ancient places, the schools, the city gates. The spirit of envy, of greed, of money worship, is plainly visible everywhere.

By Elimination.

The wife of a lazy Nantucket seaman, who had been sitting by the kitchen stove all winter, said to him: "John, one or the other of us has got to go round Cape Horn, and I ain't a-goin'!"

"POOR DIGESTION LANGUID AND TIRED."

An Interesting Letter Concerning Pe-ru-na.



Miss Della Janveau, Globe Hotel, Ottawa, Ont., is from one of the oldest and best known French Canadian families in Canada. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, she says:

"Last spring my blood seemed clogged up, my digestion poor, my head ached and I felt languid and tired all the time. My physician prescribed for me, but a friend advised me to try Peruna. I tried it and am pleased to state that I found it a wonderful cleanser and purifier of the system. In three weeks I was like a new woman, my appetite had increased, I felt buoyant, light and happy and without an ache or pain. Peruna is a reliable family medicine."

Adia Brittain, of Sekitan, O., writes: "After using your wonderful Peruna three months I have had great relief. I had continual heaviness in my stomach, was bilious, and had fainting spells, but they all have left me since using Peruna."—Adia Brittain. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

The Ideal Husband.

She—Gertrude says she will never marry until she finds her ideal. He—What is her ideal? "Oh, any man who will ask her."—Kansas City Journal.

No Danger.

"Do you think there is any danger of America being dominated by Europe?"

"No, sir," answered Mr. Meekton, with extraordinary emphasis; "not so long as eminent Europeans continue to marry American girls."—Washington Star.

Considerable Difference.

The Idiot—Bet you don't know wherein lies the difference between a good cook and a poor printer's devil. The Victim—Unburden your soul. The Idiot—One forms the pie and the other pies the form.—Harvard Lampoon.

Family Frankness.

Sister Susan—Do we dine with you Christmas, Rebecca? Sister Rebecca—Oh, no, Susan. Don't you remember? It's your turn to have us.

RHEUMATISM

ACUTE AND CHRONIC, MUSCULAR, MERCURIAL, ARTICULAR AND INFLAMMATORY.

Some people have been suffering from Rheumatism so long that they can scarcely remember the time when they were entirely free from an ache or pain, and have long since forgotten the joys of a painless existence. They are at the mercy of every ill wind, and their misery is aggravated by exposure to cold or sudden changes in the temperature. They become walking

barometers and most accurate in weather predictions, the increasing pains in muscles and joints foretelling the approaching storm or the coming of bad weather. It is from these constant sufferers that the great army of rheumatic cripples is recruited. Their bodies are worn out by the incessant pains and the joints become so stiffened and bent that they are at last compelled to give up or hobble about on crutches.

Nobody ever outlived Rheumatism; the disease never loosens its grip or leaves of its own accord, but must be driven out by intelligent and persistent treatment through the blood, for Rheumatism of every variety and form is caused by an over acid condition of the blood, and the deposit in muscles, joints and nerves of corrosive poisons and gritty particles, and it is these irritating substances that produce the inflammation, swelling and pains, which last as long as the blood remains in this sour and acid state.

To cure Rheumatism permanently the blood must be purified and invigorated, and no other remedy does this so well or so promptly as S. S. S. It refreshes and restores to the thin acid blood its nourishing and health-sustaining properties. And when strong, rich blood is again circulating through the body the acid poisons and irritating

matter are washed out of the muscles and joints, and the pains at once cease and Rheumatism is a thing of the past. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable medicine and does not derange the stomach like the strong mineral remedies, but builds up the general health, increases the appetite and tones up the digestion.

SSS

Through our Medical Department sufferer will receive helpful advice from Physicians of experience and skill without charge. Write us fully about your case. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.