

# Cour of Europe

From Algiers the tourist sails for Palermo, with its beautiful gulf, "The Golden Shell," enclined by lofty mountains. The city lies in a blossoming plain, was fought for, like all Sicilian cities, by Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens and Normans, and, although still fairy-like of environment, retains few traces of its origin. When the last of the winter snows has melted away, the orange and Judas trees bloom marvelously, and every land breeze brings the city a springtime freight of the rarest fragrance. Nature offers man an Eden here, but he, poor mortal that he is, hungers and thirsts pitifully, starving physically in this paradise of beauty.

Poverty is general in Palermo, yet it has its treasured sights—the university, the public libraries, the many famous churches, clubs and palaces, and courts of justice. In some of these edifices are mosaics which are like old tapestries, silken in appearance, but more enduring than tapestry handwork being made of cubes of agate, of Jasper, lapis lazuli, and other rare and brilliant stones.

The people are given to many church feasts days, but the poorer workers are quite industrious. The cobblers work necessarily to make the money wherewith to buy their daily macaroon. The tailors with extraordinary skill patch old clothes, which look at the beginning as if they never could be worn again. The sellers of poultry carry their wares tied together by the legs, and hung suspended from their necks. The hucksters sell cauliflower—pink, purple, green or yellow. The fountains are the centers for gossiping women and idle maids. Families often have their luncheons in open doorways. They sit on the earthen floor with the shallow platter of charcoal, whereon their meal is heated, placed between them. There is a certain friendliness about the sunny city, notwithstanding its poverty. The flowers that grow charm irresistibly, and the human element seems only incidental.

Naples never looks more beautiful than when the morning sun reveals the city in a negligee of rainbow colors, with Capri and Sorrento in sight, and Mount Vesuvius, distinguished-looking in the tall, white plume it wears.

The Museum of Naples is a treasure house of artistic and archaeological gems. Its mosaics and frescoes are famous, and its pictures include "Scenes from the Story of Hercules," "Achilles Delivering Brises to the Herakles of Agamemnon," and other classical subjects. Here, too, is found the celebrated Farnese Hercules, and a cabinet of medals and the small bronzes

unearthed in Pompeii. It is an interesting experience to view the Neapolitans under the stress of excitement, such as is witnessed when an eruption of Vesuvius is apprehended.

All night the streets are thronged with people who watch with superstitious awe the column of fire that rises fully 1,000 feet in height and the great masses of molten lava that leap up in the air and fall heavily to earth again, carrying destruction with them. The fact which excites the people most, however, is that the mountain is "sweating fire"—to use an expression of an Italian scientist—that is, opening up new craters which discharge burning streams of lava that surround and ruin neighboring villages on the mountain's slope.

They realize the appropriateness of Goethe's words, "Vesuvius is a peak of hell rising out of paradise." For all of the volcano's lower slopes are fertile vineyards, where is grown that famous wine of ashes, the Lacrima Christi. And just above are hardened lava streams, contorted like lizards and crocodiles in agony.

From Naples, by a brief drive, Pompeii, city of the dead, is reached. So deeply was this place covered by Vesuvius, that during the middle ages the site became a historic mystery. It is a sombre, lonely spot. The various houses shown to tourists have been given names in accordance with the treasures discovered in them when they were disinterred.

There is the "House of the Wounded Adonis," "the House of the Labyrinth"—so called because a mosaic of Theseus and the Minotaur was found in it; there are the "House of the Little Fountain," "The House of the Faun," "The House of the Tragic Poet." There are temples, too, the theater upon the hill, and the famous forum, never finished, where one can get the finest views from Pompeii of the mighty mountain which ever, even in comparatively peaceful mood, flames its defiance at the sun and stars of heaven.

This buried city is the best source from which to learn what the domestic life of the Romans really was. Originally settled by the Oscians, and thoroughly imbued with the civilization of classic Greece later, in 82 B. C. it fell into Roman hands and became so Romanized by its conquerors that by the time of its final destruction, in 63 A. D., it had been rebuilt in Roman style. The final catastrophe, wherein the city was buried under successive layers of ashes, red hot pumice, and ashes again, did not take place until August, 79 A. D.

## PEMMICAN AND "DEPUYER."

Equipped with nothing but their skill and endurance, a few ponies, a gun or two, and provision enough to last them for the day, the early mountaineers of the West set out to make their way through a vast wilderness that held all the terrors of the unknown. William T. Hamilton, a type of these self-reliant men, spent his whole life on the plains, and in "Sixty Years on the Plains" he tells, among other things, of the foods in use by the Cheyennes, with whom the plainsmen often came in contact.

The Cheyennes were and are to-day a proud and brave people. Meat is their principal food, although berries of different kinds are collected in season, as well as various roots. The kettle is on the tripod night and day.

Most tribes of plain Indians dry their meat by cutting it into thin flakes and spreading it on racks and poles in the sun. Pemmican is manufactured in the following manner:

The choicest cuts of meat are selected and cut into flakes and dried. Then all the marrow is collected and the best of the tallow, and both tallow and marrow are dissolved together over a slow fire. Many tribes use berries in their pemmican. Mountaineers always do unless they have sugar.

The meat is now pulverized to the consistency of mince-meat, the squaws generally doing this on a flat rock, using a pestle. A layer of meat is spread, about two inches thick, the squaws using a wooden dipper, a buffalo horn or a claw for this work. On this meat is spread a certain amount of the melted marrow and tallow, the proportion depending on the taste. This same process is repeated until the desired amount is secured. One pound of pemmican is equal in nourishment to five pounds of fresh meat.

Another important article of food, the equal of which is not to be had except from the buffalo, is "depuyer," depouille. It is a fat substance that lies along the backbone next to the hide, running from the shoulder-blade to the last rib, and about as thick as

one's hand or finger. It will weigh from five to eleven pounds, according to the size or condition of the animal. It will keep indefinitely, and is used as a substitute for bread, but is superior to any bread that was ever eaten.

When going on the warpath the Indians would take some dried meat and some "depuyer" to live on, and nothing else, not even if they were to be gone for months.

### Postoffice as Debt Collector.

A debt-collecting agency which is run as a part of the regular public postal system is the newest "improvement" of the postoffices of Austria. Despite the novelty of the enterprise, the plan has worked admirably, so that many thousands are collected annually by the postman throughout the Austrian empire. The system is very simple. Suppose a tradesman in Vienna has an account due from a customer in, say, such a distant town as Budapest, which he wishes to collect. Distance does not matter in the east. He merely sends the bill to the postoffice in the capital, whence it is transmitted to the postoffice at Budapest. There the postman presents it to the debtor, collects the cash, and remits it to the Vienna postoffice, whence it is delivered to the tradesman by postman. In the event of payment being refused, which, of course, sometimes happens, the creditor is promptly apprised of the fact, and valuable time is thus frequently saved.

### And with Many Knots.

She Passenger (on liner)—I don't see, captain, how you manage to find your way across the ocean.

Captain—We find it by the needle yonder.

She Passenger—By the needle—oh, then, you sort of thread your way across.—Boston Transcript.

### Security.

"One has very few friends in this life," said the misanthrope.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "I suppose that is one reason why a friend is so likely to be overworked."—Washington Star.

Women invariably speak of an unmarried minister as talented.

# RHEUMATISM

ALMOST AS COMMON IN SUMMER AS IN WINTER.

While the damp, cold, changing weather of Winter intensifies the pains and other disagreeable symptoms of Rheumatism, it is by no means a winter disease exclusively. Through the long months of Summer its wandering pains and twitching nerves are felt by those in whose blood the uric acid, which produces the disease, has accumulated.

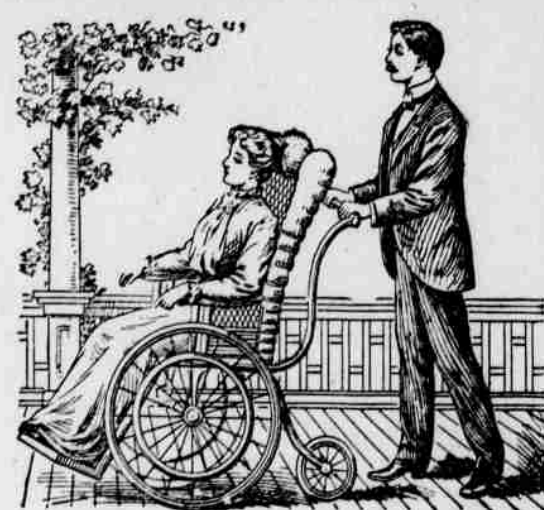
Rheumatism is a disease that involves the entire system. Its primary cause results from the failure of the eliminative organs, the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, to carry out of the system the urea, or natural refuse matter. This coming in contact with the different acids of the body forms uric acid which is taken up and absorbed by the blood. This acid causes fermentation of the blood, making it sour and unfit for properly nourishing the body, and as this vital stream goes to every nook and corner of the body, the poison is distributed to all parts. The nervous system weakens from lack of rich, pure blood, the skin becomes feverish and swollen, the stomach and digestion are affected, the appetite fails and a general diseased condition of the entire system is the result.

Not only is Rheumatism the most painful of all diseases, with its swollen, stiff joints, throbbing muscles and stinging nerves, but it is a formidable and dangerous trouble. If the uric acid is allowed to remain in the blood, and the disease becomes chronic, chalky deposits form at the joints, and they are rendered immovable and stiff, and the patient left a helpless cripple for life. Every day the poison remains in the system the disease gets a firmer hold. The best time to get rid of Rheumatism is in warm weather; because then the blood takes on new life and the skin is more active and can better assist in the elimination of the poisons. With the proper remedy to force the acid out of the blood, and at the same time build up and strengthen the Liver, Kidneys and other organs of the body, Rheumatism can be permanently cured. External applications relieve the pain and temporarily reduce the inflammation, and for this reason are desirable, but they cannot have any effect on the disease. The blood is poisoned and the blood must be treated before a cure can be effected.

S. S. S., a remedy made from roots, herbs and barks, is the best treatment for Rheumatism. It goes into the blood and attacks the disease at its head, and by neutralizing the acid and driving it out, and building up the sour blood so it can supply nourishment and strength to every part of the body, it cures Rheumatism permanently. S. S. S. is the only safe cure for the disease; being purely vegetable, it will not injure the system in the least, as do those medicines which contain Potash or some other mineral ingredient. S. S. S. tones up

every part of the body by its fine tonic properties. While cleansing the blood of all poisons it builds up the appetite and digestion, soothes the excited nerves, reduces all inflammation, relieves pain and completely cures Rheumatism in every form—Muscular, Inflammatory, Articular or Sciatic. If you are worried with the nagging pains of Rheumatism, do not wait for it to become chronic, but begin the use of S. S. S. and purge the blood of every particle of the poison. Write for our book on Rheumatism, and ask our physicians for any advice you wish. We make no charge for either.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.



Last Summer I had a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism in the knees, from which I was unable to leave my room for several months. I was treated by two doctors and also tried different kinds of liniments and medicines which seemed to relieve me from pain for awhile, but at the same time I was not any nearer getting well. One day while reading a paper I saw an advertisement of S. S. S. for Rheumatism. I decided to give it a trial, which I did at once. After I had taken three bottles I felt a great deal better, and I continued to take it regularly until I was entirely cured. I now feel better than I have for years. CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE. 618 32nd Street, Newport News, Va.

# SSS

the blood of every particle of the poison. Write for our book on Rheumatism, and ask our physicians for any advice you wish. We make no charge for either.

### Getting Direct Action.

Beryl (at the phone)—The idea of sending a kiss by telephone! Do you suppose I want to be kissed on my ear?

Jasper (at the other end of the wire)—Well, can't you put the receiver to your lips for a moment? \* \* \* There!—Chicago Tribune.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

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### Couldn't Deny It.

Prospective Investor—The earthquake, of course, has disturbed property values out here a great deal.

San Franciscan—Well, sir, to tell the truth, our real estate fluctuated like the mischief while the quake was on.—Chicago Tribune.

### UTTERLY WORN OUT.

Vitality Sapped by Years of Suffering With Kidney Trouble.

Capt. J. W. Hogun, former postmaster of Indianola, now living at Austin, Texas, writes:

"I was afflicted for years with pains across the loins and in the hips and shoulders. I had headache also and neuralgia. My right eye, from pain, was of little use to me for years. The constant flow of urine kept my system depleted, causing nervous chills and night sweats. After trying seven different kinds of climate and using all kinds of medicine, I had the good fortune to hear of Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy has cured me. I am as well today as I was twenty years ago, and my eyesight is perfect." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



### Retort Courteous.

"Aw—captain, you used to be a whaleer, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"Would you mind telling me—aw—what kind of bait you used in catching a whale?"

"Dudes, when we could get 'em, young feller."—Chicago Tribune.

### Decidedly Improved.

Mr. Snagsby (rummaging in closet)—Maria, this is a new hat, isn't it? Why don't you wear it? It looks better than anything you have worn this season.

Mrs. Snagsby—That's my old hat. It blew off my head the other day and was run over by a street car, and I think you are just as mean as you can be!—Chicago Tribune.

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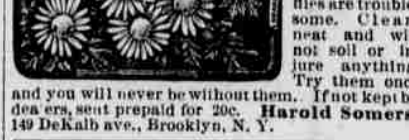
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