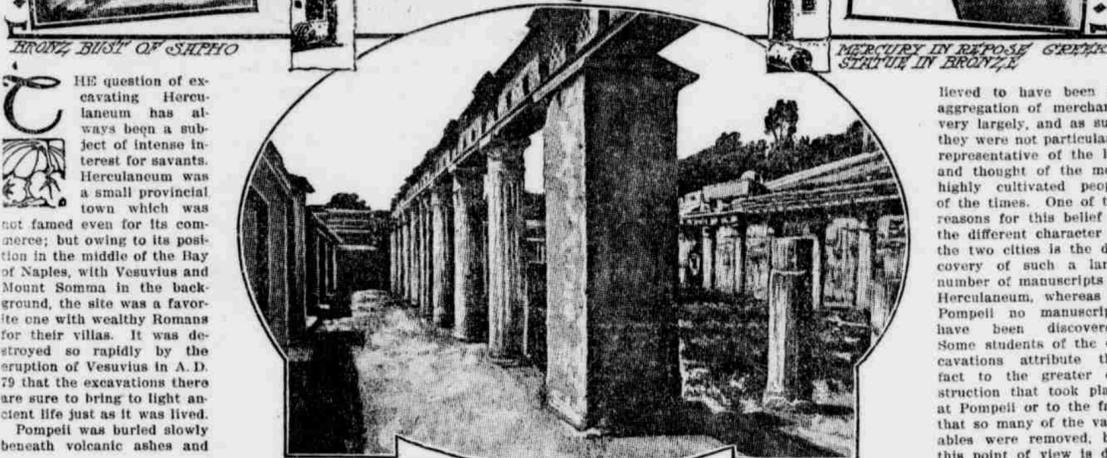


DELVING for TREASURES of ART



BRONZE BUST OF SAPHO

MERCURY IN REPOSE, COPPER STATUETTE IN BRONZE

THE question of excavating Herculaneum has always been a subject of intense interest for savants. Herculaneum was a small provincial town which was not famed even for its commerce; but owing to its position in the middle of the Bay of Naples, with Vesuvius and Mount Somma in the background, the site was a favorite one with wealthy Romans for their villas. It was destroyed so rapidly by the eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79 that the excavations there are sure to bring to light ancient life just as it was lived. Pompeii was buried slowly beneath volcanic ashes and

believed to have been an aggregation of merchants very largely, and as such they were not particularly representative of the life and thought of the most highly cultivated people of the times. One of the reasons for this belief in the different character of the two cities is the discovery of such a large number of manuscripts at Herculaneum, whereas at Pompeii no manuscripts have been discovered. Some students of the excavations attribute this fact to the greater destruction that took place at Pompeii or to the fact that so many of the valuables were removed, but this point of view is disputed by many persons who are of the belief that no manuscripts existed in this city of merchants.

Herculaneum in the time of its prosperity occupied a suburban town of the position which a great city fills today. Well-to-do citizens of Rome resorted thither for the benefit of their health, as its air was believed to be particularly exhilarating. Rest and quiet from the disturbing influence of the great center were found in the luxurious villas which were situated in and around Herculaneum. There seems to have been no industry in the town except fishing, and the character of the ruins suggests that, like such a prosperous suburban retreat of today, the settlement rejoiced in all that wealth and care could afford of beauty and convenience.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXCAVATIONS

THE HOUSE OF ARGO

spends from two to three millions yearly in digging. The excavations at Pompeii alone cost 200,000 lire a year. The government will also search the soil of Herculaneum, but that is not so simple an undertaking as the uncovering of Pompeii, over which vineyards and olive groves have spread. Above Hermaea Graecia. We expended 30,000 lire to satisfy the wish. That is what we did also for the British Archaeological school in Rome, which desired to complete special researches in the Forum of Nerva.

According to Professor Hughes, "Herculaneum is buried not under lava, rarely under natural cement, but generally under locally consolidated tuff (tuff is the word most commonly used when the ash is so far consolidated as to break into lumps). Seeing that we have reason to believe that at least as much ash has fallen since the first century A. D. as fell in 79 A. D., the first thing to do is to endeavor to distinguish between the successive eruptions. If we could find at the bottom of a layer of ash just enough pottery or other relics to enable us to identify them as belonging to the seventeenth century or earlier, that line should be traced with the greatest care. In this way we might feel our way back into the remote past and perhaps somewhere make out upon satisfactory evidence how deep some part of Herculaneum was buried in the eruption of 79 A. D."

much was saved from it by its inhabitants, or dug out and dispersed by Pliny's contemporaries and by the barbarians who followed them even in civilized times. On the contrary, Herculaneum was sealed in its tomb in a few hours by the mixture of mud, ashes and scoriae, and no one has even been able to reach it, so high is the mountain of debris and hardened stone by which it was covered. "The entombment of Herculaneum," says Mr. Waldstein, was sudden, complete and secure, and this was not the case with the other Campanian cities, nor with Pompeii.

"The Italian government," Signor Corrado Ricci continued, "already appropriated of the land there is not so easy as in the case of Pompeii. We have under consideration a bill dealing with the proprietorship of archaeological subsoils, which will probably allow us to excavate Herculaneum by a series of underground galleries without demolishing the pretty little town which stands smilingly above it. A commission has been appointed with this object. There is no immediate call for the undertaking except that due to our praiseworthy curiosity. The world of science can wait; it has yet to study at least three-quarters of the objects found at Pompeii and in the vicinity, and the jewels of art which are hidden under the lava are not perishing. On the contrary, the frescoes uncovered at Pompeii some fifty years ago are spoiling and falling into ruin under the action of the air and damp."

It is little wonder that the entire world has been so deeply interested in the excavations at Herculaneum and that archaeologists and historians have treasured such an ardor for the completion of the unearthing of the ancient city for so many years, for the conditions of its tragic engulfment were such that it is generally believed these ruins more than any others will present a complete picture of the life of the times before the sepulture of the city. The more suddenly the forces of nature did their work of destruction the more perfect have been found to be all the details of the buildings and their furnishings when the work of excavation has been completed. In the other cities where great excavations have been made the destruction was more gradual and great havoc was wrought before the final sepulture took place. Thus, although some of the other points at which excavations have been made were of greater importance in the ancient world than was Herculaneum, it offers the most perfect opportunities for beholding an ancient settlement as it existed, with few important details destroyed or disturbed.

In Roman official spheres there is absolutely no knowledge of the existence of and project of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for excavations at Herculaneum. Mr. Morgan's name has been mixed up with this question owing to the fact that Mr. Charles Waldstein, the author of an international project for unearthing the buried city, delivered a lecture on January 3, 1905, in his house in New York with the object of collecting the money necessary for the work, which was then estimated at 1,000,000 lire annually, at least.

Another point which contributes to the greater importance of Herculaneum as a field for archaeological investigation is that the suddenness of the disaster from which it suffered made it impossible for the inhabitants to make an effort to save any of the valuable articles of their homes by attempting to remove them to some distant place. In Pompeii, for instance, there was ample time to remove many of the most precious belongings of the inhabitants. But in Herculaneum this seems to have been impossible, and the valuable objects of the rich households were buried beneath the mass of liquid mud which inundated the city as securely as if they had been locked in impregnable vaults. This mud was an extraordinarily successful preserving fluid, to judge from the finds which have been made, for instead of the surface of objects having been burned and charred by hot ashes, as was the case at Pompeii, at Herculaneum the objects discovered by the excavators were many of them in wonderfully perfect condition. Bronze, marble and glass objects were none of them severely damaged, and manuscripts were sufficiently preserved to make possible their restoration to a degree which is highly satisfactory to archaeologists and historians.

When a while ago, the great stores had so increased in size and in the multiplicity of things they dealt in that they could supply about every human requirement," said a city dweller, "some people thought that the day of the small storekeeper was over, that the little storekeeper couldn't compete with the big one, but the small store is still doing business. I see now as many of them if not more than ever before; and at this, at first, I wondered; but I don't wonder so much now, since our baby came.

Two years later an under secretary of state for education declared in the chamber of deputies that the Italian government reserved to itself the faculty of making the necessary excavations, and that a commission had been appointed with this object and funds supplied to the general direction of fine arts and antiquities, the direction of which had just been placed under Signor Corrado Ricci, a world renowned writer on art.

"Of course I don't refer here to grocery stores and butcher shops and various smaller stores furnishing food supplies, which must always remain everywhere; I am speaking of those other many smaller stores, supplying dry goods and fancy goods and hardware and housefurnishings. These are the little stores that were to be put out of business, but which do not seem to have gone. And what has the baby to do with all this? I'll tell you.

"There are thousands of such shoppers scattered everywhere about the city, making business for the neighborhood shopkeeper. The great stores do a great business, whose vast volume annually increases, but there appears still to be room for the little storekeeper, too, if he will make his store and his goods attractive, and do business in a really businesslike way."

Signor Corrado Ricci, general director of fine arts and antiquities, repeated the same thing to me. He added, "The Italian government will never—I repeat never—give permission to any one whatever to search the soil of the fatherland. We are not Turkey! Even though foreign governments should express the desire to excavate in certain places to complete their studies, we should hasten to undertake the work ourselves, at our own expense, and to place the material unearthed at the disposal of whoever wishes to study them."

"This is what we have just done for the Grand Duchy of Baden, which desired to know what was hidden under the soil of Locria, in Crotona, in

defined. "What would you call that expression of old Trifit's face?" "That depends. His enemies call it a Chessy cat grin, but his friends speak of it as an inscrutable smile."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 17
THE GREAT QUESTION.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 8:27-31.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Thou art the Christ the Son of the Living God."—Matthew 16:16.

The events of this lesson occur in the summer A. D. 29 during the last of Jesus' ministry in Galilee just before his final departure for Jerusalem. It marks a parting of the ways. We have seen Jesus as introduced by John the Baptist; heard him on the Mount as he pronounces the principles of his kingdom; watched him as he called his disciples about him for training; and listened to his great conflicts with the rulers of the people. Already virtually rejected by all save a few faithful friends he seems to test these to see if they are fundamentally right on the two important questions, "Do they recognize me as the Messiah?" "Do they understand that I must die in order to accomplish my mission?"

1. "Whom say ye?" vv. 27-29. Notice, Jesus does not ask those outside of his own circle for testimony. There is a sense in which he is not much concerned about the opinion of the world, but he is tremendously concerned about what his followers believe. His first question (v. 17) is a general one and their reply is likewise a very broad one. To some of us it suggests something of the physical appearance of Jesus. No one can read the descriptive passages about John the Baptist, Elijah or Jeremiah and come to the conclusion that Jesus was other than a man of strong physique, not such a man as is usually pictured for us by the artists. But this introductory question does not satisfy the Savior. It will not suffice for us to accept Jesus as "a good man a little higher than the prophets." Jesus demands a more personal reply. "Whom say ye?" The strength of Christianity is our personal opinion of Jesus the Messiah; the proof of Christianity is our personal witnessing; the test of Christianity is our personal experience.

Peter's Answer. 2. "And Peter Answered," v. 29. i. e. to v. 33. Peter the son of a "timid dove" casts all doubts, prudence and caution to the wind, makes a bold, positive confession, "Thou art the Christ." It is true that both Andrew and Philip had made this same confession (John 1:40-51) much earlier in the ministry of Jesus; but he did not, at least publicly, accept it nor was that sufficient at that period in his life. Peter twice made this assertion previously; once as he made his first attempt to walk upon the water (Matt. 14:33), and again when many of the followers of Jesus began to desert him, (John 6:68). But now popular enthusiasm is dying out and already the shadow of the cross is resting upon Jesus, indeed it is only six months away. Having elicited this response Jesus commands his disciples to silence, for the time had not yet arrived for them to proclaim it openly. Jesus, however, began "openly" to teach his disciples and the multitude the second great truth mentioned at the outset, viz., the suffering Messiah, (v. 31). Why the imperative "must"—read carefully John 3:14, Isa. 53:4-6, 2 Cor. 5:21, 2 Peter 2:24 and other passages of the same import. His death and resurrection were essential to the whole plan of salvation (Rom. 5:9-10).

What Jesus Said. 3. "He Said Unto Them," vv. 84-9:1. Jesus here sets forth, as contrasted with the prevalent notions of the Messiah, three conditions whereby men may become his disciples: (1) Self denial. Jesus was on his way to Jerusalem not to claim authority, but to be rejected, not to assume a throne, but to die. He tells us that we must affirm that we have no reliance upon or obligation to self when it makes its demands, asserts its opinions, or expresses its desire. To deny is to renounce. That is exactly what self-confident Peter did on that last night and three times he confessed his penitence on the shore of the lake. To deny self means exactly what the words imply and not the usually accepted idea of abstinence from food, pleasures and luxuries. (2) Cross bearing. Let us pause often to think what of pain and torture and ignominy is embodied in that word, "cross." Jesus knew the suffering, the loneliness, the shame; yet he set his face steadfastly to go to "Jerusalem and here all of this" (with joy) (Heb. 12:2).

As though, if possible, to emphasize this thought Jesus gives us a marvelous contrast in verses 25-28. Again self-denial is uppermost. 'Tis not self seeking, self serving, self culture, but self sacrifice that is demanded. To gain the whole material world, an utter impossibility, at the cost of one's soul, the loss of one's true self, is the bargain of a fool or a mad man. "Eternity begins where imagination ends." "He that doeth the will of God abideth forever." (1 John 2:17).

This would Jesus emphasize by argument and by illustration that to come after him, to enter this new kingdom for which all have been looking, his disciples must see him as the world's Messiah and follow him by the way of the cross. Once having parted away the soul (v. 37) what possibility is there of its recovery?

Doing Her Best. "Do you try to be all things to all men?" "Do what I can, to cater to a preference," answered the summer girl. "I've been both a blonde and a brunette this past month."

The Stomach Is the Target

Aim to make that strong—and digestion good—and you will keep well! No chain is stronger than its weakest link. No man is stronger than his stomach. With stomach disordered a train of diseases follow.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Makes the stomach healthy, the liver active and the blood pure. Made from forest roots, and extracted without the use of alcohol. Sold by druggists, in liquid form at \$1.00 per bottle for over 40 years, giving general satisfaction.

If you prefer tablets as modified by R. V. Pierce, M. D., these can be had of medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50c in stamps.

Pray always; but don't let go of the plowhandles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle, adv.

A voice used too much in scolding is not good to sing with.

Liquid blue is a weak solution. Avoid it. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Ask your grocer. Adv.

Unfortunately charity doesn't seem to possess any of the qualities of a boomerang.

CURES BURNS AND CUTS. Cole's Carbolic Paste stops the pain instantly. Cures quick. Noscar. All druggists, 25c and 50c. Adv.

Probably Prize Grouch. A grouchy butcher, who had watched the price of porterhouse steak climb the ladder of fame, was deep in the throes of an unusually bad grouch when a would-be customer, 8 years old, approached him and handed him a penny.

"Please, mister, I want a cent's worth of sausage."

Turning on the youngster with a growl, he let forth this burst of good salesmanship:

"Go smell o' the hook"—New Orleans Daily States.

Enterprising. In a section of Washington, says Harper's Magazine, where there are a number of restaurants, one enterprising concern has displayed in great illuminating letters, "Open All Night." Next to it was a restaurant bearing with equal prominence the legend:

"We Never Close."

Third in order was a Chinese laundry, in a little, low-framed, tumble-down hovel, and upon the front of this building was the sign in great scrawling letters:

"Me Wakee, Too."

No Strangers Allowed. Frank H. Hitchcock, the postmaster general of the United States, takes the deepest interest in even the smallest details of the postal service. One evening he was at the Union station in Washington, when he decided to go into one of the railway mail service cars to see how the mail matter was being handled. Being a tall man and very athletic, he easily swung himself from the platform into the car, but he did not find it an easy matter to stay put. A burly postal clerk grabbed him by the shoulders, propelled him toward the side door, and practically ejected him to the platform below.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Hitchcock indignantly.

"I mean to keep you out of this car," replied the clerk roughly. "That fellow Hitchcock has given us strict orders to keep all strangers out of these cars."—Popular Magazine.

NO MEDICINE But Change of Food Gave Final Relief.

Most diseases start in the alimentary canal—stomach and bowels.

A great deal of our stomach and bowel troubles come from eating too much starchy and greasy food.

The stomach does not digest any of the starchy food we eat—white bread, pastry, potatoes, oats, etc.—these things are digested in the small intestine, and if we eat too much, as most of us do, the organs that should digest this kind of food are overcome by excess of work, so that fermentation, indigestion, and a long train of ailments result.

Too much fat also is hard to digest and this is changed into acids, sour stomach, belching gas, and a bloated, heavy feeling.

In these conditions a change from indigestible foods to Grape-Nuts will work wonders in not only relieving the distress but in building up a strong digestion, clear brain and steady nerves. A Wash. woman writes:

"About five years ago I suffered with bad stomach—dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation—caused, I know now, from overeating starchy and greasy food.

"I doctored for two years without any benefit. The doctor told me there was no cure for me. I could not eat anything without suffering severe pain in my back and sides, and I became discouraged.

"A friend recommended Grape-Nuts and I began to use it. In less than two weeks I began to feel better and inside of two months I was a well woman and have been ever since.

"I can eat anything I wish with pleasure. We eat Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast and are very fond of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

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"Sloan's Liniment surpasses anything on earth for lameness in horses and other horse ailments. I would not sleep without it in my stable." MARTIN DOYLE, 422 West 19th St., New York City.

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is a quick and safe remedy for hog cholera.

Governor of Georgia uses Sloan's Liniment for Hog Cholera. "I heard Gov. Brown (who is quite a farmer) say that he had never lost a hog from cholera and that his remedy always was a tablespoonful of Sloan's Liniment in a gallon of slop, decreasing the dose as the animal improved. Last month Gov. Brown and myself were at the Agricultural College building and in the discussion of the ravages of the disease, Gov. Brown gave the remedy as follows: 'One never.'" SAVANNAH DAILY NEWS.

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