

## No. 3—HEROES OF HISTORY.

By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE.

### Pericles, the Ugly Man Who Made Greece Beautiful

Written for the Deseret News.

AMAN, whose homely face was so long as to give it the look of a horse's and whose figure was far below the athletic Greek standard, found himself early in the fourth century, B. C., in danger of banishment from the commonwealth of Athens. He had committed no crime. But he was rich, brilliant and ambitious. Those three qualities, or any one of the trio, were often enough in that day to throw unpleasant notoriety on an Athenian and to drive him from his fatherland.

The Athenians had a custom of curbing any man who showed signs of becoming unduly prominent by ostracizing him; in other words, by voting his exile. The ballot was cast by means of dropping into a jar oyster shells on which the victim's name was written. The Greek word for such shells was "ostrakon," and from it come our modern words, "ostracize" and "oyster." One man, Aristides, was exiled, it is said, for no worse crime than that people were tired of hearing his goodness and justice praised.

Now, Pericles, the man with the face like a horse's, had great plans for his own future and for that of Athens. He did not wish those plans smashed by a decree of banishment. So for years he lived in seclusion, doing all he could to build up future power and at the same time to keep public attention away from himself.

As a boy he had been laughed at for his ugly face and uncouth ways. Ugliness in ancient Greece was looked on almost as a crime. So Pericles spent his years of retirement in studying dignity, rhetoric, personal development and all the virtues and accomplishments of the age in order to offset these drawbacks.

At last, when he was nearing early middle life, the time came for which he had so long waited. Politics were in disorder, the common people were dissatisfied, the older leaders were dead, deposed and scattered, and Cleon, a demagogue and aristocrat who practically ruled the city, was absent on an expedition. Pericles chose this moment to bring himself before the public.

He proclaimed the rights of the people, and in a series of orations so brilliant and forceful as to dazzle his hearers he showed forth the need of reform. Backed by his own vast wealth and his genius and fortified by years of careful planning, Pericles carried all before him. Soon, he found himself the real master of Athens and the chosen champion of the plain people.

There is no special reason for believing that Pericles was in the very least interested in the people from a personal standpoint, or that their condition concerned him one way or the other. He was an aristocrat by birth, breeding and inclination. The wrongs of the people, however, had occurred to him as the most potent weapon within his reach and the people themselves the staunchest allies he could possibly have. There was general dissatisfaction among the poor because of the high-handed methods of Pericles' predecessors. So, like many a later popular hero, this "horse-faced" genius availed himself of their aid to rise to the heights which he could not reach without such help. He formed a so-called democracy, but in reality he himself ruled the country as completely as any tyrant.

As soon as he was fairly secure in power, Pericles began the life work which has made ancient Greece the eternal synonym of culture, beauty, intellect and the arts. Athens was little more than a commerce center and seaport when Pericles began his adornment. He transformed it into a wonder city, crowning it with buildings that are still the wonders of the architectural world. The Parthenon, the Erechtheum and other famous temples were reared under his direction.

The drama, literature and art of all sorts were encouraged, and by his guidance reached heights hitherto undreamed of. He had the faculty of drawing about him the greatest men of all times and of bringing forth all that was best in each. The famous writers, Sophocles, Euripides and Aeschylus, the philosophers, Socrates and Plato, and Phidias, the sculptor, were but a few of the countless notable geniuses of his regime. Never before had any nation attained such eminence as that to which Pericles raised Athens. Thanks to him, Greece shone forth like a star in the blackness of a world of ignorance and barbarism.

Having thus transformed his own commonwealth, Pericles next set about forming all the scattered Greek cities and provinces into one mighty federation, with Athens at its head. But before he could accomplish this the state of Sparta, always at odds with other countries, picked a quarrel with him and invaded Athenian territory. Here Pericles showed himself as great in war as in peace. Instead of trying to defend the whole country he kept the Athenians within their walls, while the Spartans wasted the outlying lands at will. Meantime an Athenian fleet ravaged the unprotected Spartan coasts, and when the Spartan army of invasion was worn out from its campaign Pericles followed the foe back into their own territory, scourging and decimating his late assailants.

But now even the people he had made great and prosperous turned against their benefactor. Pericles was accused of various crimes, and when the Athenians could not convict him they revenged themselves by attacking his closest friends. They threw Phidias into prison, killed other adherents of Pericles, brought his wife to trial on a false charge and in every way made the great man's last years a burden. His friends slain or banished, his sons dead, his own power assailed, Pericles died in 429 B. C.

This was a nation's gratitude toward the man without whose aid Athens might never have become more than a market town, and but for whom Greek art, wisdom and literature might never have been developed.

### Common Salt Has Many Uses.

IN A normal, healthy individual one-thirtieth of the weight is blood and one-tenth of the blood is salt. In other words, in a perfectly healthy woman weighing 130 pounds one one-hundred-and-thirtieth part, or one pound, of her weight is salt. This fact alone will show why the modern school of medicine has differentiated from quackery and superstition in employing salt as a preventive and a remedy. If the required amount of salt is not existent in the human blood its absence will be felt in the human system just as much as if the lungs are lacking in oxygen.

Familiarity breeds contempt, and salt is so cheap in America that its qualities are often held in the contempt held by every-day usage. In some portions of Africa salt is worth its weight in gold. Slaves have been bought there for a handful of salt. In India the salt tax is a large source of governmental revenue. The American takes it for granted, along with air and water.

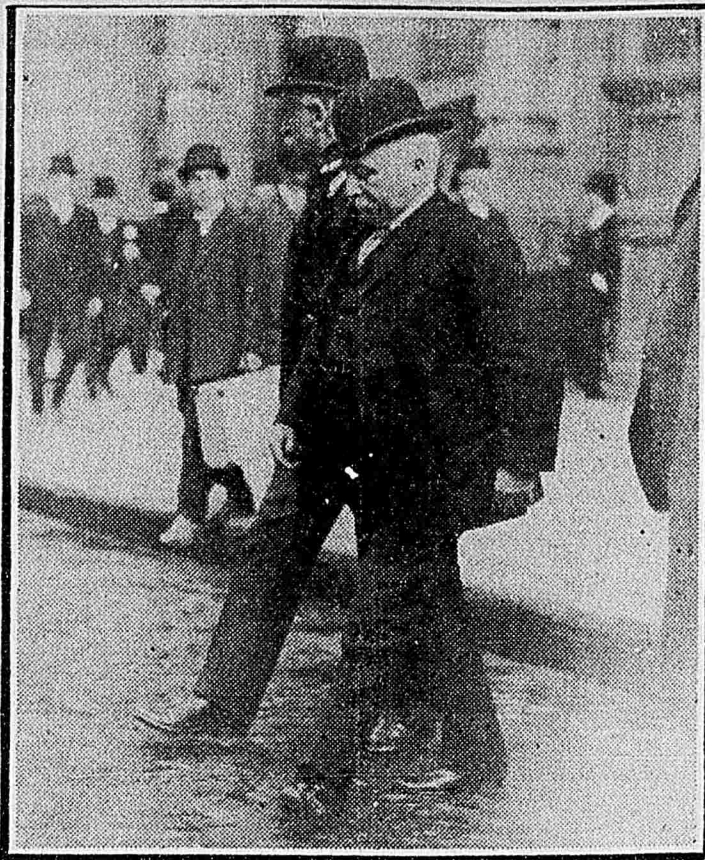
Physicians can accomplish wonderful things with the aid of salt. In cases of shock or heart failure a solution of one-tenth of 1 per cent is used successfully as a combatant. The salt is dissolved in sterilized water and injected with a hypodermic needle as large as a knitting needle into the veins at the joint of the elbow.

In cases of hemorrhage or excessive loss of blood salt is injected to sustain the vitality. If the hemorrhage is from the lungs salt is fed directly to the patient and will often arrest the hemorrhage. In operations where antiseptics are not at hand salt and sterilized water serve the purpose. Many physicians prefer this to antiseptics.

Dentists use salt and water to stop the flow of blood following extraction of teeth, thus preserving the strength of the patient. They also recommend it for hardening the gums in cases of recession.

For catarrh there is no better remedy than a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in a pint of tepid water, used with a nasal douche. The nostrils and throat should be thoroughly flushed daily, and many a patient for this advice pays his physician his regular fee. Cold water should never be used for this purpose.

Inflammation of the eyes quickly succumbs to a treatment of salt water (one quarter of a teaspoonful to a glass of hot water) used with the eye cup, which can be bought at any drug store for 25 cents. This treatment adds



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Here the most notorious of all exponents of frozen finance is shown in the custody of a detective on his way to the courtroom. Morse manipulated ice and bank stock to the amount of many millions of dollars, leaving a trail of ruin in his wake.

strength to the eyeballs, making them bright and clear.

Women who readily take cold from exposure in wet weather without rubbers should try this remedy: Remove the shoes and stockings at once and without drying the feet rub the soles vigorously with dry salt until the moisture entirely disappears. It is almost a certain preventive of a cold. In hot weather if the feet tire and burn from the heat of the pavements bathe them in a solution of warm water with rock or sea salt. It reduces the swelling and invigorates the feet.

For bunions or corns there is no better remedy than a half lemon (sliced around the outer edge so that it will readily expand to cover the desired surface) packed solid with salt and bound securely over the affected part for three nights.

Brine produced from salt and sliced raw potatoes will quickly cure any case of chilblains. Apply night and morning with a soft bit of linen or sponge. Cases of excessive foot perspiration may be entirely cured by frequent baths of salt and cold water, using a tablespoonful of salt to a pint of water.

Salt water with a dash of vinegar used as a gargle every two or three hours will cure a sore throat if taken in time. A cup of cold (noticed) water with a teaspoonful of salt taken upon rising in the morning will act as an excellent physic, and is far less trying on the system than any drug. If continued every morning, gradually reducing in strength, it will cure chronic constipation. Ocean travelers find this remedy efficacious in preventing and curing seasickness.

An acute attack of indigestion may be removed almost immediately by eating a half-teaspoonful of dry salt. An offensive breath, which is often the result of poor digestion, may be eventually cured by the constant eating of small quantities of dry salt, which tones the stomach and creates a thirst for water, the drinking of which flushes the stomach and intestines, forcing out the accumulation of undigested matter and sweetening the breath.

In cases of poison warm water with salt in large quantities forms a quick emetic.

These are only a few of the numerous uses to which physicians put salt. Indirectly it is one of the greatest benefactors women have at their command, for anything which aids digestion will make a woman more fair to look upon. One-half of the world's feminine drink is too little water. They do not know what a real good healthy thirst is, and should cultivate one by using plenty of salt both in their food and in their nature, at state. It will take the place of a tonic. If the woman who has a flabby flesh, flat bust and hollow chest will form a habit of eating plenty of salt meats and fish, thereby creating a thirst for water, she will take on good, healthy flesh and round out her figure in an astonishingly short time.—New York Press.

#### IF YOU ARE OVER FIFTY READ THIS.

Most people past middle-age suffer from kidney and bladder disorders which Foley's Kidney Remedy would cure. Stop the drain on the vitality and restore needed strength and vigor. Commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy today. F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Never Substitutors."

#### THE GUEST'S KICK.

A good story reached the Chittenden hotel last week, concerning a guest with a grouch. He carried it to the proprietor. "Look here," he said, "things around here are just about as rotten as they make them. When I went to lunch today, I found hair in the ice cream, hair in the honey, and hair

### NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

#### NOVEMBER 22.

1733—Philip John Schuyler, American soldier, born; died 1804.  
1755—Dugald Stewart, eminent Scottish philosopher and lecturer, born in Edinburgh; died there in 1828.  
1783—John Hanson, first president of the Continental congress under articles of confederation, died; born 1715.  
1810—George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans), the English novelist, born at Griff, England; died 1880.  
1885—Eliazar Wright, American journalist and philanthropist, died; born 1804.  
1902—Gen. George H. Stewart, a noted Marylander in the Confederate army; died; born 1828.

#### NOVEMBER 23.

1904—Franklin Pierce, fourteenth president, born; died 1869.  
1814—Elbridge Gerry, statesman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died; born 1744.  
1816—Charlotte Cushman, noted tragic actress, born; died 1876.  
1865—F. G. W. Struve, noted German astronomer, died; born 1793.  
1907—Asaph Hall, well known American astronomer, died at Annapolis; born 1829.

#### NOVEMBER 24.

1807—Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), the famous Mohawk chief, died in Canada.  
1821—Henry Thomas Buckle, English historian, born; died 1862.  
1890—Princess Wilhelmina proclaimed queen of the Netherlands.  
1905—Julian Rix, a talented American landscape painter, died; born 1851.

#### NOVEMBER 25.

1764—Hogarth, English painter and caricaturist, died; born 1697.  
1782—The Execution of New York by the British, the last position held by them in the United States.  
1885—Thomas Andrews Hendricks, vice president of the United States, died; born 1819.  
1905—Norway's new king, Haakon VII, given royal welcome into Christianity.

#### NOVEMBER 26.

1504—Isabelle I, queen of Spain, consort of Ferdinand and the friend of Columbus, died; born 1451.  
1778—The Sandwich Islands discovered by Capt. Cook.  
1899—Great Britain formally notified

the powers of the state of war in South Africa.

1905—The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in America observed throughout the country.

#### NOVEMBER 27.

1635—Marquis de Maintenon (Françoise d'Aubigne), wife of Louis XIV, born; died 1719.  
1746—Robert R. Livingston, American statesman, born; died 1813.  
1881—Fanny Ellsler, at one time a noted dancer in Europe and America, died; born 1810.  
1895—Alexandre Dumas, 2d, noted French writer, author of "Camille," died; born 1824.  
1905—King Haakon formally ascended the throne of Norway.

#### NOVEMBER 28.

1698—Fronence (Count Louis), distinguished French governor of Canada, patron of La Salle and other explorers of the Mississippi region, died; born 1620.  
1812—Surprise and route of Napoleon's army by Russians at the bridge of Beresina; 12,000 slain.  
1859—Washington Irving, American author, died; born 1783.  
1871—Marshal Benedek, Austrian com-

### Must You Reduce Your Fat?

If you have gotten to the point, my dear madam or good sir, where the excess fat must positively come off—don't worry. No need to peer in the gymnasium door with a despairing glance or sniff dubiously at the soapy savoriness of a bowl of improvised gruel. You can keep on eating what you please if you will but ask your druggist for ½ ounce Marmol, and ounce Fluid Extract Casarea Aromatic, and 25 ounces Peppermint Water. Get the Marmola sealed. Mix it at home and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime, for a few weeks. Good health and firm, smooth flesh come quickly to an amount natural to your build will reward you. Too simple, you say. Fortunately simple, I say. The simplest things are the best.

mander of the forces at Sadowa in 1866, died; born 1804.  
1907—Richard Castro, noted musical composer, died at the City of Mexico; born 1878.

#### RAV LUNGS.

When the lungs are sore and inflamed, the germs of pneumonia and consumption find lodgement and multiply. Foley's Honey and Tar kills the cough germs, cures the most obstinate racking cough, heals the lungs, and prevents serious results. The genuine is in the yellow package. F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Never Substitutors."

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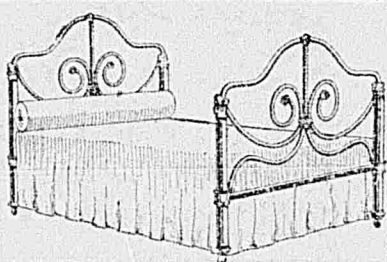
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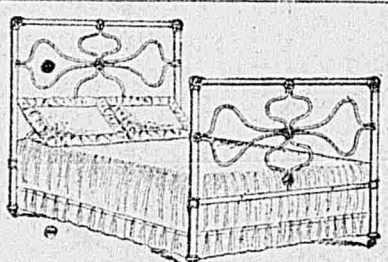
## SWEEPING REDUCTIONS ON IRON BEDS

FOR THE COMING WEEK WE WILL PLACE ON SALE FOUR STYLES OF IRON BEDS THAT WILL PROVE TO BE THE GREATEST BARGAINS THAT EVER WERE OFFERED IN SALT LAKE CITY. IT IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME IN THE BED LINE



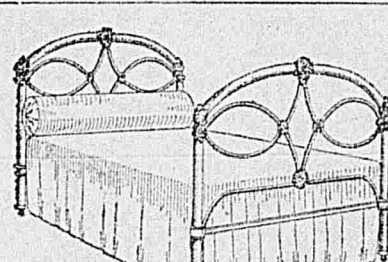
Just like cut with enamel heavy posts, regular \$4.55. Special price—

**\$2.85**



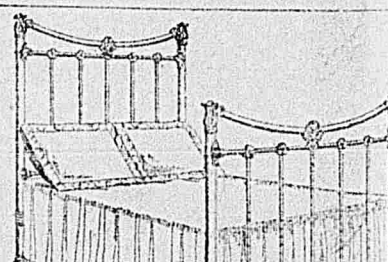
Just like cut, white enamel, well made, and durable, sell regular for \$5.00. Special price—

**\$3.50**



Just like cut, heavy post, white enamel, sell regular for \$6.20. Special price—

**\$3.90**



Here is a winner, just like cut, 11-16 inch post, Vera Martin finish, sell regular for \$11.50. Special sale price—

**\$7.20**

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