ANCIENT NIPPUR.

WONDERFUL REVELATIONS OF FRE-DISTORIC CIVILIZATION.

An American Expedition Makes a Wonder. ful Find-Records of Civilization Over Ten Thousand Years Old-King Sargon-Value of the Discovery.

Recent discoveries in Babylonian his tory, made through the medium of excavations conducted on the site of old Nippur, supposed to be the oldest city of the world, by a commission sent out by the University of Pennsylvania seem to carry back Bible chronology and the vestiges of early civilization several thousand years. The commuslon, of which the Rev. John P. Peters D. D., was the first director, and Prof Herman V. Hilprecht the permanen Assyriologist, discovered the interest ing fact that ancient Nippur, supposed to be the oldest city of the world, was built upon the ruins of a still more an-cient city, in which were found brick containing cuneiform description: which carry the records of civilization back to the year (estimated) 5,250 B. C Prof. Hilprecht believes the records to be still older, probably 9,000 B. C., and Dr. Peter's computation, on the records found, places the date of the ancien city at 7,000 B. C.

is admitted that these discoveries will have a most important influence upon Bible chronology, which is practically revolutionized, as well as upor

archaeological study. Eight years ago, when the Univer-sity of Pennsylvania decided to send out an expedition for Babylonian research, Prof. Hilprecht and Rev. Dr Peters, then professor of archaeology at the university decided upon Nippur as the spot that offered promise of the most ancient finds. They were not mistaken. The whole world of learning has been thrilled by the records the American excavators have dug up under the Temple of Bel at Nippur.

To understand the method of archae ological research in Babylonia, it must be remembered that, from the begin-ning of religion in the East, there has been a firm belief, which thousands of years have not been able to shake, that nothing about a temple must ever be destroyed. The vases on which were written the temple archives were kep for thousands of years, and were brok en only by accident. The worshippers believed that never could any temple prosper that did not stand upon the outlines of the first temple. If the old temples were in ruins they did not remove the fallen walls, but built upor them. The same practice is still adhered to in the East.



Prof. Herman V. Hilprecht. The ruins of ancient Nippur consist ed of a series of sand mounds, at the apex of which was a hilltop ninety

before Sargon's day and at least 6,000 vears before Christ. Fragments were found containing cluciform characters scratched 6,000 years B. C. But the world was not an infant even in those days. The earliest of the writings found represent a development that must have required at least 3,000 years so that Prof. Hilprecht's estimate that the records of man's works at Nippur extend back at least 9,000 years seems to be a reasonable one. The expedition is admitted to be one

of the most important scientific undertakings in the history of Western Asia



Ruins of Ancient Nippur.

The deciphering of the inscriptions and the piercing of the fragmentary text will be the work of years. Many interesting stories have already been found in the mute bricks and fragments of the ancient city. The completed result will be of the highest importance both to Biblical and archaeological students "Hilprecht may well be proud," said Ohio, Oregon, West Virginia and Professor Sayce, of Oxford, "of the Wisconsin-while the Demogratic magnificent results he has achieved, and the other European archaeologists who, with Sayce, is considered a lead-er in the science, Hummel, of Munich added that "No other living Assyriologist could equal such a contribution to science."

R. L. SIMMS.

DELR POINT THE WAY TO GOLD.

Lircumstances Which Open Golden Vistas for a Taxidermist.

Frank Dixon, the taxidermist of 72 Walnut street, who left this city three weeks ago to hunt for gold in Colorado which he thought he could locate from gold dust which he found on deer's teeth, has written back that he is stil on the hunt and in no wise discourag

Dixon's hunt for gold, and the way in which he undertook it, would seem to many like a wild goose chase. Dixor was the only taxidermist in this city Birds and animals came to him from over all the west to be stuffed and mounted. A year ago he received two deer's heads from Colorado to be mounted, and when Dixon skinned them he noticed a yellow substance or he teeth. He examined the teeth close ly in the light and thought he saw i parkle. He argued this way: "Th leer came from Colorado, the land o gold, they browsed on grass that grev where there was so much gold that its dust got on the grass and became in crusted on the deer's teeth; it only re mains to find the exact spot where the deer were shot, and there will be found the gold."

Dixon took the teeth to a dentist and he said the incrustation was reall; a gold deposit. He took them to hu friend Schnetter, a goldsmith, and be became as enthusiastic as Dixon. Dix every morning paper in Philadelphia No. 9 Cures Headache.

THE COLUMBIAN, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Election Figures.

The remarkable nature of the recent election is only becoming known tigated the effects of smoking on as the figures are studied and com- thirty-eight boys between the ages of pared with those of the presidential election in 1892. And the more they are studied the more remarkable the soning. In twenty-two there were election of McKinley appears to be. In 1894 Cleveland had a popular

vote of 5,556,918, and Harrison 5,176,108, and there were 12,110,636 votes cast. Cleveland had a popular plurality of 380,810. This year Bryan polled, as correctly as we can ascertain, 6,344,463 votes, or 787,545 four ulceration of the mouth; of votes more than Cleveland received, course many of them having several On the surface, added to Cleveland's of these evils combined. By this plurality of 380,810, this would seem report one can readily see the effects to indicate a great victory for Bryan. But while the Democratic vote increased that much the Republican vote increased 1,876,994 giving Mc-Kinley a plurality of 708,639.

McKinley received 7,053,102 votes, the most ever cast for any candidate. The total vote was 13,600,000, an increase of three millions and a half since the last presidential election. While McKinley's plurality is very large the returns show that it can be made up by the pluralities of three states-Massachusetts with 165,000, New York with 249,000 and Pennsylvania with nearly 300,000. In the ten fusion states we mentioned a few days ago-California, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Jersey, Wisconsin-while the Democratic vote increased 212,675, enough to have carried them for the Democratic candidate, the Republican vote in creased more than 730,000, sweeping these states into the McKinley column, although Kentucky went there by only a couple of hundred, not

enough votes to carry all the electors. The vote was a tremendous one, at least on paper. We hope it is a real one. It is, to say the least, remarkaple that what appears to be a plurality of 1,168,355 should be met with an increased vote of 1,876,994, assuring a Republican plurality of 708,639. It is remarkable but Hannaesque. And it is also remarkable that three states should give that much plurality alone and that in all the others Bryan could not get enough votes to elect him. That also was Hannaesque, -- Patriot.

Turned Down the Miners.

We clip the following from the Daily, published at Sunbury. It says: "The indignation of the workingmen of the anthracite coal region is aroused at the glaring insult by the newspapers of Philadelphia, when they declined to publish the resolutions on the United States Senator contest and condemnatory to John Wanamaker, one of the candi lates for that high office- It is known that the resolutions that were adopted at the late convention of the United Mine Workers of America were furnished to

BOYS AND TOBACCO.

A skilled physician recently invesnine and fifteen years. Twenty-seven showed distinct signs of nicotine poiserious disorders of the circulation, indigestion, dullness of intellect, and a marked appetite for strong drink. In there was heart affection; in eight decided deterioration of the blood ; in twelve frequent bleeding of the nose ; ten had disturbed sleep, and of tobacco on boys of a tender age.

Williamsport's board of trade has issued its annual report of the industries in that city. It shows that the number of males employed is 6317; females, 1412 ; a total of 7729. The averages wages of males is given as \$11 23, and of females at \$5.67. The annual value of the product of mills, shops and factories makes a grand total of \$13,244,682.14.

The general pension appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896 carries a total of \$141,263,860.

670 new wells were completed in the coal oil fields of this state during

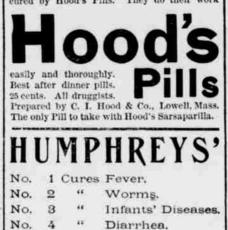
November. A girl rescued from the Johnstown flood seven years ago by Michael Sabol, has just been identified.

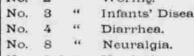
A mother wouldn't steal her own child, but we often see her kid napping.

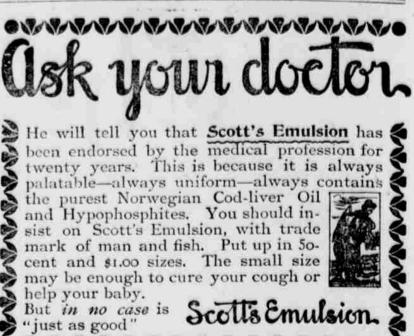
When a man dies he leaves the earth, but none of his descendants get

Palmistry and poker are much alike. Both are a study of the hands.

iver Ills. Like billousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work









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seven fect above the surrounding des ert level and fifty feet above the sur rounding debris. The Arabs called the hill "Daughter of the Prince." The walls of the temple, as they were excavated, seemed to have been buil by Kadashman-Durgn, who lived only 1,200 years before Christ. But it tool only a little work to reveal that the bricks which bore his name formet only a thin veneer, on the real body of the temple, which had been put there to protect the more ancient shrine from the wearing effects of the sand of the desert. The temple proper, it was found, had been built by King Ur-gur who flourished 2,800 years B. C. workmen dug away until they reached the foundations of Ur-gur's temple which were eight feet thick. Here they discovered that it had been built upor a still more ancient temple, the foundation of which consisted of two courses of immense baked bricks of a size and shape like nothing ever before found in Babylonia or anywhere else in the world. In addition to Kins Sargon's name in cunciform characters each brick bore the deliberate thumt imprint of the slave who made it. The scientists were dumbfounded. Sargon who is mentioned in the Bible, had long been considered a myth by archaeologists. Yet here was the ruins of his temple, bearing his name, and the debris of the city over which he had ruled. Assyrian history, at a leap was carried back thirty dynasties beyoud the reign of the most ancient King hitherto known.

Under the two courses of great bricks laid by Sargon was found strats about thirty feet thick containing vases and inscribed fragments that had beer gradually deposited by centuries of inhabitanls. As the excavators went down, the evidence became more and more clear that they were delving in the ruins of a city that antedated by thousands of years the most ancient records of known civilization. The sureiform inscriptions grew more primitive at every step. Prof. Hil-precht, who is perhaps the best living authority in the cureiform characters, and knew that it originated in picture writing, felt sure that before the bottom of the vein was struck the pictures would be found. The excavations were continued to a depth of thirty feet below the platform of Sargon, where virgin clay was found, and all traces of uman life disappeared. They unsarihed no writings in which the pictures were whole. They found that the present desert level was not the one that had existed in the early days of Nippur There was an older desert thirty feet or so below the present line, or this plain ancient Nippur had been found-

Prof. Hilprecht is satisfied, from conservative computations of the growth of the layers of strata, that the lower stratas were accumulated 2,000 years

then wrote to the man who had set him the deer's heads and found ou where the deer were shot, away ou beyond Denver in the wilds of Colora 30. Schnetter and Dixon started three weeks ago for that place.

A letter received from Dixon states that Schnetter has started back to Kansas City, but Dixon, still full o hope, was about to start on a three week's tour along the south fork of the White river. He had found no trace of gold, but the woods were full of grouse and deer. He had examined the teeth of all the deer shot, and they were al nerusted with the yellow, shining deposit which he was sure was gold. Kansas City Star.

The Supreme Court on Toothache.

3.17

The dignity of the Supreme Court o Sorth Carolina may have suffered in iti manner of rendering a recent decision ut the departure from the stilted and nvolved phraseology of the court rehat will win it welcome. That feature of the decision is of more interest than to Washington March 1, 2, 3, and 4, ts subject matter. It was in denial of e right of a deutist to give a precription for the sale of whisky on Sunand reads in part as follows: "If ontists came within the term 'physcian.' as used in code, section 11, toothache' would become alarmingly are prevalent than 'snake-bite,' and hat it would with usage, become more langerous is evident from the fact that he very first dental surgeon's prescripion for toothache coming before us is or 'one pint of whisky.' The size of the tooth is not given, nor whether it vas a molar, incleor, eye-tooth or wisdom-tooth-and yet there are thirty-wo teeth in a full set, each of which alght ache on Sunday. The duties of a dentist are limited to the 'manual or machanical operations' on the teeth Whenever the use of liquor is necesstry, it being a remedy to act on the body and only indirectly in case for the teach, within the purview of the statute it must be prescribed by a 'physician' to authorize a sale on Sunday."-New York Post.

Tact and Gentleness.

manner are the most desirable. A resque, shy, curt manner, a cold in-mercace, a snappish petulance, a and wound and rob even really Clark was not killed but he is badly ad actions of half their value. It is injured. orth while to do a kind thing gracefully and tactfully. There is a certain propriety of demeanor which never

kes a mistake, which guards the feeling of a loved one as carefully as tural, and one who has it makes others newer. happy without trying to do so.

on Friday night, but all declined to No. 10 publish them. This was the case No. 11 with every paper, no matter what its political complexion, and now the No. 12 No. 14 miners wonder how it comes that these papers take such interest in the No. 16 workingmen, when their direct votes are needed and give them a cold turn No. 20 down at a time when, though they No. 27 have no vote, they have a right to ex-No. 30 press a desire to have only a man No. 77 friendly to their interests fill a certain high place.'

Reduced Rates to Washington on Account of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates : From New York, \$8.00; Philadelphia, \$5.40; Baltimore, \$1.60; Harrisburg, \$5.06 Williamsport, \$8.79; Buffalo, \$11.20; Rochester, \$10.48; Altoona and Pittsburg, \$10.00 ; and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capital at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions.

Charles Clark, of Williamsport, was on Friday riddled with shot while out gunning. He sat down to rest with his head against a stump, and had on Of all the gifts to be prayed for, next an old gray hat, which, from a dis-tance at heart, tact and gentleness tance, resembled the color of a squirrel of that species. William Crawford, with another party, mistook Clark's appearance of stolidity, antag- hat for a squirrel and shot at it. injured.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a a mother cherishes her little delicate long time by using Hall's Hair Re-child. In time such fact becomes na-

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