## **GUESSING THE AGE** OF CIVLLIZATION

The Latest Discoveries Say It Is About Nine Thousand Years.

OUR CHRONOLOGY NEEDS REVISION

Thrilling Story of Professor Hilprecht's Excavations at the Oldest City of the World, and the Aston-

ishing Light They Throw Upon
History--Chapter in Science as Interesting as Fiction.

From the New York Herald.
On Aug. 30 last some details were given of the remarkable archaeological discoveries of a commission that the University of Pennsylvara. sent to make excavations on the site of the old Nippur, the oldest city of the world. This commission, of which the Rev. John P. Peters, D. D., was the first director, and Professor Herman V. Hilprecht the permanent Assyrlologist, discovered the manual professor Herman V. Hilprecht the permanent Assyrlologist, discovered the manual professor Christ. precht the permanent Assyriologist, discovered the unexpected and scienti-fically sensational fact that the ancient fically sensational fact that the ancient Babylonian mound contained not only the old cities known collectively as Nippur, but also a still more ancient city in which were found cunsiform inscription dating back to the year testimated 5,250 B. C. This showed with conclusiveness that civilization is centuries older than we believed, for the beginning of the world has, until these discoveries, been placed at 4,004 B. C., and this date appears in all our modern editions of the Bible.

Fut greater things have developed since Dr. Peters gave the Herald the information it published at that time. Since then Professor Helprecht has returned fresh from the scene with fur-

turned fresh from the scene with fur-

turned fresh from the scene with fur-ther information of a most interesting nature. He reached here last week.

Professor Hilprecht's first announce-ment, on being interviewed by the Herald, was that he can now posi-tively and authoritatively add 2,000 years more to the age of the world. Dr. Peters' computation on the information at hand, in August, placed the probable date of the beginning of civil-ization at 7,000 B. C. Professor Hilprecht now declares that his knowledge of the development of cunciform writing justifies him in saying that the earliest writing found could not have been de-veloped in less than 3,000 years. This places the beginning of civiliza-tion at about the year 9,000 B. C.

## PROF. HILPRECHT.

Profesosr Hilprecht is one of the half dozen men in the world who have so mastered all the developments of cunei-form inscriptions that he can at a form inscriptions that he can at a glance determine the age of the writing. It was he, who three years ago, enunciated the principle of the development of the cuneiform writings from pictures and of their gradual change from the semblance of the pictured things to the signs of the later forms. The truth of the theory is admitted now by all the students of archaelogy. It forms an important part in the proof It forms an important part in the proof that he brings to support his announce

The discoveries were made in the uni The discoveries were made in the university's excavations at Nippud. Eight years ago, when it was decided to send out an expedition for Babylonian research, Professor Helprecht and the Rev. Dr. John P. 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 English, German and French scientists at work in Babylon and Tello have little chance of finding anything nearly so ancientas the bits of vases that the American excavators dug up under the

thousands of years have not been able to shake, that nothing about a temple must be ever destroyed. The vases on which were written the temple archives which were written the temple archives were kept for thousands of years, and were broken only by accident. The wor-shippers believed that never could any temple prosper or bring peace and hap-piness to its people that did not stand on the outlines of the first temple that had been built there. If the old temple was in rulns, they did not remove the fallen walls, but built upon them.

he came pratice is still adhered to Constaninople and other modern cities, which, are continually rising on their of walls. The spectacle of a house being torn down and taken away is seldom offered in the East,

## BUILDING ON RUINS.

In days when Noah built his ark the kings and high priests of Babylonia had the same belief, and some of them in making alterations in the temple left such inscriptions on clay as this: "But previous kings have not kept the boundary of temple: they have not

searched out its foundation stone, and gathered their architects to lay out the lines on the true places of the former temple; and the gods were not in favor, and did not look kindly on the people." And so they built their own temples with a care and precision that they thought would meet with the approval of their deities.

All this may not seem at first to have very much to do with the work of the Pennsylvania expedition, but it has, If t had not been for this belief of the worshippers of Bel there would have been no such rich veins of the strata of civilization as the scientist unearthed there, uncovering their finds with more pride and joy than they would have had in discovering a gold From seven thousand years before Christ the inscriptions of the world's history, scratched in clay and baked to a hardness against which time and weather have had no effect, had been placed here, as by the human race the enlightenment of races that should come afterward

It was this spot which, of all the other places in the world, promised the richest return for the enthulsasts' money and labor, that the two archaeologists of the University of Pennsylvania decided upon in their council before the first party was sent out, eight years ago. Fortune placed the enterprise in the right place, and Hilprecht and his sturdy assistants saw the work done properly. They fell to and began to pick and pull the temple to pieces in one place and another to see how it was built, and who built it. They had pretty definitely that they nearth "strata of civilization." and they found the idea truer than they

which Hilprecht's claim that there were civilized men seven thousand years B. C. must stand or fall.

## ONE TEMPLE'S LESSON.

High outer and inner walls surrounded the temple, and, in parts, are still standing. The hilltop, over the tower, is ninety-seven feet above the desert level and fifty feet above the surround ng debris. The Arabs call the hill 'Daughter of the Prince."

On the exterior the temple gives little indication of its real antiquity. The walls as they were found at first, seemed to have been built by Kadashnan-Durgu, who lived only 1,200 years

It took very little work, however, to show that the bricks bearing his name formed only a thick veneer, or extra wall, on the real body of the temple. They were put there by the pious king to prevent the wearing effects of wind and rain and sand, as were also the canals that carried the water away and the bitumen, a foot thick, that kept it from getting through the wall and the

The temple "proper" had been built, they found, by King Ur-Gur, who flourished 2,800 B. C. over that part of Kengi —"the land of canals and bulrushes"—

later called Babylonia, for a younger but greater city than Nippur.

The Pennsylvanians dug away until they had reached Ur-Gur's foundation, and he had made it well. It was of baked brick, like the walls, and cight feet thick. Directly under it was Sargon's platform—two courses of immense baked bricks of a size and shape like mathing ever before found in Babymense baked bricks of a size and shape like nothing ever before found in Babylonia or anywhere else in the world, a foot and a half square and four inches thick. Each had a convex top, being shaped like a loaf of bread half risen from the pan. In addition to King Sargon's name in cuneiform figures, the bricks bore the deliberate imprint of the thumb of the slave who made it. the thumb of the slave who made it,

## DUMBFOUNDED.

eight hundred years before Christ.

They had reached the latest remains that they could have expected, but they went still lower.

Under the two courses of great bricks

laid by Sargon they found strata about thirty feet thick, containing vases and inscribed fragments that had gradually been deposited there by centuries of in-habitants. As they went further down, proving with each spadeful the listory of a kingdom and a people that had for thousands of years been wrapped in impenetrable darkness, they found broken pieces of the tablets or vases, on which temple records had been kept. The cuneiform inscriptions grew more primitive at every foot.

such an important mile post in comput-ing the passage of ages. The broken clay came to an end and all traces of human life disappeared.

The excavators were now cutting into the virgin clay of Babylonia, and carry-ing out earth that since the creation of the world had lain undisturbed by man. They had not yet unearthed writings in which the pictures were whole, nor even the form in which round objects were pictured in curved lines,a stage that must have preceded the time when the straight strokes were used for all

characters. 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, and on this plan Nippur had been founded.

But they found that the oldest of these fragraments, those taken from the bottom of the pit, were scratched with cuneiform characters, dating 6,000 years before Christ. Professor Hilprecht has no hesitation in stating this, and adds that it is based on a very conservative calculation. Sargon lived 3,806 B. C., and high above his platform 2.806 B. C., and high above his platform of bricks the gradual action of the busy life of Nippur, the industry of the inhabitants, the acidents of building changes, and the annuap sand storms had heaped forty feet of drift and debris before the opening of the Christian era. Four thousand years, the professor counts, was required to pile those forty feet of earth. On that computation he thinks it fair to suppose that the thirty feet of gradual depos't found under the platform was 3.000 years in piling itself from the American excavators dug up under the Temple of Bel.

From the beginning of religion in the East there has been a firm belief, which thousands of vaces have been a firm belief, which succesors. Her beginning may been small, and thep rocess of the deposit thus much slower than it was

in later years. So Hilprecht satisfies himself with stating that the lower layers of the strata were thrown there three thous-and years before Sargon, and nearly six thousands years before Christ. It may have been very much easier than

It certainly was not later. The world was not an infant even in those days. The earliest of the writ-ings found represent a development that could not have been reached in less than three thousand years. How long men lived without writing may never be known, but there is proof enough in the results of the expedition o show that the worshippers of Bel wrote on clay nine thousand years be fore Christ. Professor Helprech fore Christ. Professor Hel makes the statement advisedly. pased on his knowledge of cuneiform development, and as there are barely half a dozen men in the world today who can compare with him in the science, there will be few to dispute nis announcement.

He stated his belief in this computation a few days ago, and it is pub-lished now for the first time. Hilprecht believed it firmly when he wrote the first volumes of the report, but he held it back until, after another year's study, his belief became a positive certainty.

## WORK OF A YEAR.

The deciphering of the inscriptions and the plecing of the fragmentary text will be the work of years. After poring over thousands of fragments of vases, marked by him as the product of a single century, the professor be-came convinced that each vase had borne the same prescription—a temple history—and he set about restoring it The text, when completed was formed of eighty-seven fragments, and had 132 ines of cuneiform writing. Its transla-

tion occupied nearly a year.
"Hilprecht may well be proud," said
Professor Sayce, of Oxford, "of the magnificent results he has achieve and the other European archaeologist. who with Sayce is considered a leader in the science, Hummel, of Munich, added that "No other living Assyriologist could equal such a contribution to

As it is, Hilprecht has added to history about thirty new kings, previously unknown to us, and has cleared up by his reconstruction of Babylonian Semitic dynasties to the old Sumerian kings of Babylonia.

The expedition is admitted to be one of the most important scientific undertakings in the history of Western Asia. It was organized and sent out in the summer of 1888, a number of prominent Philadelphians organizing a Babylonian expeditions fund of which officers were Provost Charles C. Harrison, Dar. William Pepper, president of the department of archaeology and palaeontology; Edward W. Clark, chairman of the Babylonian section, and Clarence H. Clark, treasurer of the department. Rev. John P. Peters, who now has a ministerial charge in New York, was director; H. V. Hillprecht and R. F. Harper were Assyriologists, and J. H. Haynes, of Robert College, Constantinople, the general executive

Since 1893 Haynes has been a director of the work, while Hilprecht continued to be the student and translator of all the inscriptions discovered. To the present time \$75,000 or \$80,000 have been torpid, sick or lean whales, where it is spent on the work.

tised an enterprise that would be frowned upon in these days. Centuries before he lived one of the kings of Nipdoor turned. Stones were rare in Baby- | manufacturers are always anxious to

with a votive inscription that the goas might make no mistake.

Sargon also wanted to present a door socket to the temple, but he could find no stone, and so appropriated the stone given by his predecessor. He turned it over, set his slaves to work, and had his own and treastation agreements. his name and presentation sentiments nicely cut on its face. For 5,600 years Sargon slept in the comfort that his pious gift gave him, and Bel doubtless has wondered what had become of the other socket, until the Pennsylvania expedition found the stone under the de-bris and turned it over. Professor Hilprecht's summer work

Professor Hilprecht's summer work for the last three years has been the cataloguing and organization of the Semitle and Hittite sections of the Imperial Ottoman muscum, as an officer of the Turkish government. The result of his work has been of incalculable advantage to the University of Pennsylvania. The Turkish law now forbids the removal of any archaelogical material from the country, all and the first district and about 5.30 p. m. I went to the Fourth district, where I reside, to

as many cunciform writings as all other Eurecpean museums put to-gether. None of the tabless are from the latest expedition, the results of which have not yet reached Constan-tinople, being now on route from Bassorah by way of Arabia and the Red sea. These in turn will have to be ar-ranged and catalogued like all the other languages, French and Turkish.

OTHER RESEARCHES. Hilprecht has found time to hunt through the East for many other ani-quities, and has brought home with him objects which are worth thousands and which were bones of contention be-tween the earnest representatives of more primitive at every toot.

Hilprecht, who knew that at one time the cuneiform writing had had its origin in pictures, felt sure that before the bottom of the vein was reached the pictures would be found. The pits, two of them, side by side, and having a total area of about one hundred square in Median, in Babylonian cunefform and in Egyptian, hieroglyphics. It was in private possession and thrifty Ger-man buyers had for two years been liesurely trying to lower its price.

Professor Hilprecht also bought for a song comparatively the oldest cunei-form tablet in existence, bearing the name Enkhegal, one of the oldest kings of the city and land of Tello, Six rivals were working for the same tablet, and the utmost delicacy had to be used. It is worth at least \$5,000.

For six years Professor Hilprecht's special secret aim has been to find out the exact spot in Asia Minor where the the exact spot in asia union where the famous Cappadocian tablets came from. To find the place he made a special tour in Asia Minor, using the two branches of railroads as far as they went, some 800 miles. Baron Von Kuehl-

him permission to excavate there for four weeks in order to identify the ancient city buried there. Professor Hilprecht means to avail himself of this permission on his next visit to

Asia Minor.

He has fixed the date of the Cappadocian tablets definitely at 2400 B. C. No other scientist knows where the tablets are to be found.

## ADVENTURES.

Professor Hilprecht, while at work in Constantinople, was an officer of the Turkish government. Before he left Constantinople he was banqueted by Turkish officers, diplomatic friends and scientists. He wears in his scarfpin a garnet carved with the pledge:
"We are true to you while you are true to us."

The gem was given to him by the

sultan. Many were the adventures, some of them highly exciting, which the American party met in the course of their explorations. In the book he is preparing Professor Hilprecht relates a few

explorations. In the book he is preparing the framing of the door and raised his foot to the other, thus closing up the doorway, and said: "Ben, get away from here; you can't get in." I said: "Jack, you get away from there; you have no business there either."

He said: "No, I won't go way, d—you." "Well," I said, "I will go and get the officers," And away I went and told the officers, when the own things were beviewing in hospitality with his pre-decessor, Polycrates, liberated the distressed travelers, after a day and a half, from their unhappy plight, and brought them safe and sound to his capital. Vathy. But hardly had they landed on the marshy haven at he foot of the Amanus chain, a few weeks later, to begin their journey inland. when there began that series of ill-nesses and adventures which are never wanting to larger expeditions.

"Not far from Aleppo our architect was saved from the hands of a high-way robber only by the timely arrival of two of his associates. Below Der, the well known horse market of the Anazeh tribe, while trying to find watering place, another member broke through the steep unwashed bank of the Euphrates, and with difficulty es-caped drowning." The member was Hilprecht himself.

## THREW AWAY A FORTUNE. But the Poor Fellow Did Not Know What He was Doing.

For lack of a little knowledge a No va Scotian fisherman has just lost \$50,-000. This is a high price to pay for ignorance, but there are many people besides the fisherman who would have

paid it, perhaps.

This man had never heard of ambergris, or if so he had but a vague notion of what the valuable sea-product is. He is, however, an observant man, and one day, recently, while rowing about the shore of Annapolis Basin, he no-ticed floating on the water a peculiar substance, well streaked with black and yellow.

For some unknown reason he decided that this curious substance might probably be made into soap, and he carefully gathered the floating mass, about one hundred pounds in weight, into his boat. Naturally enough his soap experiment failed, and in disgust he threw the presumably worthless material back into the water, reserving only about six pounds for further experiments.

The more he tested the strange sub

stance the more did his wonder grow The aromatic odor that arose from hi Ive-pot aroused his particular interest. At length he rowed to the nearest town with a sample, and there learned that the material that he had so ignorantly discarded, and of which he now had bu a small quantity, was worth \$35 an ounce, for it was nothing else than the precious ambergris of commerce. The six pounds that he made haste to rescue from the lye-pot brought him in \$5,660, but what must have been his thoughts about the ninety-four pounds that he

had thrown away!

Ambergris is the evidence of a disease that attacks the spermaceti whale, and whale-fishers fish eagerly for traces of the substance in the intestines of open to not he work.

The explorers found many interesting stories bound up in the mute objects of their search.

OLD TIME KINGS.

Sometimes found in small, irregular lumps of from three inches to a foot in diameter. The largest lump ever known weighed 182 pounds and was sold by the King of Tahore to the Dutch East India company. Another historic lump of 130 pounds was found historic lump of 130 pounds was found inside a dead whale whose carcass was discovered floating near the Windward Islands, and Isaiah Kinghorn, the Nopur, Lugal Kigub-Nidudu, gave to the temple a door socket of stone, a round block on which the lower corner of the Wholesale druggists and perfume

lonia, for the land was alluvial. The old king wanted all the credit for his should such an opportunity as Fishergift, so he had his name carved on it with a votive inscription that the gods we trust that you may be more fortu-

[Under this heading short letters of in-terest will be published when accompa-nied, for publication, by the writer's name. The Tribune will not be held re-sponsible for opinions here expressed.]

## Benjamin Griffith's Statement.

ward. I spent most of my time in the First district and about 5.30 p. m. I went to the Fourth district, where I reside, to vote. After voting I asked. "How do things look here for me?" The answer was: "It is pretty hard to tell." I asked how are things is the Third and was followed. forbids the removal of any archaelogical material from the country, all antiquities being deposited in the museum in Constantinople, but in recognition of his work the sultan presented him with more than sixty boxes of the antiquities that he chose as most valuable in the expedition's find.

The university now has three times as many cunefform writings as all



went over to the Third district to ascertain what was wrong. The first to meet me were Walter Davis, a son of Bezaleei Davis, Evan Miles and others, who sur-rounded me and told me that the booth was full of drunken men, also that the board was drunk, and asked me to go in and get them out. I accordingly entered the booth and at once found that I was in a hot shop.

There were about fifty persons in the booth, all more or less under the influence of drink, who had crowded about the table. I forced my way through, and the first thing that attracted my attention irst thing that attracted my attention was Thomas Harris, a resident of Morris court, with a number of Poles and Huns, who were not citizens, and one of my friends by the name of William Rees, challenged their right to vote. I made the following request: "Gentlemen, will you please get out of the room and give the board a chance to do its duty and allow the citizens to vote as they please." low the citizens to vote as they please. This, in my opinion, moderate request, was greeted with the utmost profanity which I will not soil your pages by re-peating, and was told that I had no bustness there whatever, to which I replied I had a right there as a citizen and candi-date for alderman.

date for aiderman.

I was told to go over to the Fourth district. I replied, "This is a ward office, gentlemen, not a district affair, consequently I think I or any of the other candidates have a right here," to which they answered, "You are a liar."

I they looked ween that take and way

answered, "You are a liar."

I then looked upon the table and saw Mr. Phillips, one of the board, opening a paper. I saw at once that it was a first paper and said: "Boys, he can't vote on that paper," and Mr. Nelson, another member of the board, said: "No, he cannot vote on that paper." A Polander then threw his vote upon the table and said "Timitt Jones." I looked at the man and said: "I challenge his vote." A half dozen men then cried out: "He has voted before."

before."
Then Harry Bradshaw jumped up and grabbed me by my both hands and began hustling me out of the room and threat-ened to kick the life out of me, and the threat was repeated by five or six others behind. Then John Jones took hold of me by the left arm and said: "Get out of here; you have no business in this dis-trict." He then placed his back against the framing of the door and raised his

Lieutenant Williams how things were being conducted. I then went back to the First district about 6.15 p. m. I was asked how did you find things all round, Ben't I told them of the treatment I had received in the Third, and requested my friends not to bother any more, for I will be a candidate in February, for there is no fair play in the Third district, when one of Mr. Blair's friends said, "You don't mean that, Ben?" I said, "Yes, I do." Later in the evening I saw Lieutenant Williams and asked him, "How did you find things in the Third district," To which he replied: "Just as you said," "Well, did you do anything?" I asked. "Yes, we arrested one man for drunken-ness and disorderly conduct and trying to vote for the fourth time," was his an-

oncerning my treatment in the Third district. It was my intention to contest the vote of the Third and when I told Mr. Phillips that I wanted the list of name: Philips that I wanted the list of names, he said: "I have not got them." I said: "What have you done with them?" "We have destroyed them," "What did you do that for?" He replied, "They always do."

I have given a truthful statement of the matter, and ask in the name of fair play, if this does not justify me in coming out as an independent candidate. There are several citizens of the ward who have requested me to give them an opportunity by their votes to express their disapproval of such tactics, and I have concluded to do so. B. Griffiths.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 14, 1897.

At the Schubert festival, to be given in Vienna in commemoration of the composer's one hundreith birthday, one of the performers will be Miss Caroline Glessler-Schubert, of London, a planiste. She is a grandniece of schubert.

# GRIP

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## DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Nevada is singing in Russia. "Cuba's Vow" is a new play. Florence Bindley is in vaudeville. 'Charley's Aunt" ran four years in Lon-

HATS.

\$3.00 Hats now. 2.50 " " 2.00 " "

Neil Burgess has produced "Odd Miss Pond." W. H. Crane says the drama is not de-

H. C. Miner will retire from the thea-Milton Nobles and Frederick Bryton are in vaudeville. The Swedish government is about to

abolish "music halls. James B. Mackie will be seen in "Little Tragedian Thomas W. Keene never eats fish, fowl or game, Henry Irving may not return to the stage for several months "Sam'l of Posen" Curtis has joined Lillian Russell's company, It is said that Manager Zeigfeld will

thortly marry Anna Held. Ada Rehan next season will act the title role in "Jeanne d'Arc." Richard Golden is the comedian of Henderson's Opera company. Blanche Walsh will be seen in Sutton Jane's "Straight from the Heart." Du Maurier hated the theater, but his son is a member of Beerbohm Tree's com-

New York's Savoy theater has closed. Jeffrey's Lewis was the star of the com-Kyrle Bellew's only brother is conected with large engineering enterprises in America.

William Morris and Annie Ward Tiffany will be seen in Blaney's new play, "The Electrician." Rogers' "Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" company came to grief in St. Louis.

Women exclusively composed the cast of a recent revival of "Midsummer Night's Comedian Kohnle, formerly of the Wilr company, has joined the Boston Cas-Square Opera company. E. M. and Joseph Holland will be seen

Peb. 1 in a dramatization of Maurice Craw-ford's "Dr. Claudius." The Hungarian government is making arrangements to establish a big plano-forte manufactory at Burlapest. Herbert Hall Winslow, who has written

Joseph Calaban, the actor, was married his leading lady, Miss Beatrice Ingram, in Lexington, Ky., on Jan. 2.

The Imperial Vaudeville company includes Vernona Jarbeau, Richard Harlowe, Sibyl Johnstone and William Pru-

arlo for a new comedy to Roland Reed,

"ase," "Incog," with Charles Dickson and The Two Orphans" with Kate Claxton. May Yohe will shortly sing at a New York music hall. She will be accompanied by her husband. Lord Francis Hope. The Bostonians have almost decided on 'The Serenade' as the title for their new opera by Victor Herbert and Harry B.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich has written poetle play on Judith and Holofernes, and Olga Nethersole will do it in London Rose Coghlan will replace Mrs. John

Drew in the 'Sporting Duchess."

The new Paris Opera comique will cost in the neighborhood of 3.500,000 francs. Its empletion is not looked for now much be fore the exposition. Van Beine, whose "Broken Melody" can 1,000 nights in London, has disbanded his company. He will play the 'cello at a New York music hall.

A number of Caro, Mich., ladies have organized a club, the members of which are all pledged to remove their hats at Il public entertainments they attend. There were but nine large theater fire luring 1896, of which three occurred in Russia, two in the United States, and one each in Roumania, Scotland and Ect-

"Within next year," says Mascagnl, "I hope to have finished "Vestilla." an opera

on a Roman subject in four acts, on which

Charles Frohman has secured the American rights of Victorien Sardou's new play, "Spiritisme," which is to be produced this month by Sarah Bernhardt at the Renaissance theater in Paris. Sarah Bernhardt, in enumerating her claims to fame, put much emphasis on I the assertion that five months ago she re-

fused an offer of 1,000,000 francs for a short series of performances in Germany.

The directors of the Royal Opera o Berlin requested Verdi to make some mod ifications in the score of his opera "Luisa Miller," and the famous composer has replied by a short and decided refusal,

## FIRST LADY OF MEXICO.

She Is the Most Popular Woman in Our Sister Republic -- Type of the Advanced Spanish-American Matron.

Mme. de Diaz, the wife of the Presi

dent of Mexico, is not only the first lady of the country, but is the most popular woman in the republic. Senora Dona Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz is known among her people, from the mansions of the rich in the brilliant capital to the humblest hut on the frontier, as Carmelita, meaning "our little Carmen." Her popularity ever increases, for each year sees a large number of good works dispensed by this generous woman who uses her power to improve the lot of a long-oppressed and unhappy people. Mme. Diaz is often appealed to on behalf of some one or other sentenced to long imprisonment or death. Official pardon is a delicate power for anyone to hold, and the president's wife is naturally careful for the justice of her case before she goes to her lord to plead for executive clemency. But the president himself is of a forgiving nature, and not infrequently the pardon is granted. Neither the president nor his wife attend the brilliant but brutal bull-fights, and in every way they use their influence against the degrading spectacle. It is certain that the president will entirely prohibit them as soon as public senti ment gives any hope of upholding his

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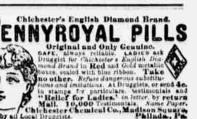
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