THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1898.

# JEWELS OF ROYALTY

## Fabulous Treasures That Are Possessed by Oriental Monarchs.

#### From the New York Sun.

Large gems have always had a great charm to the Orientals, who have alway paid more for them than Euro peans. The Orient hides within her jealously guarded palaces many fine collections of jewels. The Nizam of Hyderabad owns the Victoria diamond. which he paid \$2,000,000. The Maharajah of Tanjore is likewise possessed of a rich store of gems, many of them rare and The Maharajah of Baroda eurious. paid \$100,000 for the 125-carat Star of the South, and also bought the 225-carat pale yellow De Beers diamond

exhibited at the 1889 exposition. According to the testimony of S. G. W. Benjamin, at one time United States minister to Persia, the late Shah had a very remarkable collection of genus, estimated to be worth between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000, but it is almost impossible to get reliable information about them, so closely are they guarded. The same may be said of the Sultan of Turkey's collection. valued at over \$10,000,000.

When the English took possession of the palace of King Theebaw at Mandalay, Burmah, they searched eagerly for the fabulous treasures which it was supposed this Oriental monarch possessed. They were doomed to disap-pointment. Nothing of any special value was found, the far-famed jewels consisting of a miscellaneous lot of poor emeralds and rubles. Many of them were of large size, but so inferior in quality that the English regalia could not be enriched by adding any of them. So little are they valued that they are now exhibited in glass cases in the Indian Museum in London.

Many of these Oriental collections, according to Sir Edwin Arnold and other Oriental travelers, are kept in isolated rooms, Sometimes the gems are wrapped in rags, or concealed in ginger jars, old boxes, and out-ofthe-way places, so that even an inti-mate visitor may be a guest for weeks and only occasionally see a jewet, and only when he has the entire confidence of his bost are the treasures shown one at a time.

of all the costly wonders that the palmonds and pearls, two ranges of deepace of the mogul emperors at Delni ly set pearls decorating the border. The contained the most wonderful and the upper border of the circlet is adorned most costly was the peacock throne. with four large and four small fleur-This was constructed during the reign de-lis ornaments bearing large rubies, of Shah Jehan, and was the work of diamonds and poarls. The skeleton of a Frenchman, Austin, of Bordeaux, who the cap is composed of broad stripes of had sought refuge at the mogul'9 court. It was estimated that the value enamel, accompanied by a range of pearls on either side of the hoop which of the throne was \$\$6,000,000 sterling. divides the cap into two halves. Each It stood in the center of the beautiful half is formed by two triangular plates hall of Private audience, and was namof gold, on which the principal scenes ed after the figures of two peacocks of the coronation are wrought in basstanding behind it, their tails being relief. The hoop is surmounted by a expanded, and the whole so inlaid with little cross adorned by a sapphire of matchless heauty. This is one of the most remarkable specimens of German samphires, rubies, orderaids, pearls and other precious stones of appropriate colors as to represent life. The throne goldsmith's work extant, and in point of value and general workmanship is itself was six feet long by four feet inlique of its kind. wider it stood on six massive feet. The imperial och is very similar in which, with the body, were of solid style. The scentre probably made for gold Inlaid with rubles, emeralds and the coronation of the Emperor Mathias diamonds. It was surmounted by a canopy of gold supported by twelve in 1612 is somewhat similar in workalliars, all richly emblazoned with costmanship, but probably the most stellsing of all the Jewels here displayed is ly gems and a fringe of pearls ornathe diamond crown of the coppress, mented the border of the canopy. Bewhose value exceeds1,500,000 floring. The tween the two peacocks stood the figure finest gems in this crown, remarkable of a parrot of ordinary size, said to in size, brilliancy, and polish, were part have been carved out of a single emof the private jewels of the Empress erald. On each side of the throne stood Maria Theresa. an umbrella, one of the Oriental em-In the ineigr bloms of royalty. They were formed Golden Fleece, which contains 150 diaof crimson velvet, thickly embroidernomis of great heanty, is the "Franked and fringed with pearls, the hanfort solitaire," a gem of the fines dies, eight feet high, being of gold. water, weighing forty-two carats, purstudded with diamonds. It has been chused by the Emperor Francis L at held that the famous Kohlneor was one Frankfort, Several other decorations of of the jewels that ornamented the the Golden Fleece are also worthy of throne, and as this diamond, now in notice one among them containing the possession of Victoria, was owned seven brilliants weighing in the aggre by Shah Johan, the story may be true. gate over eighty-nine carats, while still When Delhi was racked by the Perothers have large topages, hyacinths, shans under Nadir Shaha in 1739 the garnets or chrysolites clustered roun l throne was plundered of its jewels, with diamonds. A grand cross of the broken up and carried away, with \$750.military order of Maria Theresa con-990,000 of loot. A block of white martains a rose-colored brilliant of twentyble now marks the spot where it one: six and one-eighth curats; a complete stood. parure of rubies, consisting of a tiara, Catherine II and Feter the Great of a girdle, necklace, a pair of carrings Russia were lovers of precious stones. and a watch, is interesting because of and collected fine examples of the jewthe fine quality of the gems, and also elers art, which are preserved, together because it formerly belonged to the illwith other precious relies in the Kremfated Marie Antoinette, queen of lin in the Ouregena Falata, at Moscow. France. Here are thrones studded with dia-Here is preserved the rose necklace monds, rubies, turquoises, pearls, emof Maria Teresa, comprising thirteen eralds and sapphires; an orb containrose brilliants, large-sized brilliants ing a ruby weighing 49 curats, and filling the centers, and cleven pendelo swords and scimitars thickly studded ques set with large solitaire brilliants of with gems. The lewels proper, which wonderful beauty. The famous Flor tre inclosed in cases, include workmanentine diamond, one of the largest diaship of Renalisance Pyzantine and monds known, actually fills the trivial Persian handiwork, all by master role of a hat button in the midst of hands. The wealth of gems used is this bewildering display. It weighs 133 amuzing. Stones out and uncut, som-1-3 carats, is sherry colored, and is so of the largest size, shine in these recut as to form a star with nine rays. gatha. Most wonderful of all is the The stone was once the property of oronation crown of Catherine I, made Charles the Bold of Burgundy, who especially for her by order of Peter used to carry it into battle with him the Great. There are 2,358 diamonds as a talisman. He lost it at the battle in this crown, and over the brow is a of Morat in 1476, and after many magnificent ruby. In a separate case changes of ownership, and a lapse of are placed the jewels worn by the emover 300 years, it came into the Aus press and grand duchesses on state octrian treasury through the marriage of sions and among diamonds the gem the Duke of Tuscany with Maria Tergalore is a very intge pink diamond, esa. Buttons for coats, waistcoats, and which belonged to Peter the Great. In hats are formed, each one or more, of state silver and gold ware this collecmagnificent topazes set round with brilliants. A large hyacinth weighing tion is unsurpassed, and her monarchs aave been purchasing continuously for 416 carats is fashioned into the body of three centuries, and never selling their an eagle, and a set of pearl necklaces and bracelets contains over 480 pearls possessions. in France Louis XIV, and Louis XV of varying size, some very large and fine. This faultless collection reflects ook particular interest in this subject. the taste and judgment of Maria It was at the suggestion of the former that Travernier, the great traveler. Theresa. hinde his search for gems in so many The famous Green Vaults of Dresden countries of the world, and unearthed contain the jewels of the royal Saxony the "blue diamond." family from earliest times and are one In 1887 the French crown jewels were of the most wonderful treasure houses sold at public auction by order of the | in the world. The crown jewels in the government, realizing some 7,500,000 jewel room consist of six or eight diffrancs. These jewels included all but ferent sets, of the first class, and are Keep in the World Keep informed of what is going on; read the papers and magazines; save time from housework for rest and reading by using WASHING POWDER It saves both time and labor and gives results that please. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY. New York. Philadelphia 

Sunday School Lesson for December 18. Antoinette. About one-third of the entire amount nuctioned off was purchased by one American. The great Regent diamond was not sold. This and two Mazarin diamonds are now on exhibition in a case in the Galerie d'Appollon, in the Louvre. Probably the most luxurious and resplendent mirror is now in the Louvre, originally possessed by Queen Marie de Medici. It s of rock crystal, and the frame was of polished agate set in a network of enameled gold. This was but the inne frame. The outer one was composed entirely of precious stones, consisting of cardonyx, jasper, rubles, emeralds, and diamonds. When the inventory of

the crown diamonds was taken in 1791. by order of the National assembly, this work of art was valued at 150,000 francs. It is now in the Louvre.

The English royal collection has been a gradual growth. The present repository of the English regalla is the Tower of London. After the execution of Charles I, some of the older objects were broken up and dispersed, and at the restoration it was necessary to reconstruct many of them for the king's coronation. Nearly all the historic pieces date no further back than the time of Charles II. The ancient regalia comprises two crowns, an orb, a sceptre with a cross, a sceptre with a dove, a long sceptre of gold, a ring with a ruby. and several minor articles. The most conspicuous and valuable

object in the collection is the crown of Queen Victoria, made for her corona-tion in 1838, many of the jewels being of great antiquity. In one of the crosse in front of the crown is set the famous ruby which belonged to the Black Prince. The crown contains in all 2. 783 diamonds, 277 pearls, 5 rubles, 17 sapphires, and II emeralds.

In the treasury of the imperial and royal house of Austria, at Vienna, are some remarkable specimens of work in rock crystal, ewers, flagons, and tankards, ornamented and engraved with elaborate scenes and landscapes, and set with enamel, gold, and precious stones. These pieces were used at the coronation of the Austrian kings, or for their domestic service. A vase in the same collection is formed of a single Peruvian emerald weighing 2,680 carats. which is said to have been part of the treasure of Burgundy. Here, also, is the imperial crown of Austria, made during the reign of Rudolph 11. It is of pure gold, richly adorned with dis-monds, pearls and rubies. The circlet dgn is of gold, encircled with large, flat diathe Rubr of nations.

prepared for the slege. (Verse 5.) not to. HL. This unique green brilliant weighs ; forty and one half caracts and is in close proximity in the case to yellow and tirk brilliants searcely less remarkable in size and solenitor. A garniture of rose diamonds, forming part of these crown lewels, consists of thirty waist cost buttons, thirty coat buttons, four shoe and knew bucktes, a clasp carrying a rose of twentysix and seven-eights grains, an epaulet with a diamond of sixteen and fiveeighth grains, and a sword, the hilt of which sparkles with 789 roses. The largest Bohemian garnet in Europe. forty-six and three fourth carats in weight, adorns one of the orders of the Golden Flecce here exhibited.

The Captivity of Judah.

want

Jer. Lll, 1-11.

# BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

movement of hopeless warrfors.

sible. The Chaldeans were soon in ho

pursuit (verse 8), with every advan

tage in their favor. Numbers, valor

victory, were on their side, while th

army of Judah, hungry, depleted, fear

murch and offer little resistance in con-

ilic). Twenty-five miles to the north

east near the ancient city of Jeriche

Zedehiah was overtaken, but he had

been deserted. The men having lost

confidence in him and expecting only

to be taken by the Babylonians, had

seattered, seeking safety in their own

way. What changes had been wrought

successor of Mosea brought up the hosts

of united Israel, matched about the

vi. 16), and gained that splendid vic

ity with blasts of ram's horns( Josh

ory which made him master of the

land. Now the last small army of that

remnant of Israel has been senttored

unable to make a signal, and the king

is left to fall into the hands of his

Jesseuf exerts all his efforts to improv

other commerce but that in skins of

hippopotami, and that is of small im-

that trade at Fashoda. To that end he

the Chillook sultan, to whom was

granted a subsidy, under the condi-

DO YOU KNOW

CATARRH

when you see it? Probably you ar

promot to recognize its disgust symptoms in others, but do you kno

whether you are free from it yourself

That persistent, clinging cold that you cheat yourself into believing will

soon "wear off" is nothing more nor less than catarrh. Why wait until it becomes chronic? Why trille with it

ustil consumption gets you fairly in

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and surely.

s grasp? If can be cured-promptly

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is the king of all catarrh cures. It is a cure that actually and permanently cures. It will releve the worst case in a few minutes, and full recovery promptly follows. It has more com-plete cures to its credit than all other or called catarrh reunadies combined.

o-called catarrh remedies combined. It not only cures catarrh, but hay fever, influenza, asthma, loss of smell, deafness and all similar diseases. It

s easy and delightful to use, Mr. B. L. Eagan, of Easton, Pa.,

writes this experience : "When I read that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder could relieve catarrh in to minutes I was far froin being con-vinced. I trited it - a single puff through the blower afforded instant relief, stop-ped pain ever the syst and cleansed the name pasages. To-day I am from from catarrh." Complete with blower at druggists."

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart re-

lieves heart disease in 30 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills-tor, for 40 dooss are the bost. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in a day eczema, tetter and all skin disease. Cores

piles in a to 5 nights. 355

had appointed Bey, the descendant of

" " The district of Fashoda has no

the place, but without great success.

pursuers, (Verse 9).

### Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT -Last lesson closed with [ Zedekiah proclaimed freedom to all He- ] some sixty miles north. This was the Jehoiachim on the throne of Judah, under the condemnation of the Almighty as uttered by Jeremiah. A few years later he was put to death by Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, who captured Jerusalem and made Jechoniah, then eighteen years of age, vassal king-Under this young man the Egyptian party came into power and sought an dliance by which to deliver themselves from the Babylonians, but in three months Nebuchadnezzar returned, inested the city, and Jechoniah prudently surrendered. All the princes and officers, the mighty men of the counry, and the skilled artisans were carried away to Babylon, leaving but the poorest sort of people. Among the cap-

tives was Ezeklel, who had not yet received his prophetic commission. At the same time all the treasurer of the temple and palace were carried off, and the golden vessels of the sanctuary were cut to pieces Over the remnant of the people Mattaniahawas made king under the rew name of Zedekiah.

REBELLION .- Nebuchadnerzar was ery lenlent with Jerusalem. Three

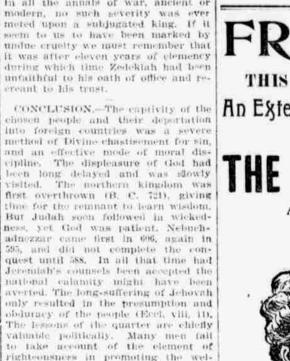
times he refrained from the utter destruction of the city. In all probability he had received the first of these great revelations of Jehovah's power and majesty which were made to him through Daniel (B. C. 695.) Exchiel expressiv states that Judah was made base that it might keep the covenant (Ezek., xvii.13-14.) But all this was ast upon Zedekiah, who failed to understand the moderation of the Pabyontan king and the purpose of Jehovab. During all the time of his reign. a period of sleven years, he was a rebel (verses 1 to 3.) He disobeyed God, wrought evil in His sight, as Jeholakim had done, and at the same time he endeavored to cast off the foryoke, placed upon him and his people for their chastisement and correction. It was the old story repeated. A man in authority with a specific nission ignored his obligation, violated his trust and arrayed himself ugains:

SIEGE.-This conduct of Zedekiah at ength became intolerable. It was not only a source of annoyance and of financial toss, but it imperilled the Baby- ful, would make slow progress on the lenian power on all the western frontier. Syria and Egypt might at any time use Zedekiah to their advantage and advance castward to attack other possessions. Besides, the forbearance of God, by which Nebuchadnezzav had widently been mercifully restrained, was exhausted. At last when a conspiracy was ripe for open revolt. Nebuhadnezzar came against Jerusalem in nine centuries! Here it was that the with his whole army (Verse 4) and built forts round about. He brought

with him the vassul kings of his empire, of all the nations adjoining, the Ammonites, Moabites, Edomites, and others, who came up gladly to avenge the quarrels of a thousand years. All the fortified cities except Lachish and Azekah had been taken, and this strong force indicates that Jerusalem was well

brew slaves and sent Zephaniah to ca- headquarters of the king, while his treat the prayers of Jeremiah, who in generals were conducting campaigns return announced the destruction of in various parts of western Asia. It he city. Later a deceptive ray of hope was famous as a strategic point, havappeared. Pharach-hophra, who had ing been mentioned by Moses in fixing just succeeded to the throne of Egypt. the boundaries of Israel's possesions led the forces which his father had col-lected to the relief of Zedekiah. As (Num. xxxiv, 11), There judgment was pronounced. (Verse 9). It seems that Nebuchadnezzar went to meet him the royal household had clung togeth-Jerusalem exulted with joy, but Jereer after the army had fled, and that migh bade them not to deceive themthey were all made prisoners aut selves. The army of the Babylonians shared the king's fortunes. A fearful returned after a decided victory over the Egyptians, and once more the city of Zedekiah were brought forth and was invested, so that none went out or slain in their father's presence, the came in. Thus a year and six months purpose being to cut off and destroy vore away, and the provisions were exthe regal line, leaving no aspirant for hausted. There was no bread for the the throne. Afterward in like mannet people. Famine had entered, and men, women and children perished with the princes of Judah were slain. This meant the utter extinction of the Jewhunger (Verse 6). In the land that had ish monarchy. Thus all was gone flowed with milk and honey (Lev., xx:24), the land of promise and of country, people, army, sons, princes The king alone lived. (Verse 10), plenty, God's chosen people were in

PRISONER -A worse fate awaited Zedekiah. His eyes were put out so that in total blindness he must spend EVACUATION .- Under such circum stances defense was impossible. Dis-heartened by the long siege, weakenthe remainder of his days. This in capacitated him for any service. It ed by want of food, the army was unwas one of the severest penalties inable to hold the positions, and the great battering rams of the Babylonians easflicted by conquerors when they de sired not only to strip a prisoner of By broke down the walls and made paspower, but to declare him to be utterly sageways for the conqueror. Seeing worthless to the world and to make that the city would fall, the men of him a burden to himself. Moreover, war sought safety in flight, (2 Kings in this Ezckiels' prediction was ful xxy, 4.) the king leading them, Under filled (Ezek, xii, 13). Afterward Ne cover of darkness they passed out buchadnezza; bound Zedekiah in chains, not so much because he was through a private way near the royal garden, between the outer and lunar walls, (verse 7.) the wall that propera dangerous character, but because it was proposed to humble him. Then he ly enclosed the city and the wall erectwas transported across the country to ed by the enemy. The fugitives then Babylon and there shut up in prison, took the way to the plain, the meadows and confined until the day of his death through which the Jordan river flows, In all the annals of war, ancient or (Josh, xii, 3,) purposing to cross that stream and escape as David dol: 1t must have been a motley crowd that went out of the beleagured city, and in the night hastened their steps over the country. It was the last desperate unfaithful to his oath of office and rereant to his trust. CAPTURE-But escape was impos



fare of a state. They depend upon armies and mayies, and forget that there is a just God who presides over



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FASHODA.

#### Its Importance in the War Against the Slave-Hunters.

From the New York Tribune. The name of Fasheda, that African

village so well known now since it has become a hone of contention between France and England, has not been heard of for the last fourteen years since Gordon had been killed and Egyptian rule had been wiped out in the Upper Nile region. The village will now undoubtedly recover the great importance it had at that time, which is the natural consequence of its strategic and geographical situation. From Fashoda it is possible, in fact, to watch all that is going on in the Soudanese region and in the basins of the rivers which come down to mingle waters with those of the Upper Nile, It was the capital of a territory conquered in 1864 by the Egyptians from the Chillook negroes. The new possessors built a fort at Fashoda and established there a penitentiary colony,

the unhealthy climate of which was just the thing needed for the politicat prisoners who were destined never to return from exile. After the successes which marked the Mahdist rebellion in 1884, and after the capture of Khartoum, the Egyptians abandoned Fashoda, where they have just returned, under the leadership of General Kitchener, which they and their British protectors were much surprised to find occupied by the handful of French explorers led by Commander Marchand. The Soudanese village was depicted for the first time by an Italiam, Gessi, who served under Gordon, with the rank of pacha. Signor Gessi was sent by the Anglo-Egyptian commander to Pashoda with orders to make of that place a basis for expeditions directed against the slave-hunters of that portion of Africa. That contest against the Arab slave traders produced good results, but it would have given better yet if the Cairo government had not been under the necessity of shutting its eyes upon the doings of Zobehr, the greatest dealer in negroes, whose political influence was great in the Soudanese provinces. The journal of his travels in 1877 and 1878, published by

Signor Gessi, who lived for seven years in Equatorial Africa, contains several pages about Fashoda from which the following is translated: On our arrival we presented out let-

EXECUTION .-- Zedeklah CILE TREED degunies of nations. and FAMINE.-In this extremity various forsaken by God and men, and carried they stand or fall, according as they expedients were tried for defense, before Nebuchadnezzar at Hiblah, serve His righteous purpose, 

be surpassed in all Europe. Jors of introduction to Licatemant Col- merce was kept on at Fasheda, or Most of the jewels, including the tam- onel Jessuf Boy commanding the places, rather all through the Chillook country ous green diamonds, were purchased. He was very concreans and willing to or which the new famous place was the during the reign of Augustus II and please us in everything. He gave us capital. two tents, two donkeys, ropes, modi-

There were about two hundred concines and especially quinine. The victs at Fashedu at the time of Signor "city of Fashoda is a place of deporta-Gessi's visit in 1878. He said that the tion for life-sentenced common-law slave trade was mainly carried on by criminals and for dissatisfied treeater Greeks, obtablished for a long while in trant" politicians. If is said that an the region, who were the only ones rich enough to be able to subsidize the individual gent to Fushoda never returns. The climate is unloalthy and Egyptian officials charged with the the air polsonous. There are few shops, duty of preventing any transactions in and all articles sell at very high prices.

The Eozenian, Mont., Chronicle re-ports the following from Camp Smith, of all impurities which the blood by its portance, and the Egyptian officials, in that state:

is well as some of the inhabitants, are reduced to finding their living in the trade of slaves. Gordon Pacha had already taken some measures to prevent

fisherman myself in Minesotey, an' made his way to the sentinel, who said:

tion that he would foridd slave-hunting in his dominions, But the sultan was secretly revelving money from the tone of voice that showed that he du

Arnb traders and the nefarious come liknew his lesson well.



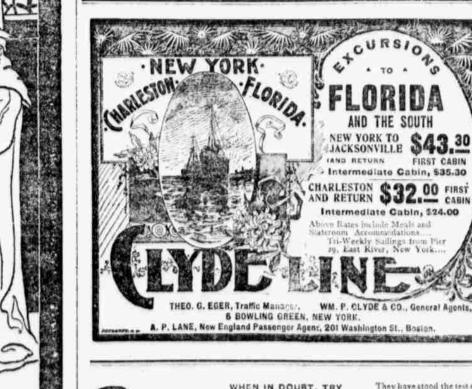
Interest, description officials charged with the determined is a long with the determined is charged with the daty of preventing any transactions in "elong wood" -slaves.
For this accordent with the public their wonderful Complexion, bar more had been the the daty of preventing any transactions in "elong wood" -slaves.
For the public their wonderful Complexion is complexion is discovery leafer is plain because they have not followed the right discovery leafer is plain because they have not followed the right.
The Bozeman, Mont, Chronicle reports the following from Camp Smith, in that state:
Officer-"Now, remember, Ole, the assword is 'Fish.'
The Misses Refut the wonderful complexient is constantly forcing to the subscripting and carrying in the state.
Officer-"Now, remember, Ole, the assword is 'Fish.'
The Misses Refut the wonderful complexient is to the blood by its narrad action is constantly forcing to the subscription and the state.
Officer-"Now, remember, Ole, the assword is 'Fish.'
The Misses Refut the wonderful complexient is to the blood of the complexient is to the blood of the state and strengthens which the blood of the state and strengthens wherever applied. Its to the officer is fell almost the prove the addition of the state. This back will be malled by and there wither a the state.
Who comes here?"
"Won sucker," said Ole, in a bould tone of voice that showed that the knew his lesson well.
THE MISSES BELL, 78 Fifth Ave., New York City.

317 Lackawanna Avenue

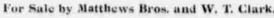
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