HONORED FOR THEIR VOTES

DINNER TO DEMOCRATS WHO SUPPORTED THE GOLD BILL.

Edward M. Shepard Hopes That Bryan Will Temporarily Forget 16 to 1—Congressman Driggs Says His Party Should Stand by McKinley in the Philippine War

In recognition of their votes for the Gold Standard bill, four of Long Island's representatives in Congress, all Democrats, were entertained at the National Civic Club, 144 Montague street, Brooklyn, last night. The four guests of honor were: the Hon. John J. Fitzgerald of the Second district, the Hon. Edmund H. Driggs of the Third district, the Hon. Bertram T. Clayton of the Fourth district, and the Hon. Frank E. Wilson of the Fifth district. Congressman Townsend Scudder of the First district was unable to be present and sent regrets, and Congressman Mitchell May of the Sixth district was not invited because he alone of the Democratic Congressmen from Long Island voted against the Gold Standard bill. Some of the members of the club who were present to meet the Representatives were James Shevlin, Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, Gen. George W. Wingate, James Kirwin, John Morrissey Gray, the Rev. Horace Porter, Charles J. Patterson, County Clerk Peter P. Huberty, Councilman Ebbetts, Charles E. Robertson and J. Warren Greene.

President Edward M. Shepard welcomed the guests in a brief speech. He said in part:

"We are here to-night to extend hospitality to the Democratic Congressmen of Long Island who honored themselves, their city and their party by their votes for the bill which aims to provide the country with a sound standard of money. Not to mince matters, I will say that by a sound standard we mean the gold dollar and nothing else, the gold dollar which represents the oldest tradition of the Democratic party. Look at the pictures of Democrats on the walls around you and you will see only faces which stood always for a gold standard. No Democrat last year or any other year was faithful to the Democratic party unless he stood for that standard of value. [Applause.]

"The votes of these Democratic Congressmen who are our guests to-night on the bill to make gold the standard of value have set Democrats East, West and South to thinking. At this time when we of New York are about to receive a man who has been prominent in the party, I refer to a late Presidential candidate, who undoubtedly has a large following. It is only right for Democrats believing as we do to ask our fellows to look things in the face.

"The Democratic party to-day is united on all but one thing. It is hostile to any form of imperialism, which is a clear violation of the Constitution and inconsistent with the Declaration of Independence. We are agreed in our opposition to all features of special privilege such as are imbedded in the Republican party, especially where they go to the building up of great combinations of capital. We stand together on these things and are united. But we do hope that Democrats, and especially this great Democrat, who is so soon to be with us, will, for the present, at least, hold in suspense that other question on which we are not in accord. It the free coinage of silver is right, a larger discussion of it and a longer time in which to think it over, will do the cause no harm. If it is right, it is bound to prevail in good time, and we who believe in gold now are bound to be converted to it. They must recognize what that question, as it now lies, will, if agitated, lead only to a great political calamity, which above all else Democrats desire, or should desire, to avoid. I say that the cause of free silver should not be crowded to an issue at this time, when it is bound to lose, but should wait for its success, as all great and right causes have had to wait. Let it rest for the present, and this year we can go into the great fight with an unbroken front.

"This proposition has already been met in a most eloquent way by the guests we honor to-night. [Applause.] Any man can make a speech, but the privilege has been accorded to few to act as our guests have acted. What they have done is one of the most significant and important things that have happened in Congress in many years. It is a harbinger of success and an act of good Democratic politics. Our guests deserve the respect of all parties, and when November rolls around I wish the people will properly recognize what they have done.

Congressman Fitzgerald spoke next. He said in part:

"I have seen the light, and with my voice and vote have acted on it. I really don't think that this currency question is a fundamental principle of government. It is more a question of expediency. I think that any agitation of silver is bad just now and that there never was a better time to incorporate in our laws one guaranteeing us a sound currency. That will insure us safety for six years at least, during which time we can think and learn."

Congressman Driggs said: "Five of us from Long Island have shown that we have our share of backbone, and we needed it as you can understand. The Silver Democrats have tried to read us out of the party for our stand, and we have been accused of being the tail trying to wag the dog. We, however, have acted as we have seen things. The Silver Democrats do all their agitating from the standpoint of the farmer, which is not to the interest of the laborer, and certainly not in accord with the interests of the constituents of the Congressmen from Long Island. If they keep it up they will make Republicans out of every Democrat east of the Alleghanies, and the only way they can avoid this is to meet us half way.

"I believe that it is the duty of all Democrats to stand with this Republican Administration until we have taught Aguinaldo what the majesty of our country means. I believe in a ten-years' protectorate over the Philippine Islands, after that a government of their own for the Filipinos if they show themselves fit to conduct it."

Congressman Clayton said that he was sorry the Gold Standard bill was not a Democratic measure, as it was a good one. He expressed a wish that silver should be forgotten for the present, and all interests in the Democratic party harmonized for the great fight of 1900. Congressman Wilson said that in voting for the Gold Standard bill he did a plain duty. If he had omitted to do it he would have ceased to be a true representative of the people.

Letters of regret were read from Charles S. Fairchild, John G. Carlisle and Randolph Guggenheimer. Mr. Carlisle said that the votes of the Long Island Congressmen on the Gold Standard bill reflected great credit on them and added that silver at 16 to 1 or any other ratio was a dead issue, which sentiment was greeted with applause.

SOME CHICAGO TAILORS.

There Are a Few in the Windy City Who Make Good Clothes and Good Money.

"Some of you fellows in the effete East may talk about the clothes that the men of Chicago wear and point the finger of scorn at them," said a salesman in the cloth line, "but I want to tell you that there are good dressers in Chicago who insist upon having their clothes made of the best material by the most fashionable tailors and, what may seem strange to some of you, they pay cash for their stuff. There are thirty or more tailors in the city who will not make a suit of clothes for less than $50 and I know one whose lowest price for a suit, even a light summer style, is $75.

"I know tailors all over the United States and some in London, and there isn't any that I know who is more of an artist in clothes than he is. He has the finest trade in the city, and his profits for the first half of this season were $21,000, and they will nearly double that on the latter half. For three or four years past he has made $50,000 a year net. I know of three or four firms in his business in higher grade merchant tailoring will reach $150,000 a year. Their profits are less than the man I mention because their prices are lower. It is all very nearly a cash business, too, for they discount their bills, and if they didn't get the money for what they turn out they could not do business that way.

"One day Mr. Armour came into my artistic friend's shop and told him he needed some clothes for the summer. My friend asked him what he wanted and Mr. Armour told him to go ahead and select whatever was needed of whatever material was correct and suitable and send in the bill with the goods. His measure had been taken in previous years. What there was to it and when Mr. Armour went out I asked what the order would amount to. My friend didn't know just how much it would be, but he supposed it would go about nine hundred dollars as usual. Now what do you think would happen to a New York tailor if Mr. Russell Sage would walk into his shop and leave an order like that? Well-dressed men in Chicago are quite as well dressed as the best New York can produce, and I am prepared to say that Chicago has tailors in every way comparable to the best in New York."

Gas Kills Two Men.

Lorenzo Borgomaschi, 30 years old, and Battista Rodeschi, 38 years old, stonecutters, were found dead in bed yesterday in a hotel at 92 West Houston street. They had been asphyxiated by illuminating gas which flowed from two open burners in their room. It is thought that the gas was turned on by accident.

MORGAN ANSWERS JOHNSTON.

The Hawaiian Commission Was Opposed to Carpetbag Rule.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 20.—Senator Morgan has replied to the attack of Gov. Johnson, who has been making capital out of the report of the Hawaii Commission, of which Senator Morgan was a member. The report recommended that no man be allowed to be elected to the upper house of the Hawaiian Legislature unless he owned $2,000 worth of property or had an income of $250 and that no one should be allowed to vote for a member of the upper house unless he owned $1,000 worth of land and had an income of $800. Gov. Johnston insisted in his speeches that had a Constitutional Convention been held in Alabama Senator Morgan would likely have incorporated in the new Alabama Constitution a similar measure under the provisions of which not one farmer in one hundred in Alabama could vote.

Senator Morgan says the commission found in the island 4,500 white persons, 39,000 Hawaiians and mixed bloods, 15,000 Portuguese, 1,500 Chinese, 1,500 Japanese and 1,500 Paluesians. The Kings of Hawaii had decreed in their constitutions very stringent restrictions on the privilege of voting and holding office. When the republic came in the restrictions were greatly reduced. The commission removed further restrictions and the white people of Hawaii objected earnestly to further relaxations as to the qualifications of electors as they saw carpet baggers from the States were rushing in to capture the Government and despoil the people. Senator Morgan adds:

"If we had not left them some power to check this movement, they would have been overwhelmed by a combination of the Portuguese, who are clannish, and shrewd politicians with the lower classes of natives and one of the best, cleanest and most successful governments in the world would have gone the way that Alabama went from 1866 to 1874.

"It may suit Gov. Johnston, but it does not suit me to saddle upon a noble body of people, including the thrifty and decent class of natives, the horrors that we so painfully remember as the era of the carpet bagger. I believe in the white man's right to vote because of his blood, and when the white people of Hawaii ask us to save them from carpetbag power to destroy them by combinations with inferior races I will stand by them as I stand by our own people against negro suffrage under carpetbag control. There are no white men in Hawaii who do not earn $600 a year."

'TWAS A MISFIT MUSTACHE.

Didn't Match the Wearer's Complexion, and That's Why He Was Arrested.

Frederick Lucas, the 19-year-old son of Mrs. Margaret Lucas of 652½ Leonard street, Greenpoint, last evening took a silk waist and skirt belonging to his mother. Upon leaving the house he put on a false blond mustache in order, as is supposed, to avoid recognition in a pawnshop. While Lucas was passing along Driggs avenue, near North First street, his dark complexion and the false mustache he wore attracted the attention of Policeman O'Connor. Lucas had the bundle under his arm, and when he saw the policeman he put his hand to his face. O'Connor started after him, and Lucas began to run and pulled off the mustache. The policeman overhauled him after a chase of two blocks, and took him to the Bedford avenue station house, where he said the garments belonged to his sister, who had sent him to a tailor shop to have some repairs made to them. Mrs. Lucas told Desk Sergeant Bunce that on Friday night her son had stolen an overcoat and pawned it. The woman added that on other occasions he had robbed her of money. He was held on a charge of larceny.

PENNSYLVANIA MEN DINE.

The University to Have a Clubhouse in This City Before Long.

About seventy-five alumni of the University of Pennsylvania attended the annual banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, representing classes from '38 to '99. Thomas Dunn English, the poet, being the representative of the earliest class. H. Galbraith Ward acted as toastmaster and introduced Provost C. C. Harrison to answer to the toast, "The University." Other speakers were Dr. J. M. Da Costa on "The Medical School," Hon. George M. Dallas on "The Law School," Hon. William W. Porter on "The Alumni," S. F. Houston, H. G. Smith and W. P. Comb. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. B. Boulton; Vice-President, W. C. Hill; Treasurer, Clement A. Griscomb, Jr.; Secretary, Harry Bowers Mingle. There was good music by a double quartette from the Glee Club. Plans were made at the business meeting preceding the dinner to secure permanent quarters for a New York Club of University of Pennsylvania graduates.

The quarters will be either on Thirty-fourth or Forty-second street, and the money will be forthcoming as soon as a good sized membership can be guaranteed.

MONSTER LAKE STEAMER.

A Vessel 500 Feet Long, Built to Carry Ore, Launched at Lorain, Ohio.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan 20.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the first 500-foot steel steamer built for use on the great lakes, was launched at Lorain. Five thousand persons watched her slide into the water without a hitch. It is the greatest achievement in lake shipbuilding.

It was prophesied for many years that such a vessel would carry ore on the lakes, but many have declared it an impossibility. The new vessel was named the John W. Gates of Duluth. Mrs. Gates was the sponsor.

The vessel was built by the American Shipbuilding Company and is to carry 8,000 gross tons, a cargo which is nearly 1,000 tons in excess of the greatest record yet made on the lakes. It is understood that three more vessels of the same size are to be launched soon.

A heavy movement of ore during the coming season is now certain and will require many vessels in addition to all the lake craft now in use to handle the business.

MAJOR LOGAN'S DEATH.

Soldiers of the Thirty-third Infantry Say He Was Killed by a Sharpshooter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 20.—The soldiers of the Thirty-third Infantry who arrived today from Manila on the transport Conemaugh, tell a new story of the death of Major Logan. They say that Logan was shot by a Filipino sharpshooter, who was in a tree and that the same man killed three other soldiers before he was shot himself. The Filipino first shot a private. Logan jumped from his horse to help the wounded man, when the sharpshooter shot and killed him. Then the Major's orderly went to Logan's assistance and was also shot, as well as the hospital steward. Major Lieberman then saw the Filipino in a tree and dropped him with his pistol.

The Conemaugh brought Lyman Bishop, the veterinary surgeon of transport Miami, who had such a disastrous experience with mules and horses in a typhoon, and Lieut. L. M. Welch of Twentieth Infantry.

NEW BATTERY BASIN.

Breakwater of Concrete and Granite in Place of the Present Wooden One.

The Dock Commissioners have decided to build a new concrete and granite breakwater in place of the wooden one south of Pier A, adjoining Battery Park. The plans have been approved by the Government and work will begin in the spring. The rectangular basin inclosed by the breakwater will be 220 feet long and 150 feet wide. There will be, as at present, a gate for the entrance of ships' boats and launches. The granite wall of the basin facing the bay will be surmounted with electric lights. There will be a landing float for the accommodation of parties from war vessels, merchantmen and pleasure craft.

Minstrel West Says He Is Not Dying.

William H. West, the minstrel, laughed at the reports that he was dying from pneumonia when he was seen at his brother-in-law's home, Thirtieth street and Broadway, last night.

"My company played in Brooklyn this week," he said, "and on Tuesday night I felt a little bit under the weather, so I came over here to New York. We called in a doctor and he told me that I had a bad cold that might develop into pneumonia unless I was careful and that I was also suffering from a light attack of Bright's disease. I took good care of myself this week and I am now all right. I will rejoin the company on Monday."

Texas Republicans to Put Up a Ticket.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 20.—The State Republican Executive Committee met in Waco to-day, Chairman E. H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green of New York, presiding. It was determined to hold the State convention to nominate a State ticket, select delegates to the Philadelphia convention and nominate candidates for Congress at Waco on March 6, 1900.

GEN. WOOD'S INSPECTION TOUR.

Will Leave Havana To-day for a Ten Days' Trip Through the Island.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Gen. Wood, accompanied by Gens. Chaffee and Lee, Col. Black, Gen. Ruis Rivera and several members of the Governor-General's staff, will leave Havana to-day for a trip to the south coast. They will go to Cienfuegos by rail. At this point they will board the transport Ingalls for Manzanillo and Santiago. The party will be gone ten days.

The Governor-General desires to acquaint himself more thoroughly, through personal investigation, with local conditions. Col. Black, who is the chief engineer of the division, and Gen. Rivera, who is the Secretary of Agriculture, will assist Gen. Wood in deciding as to what public improvements and agricultural reforms are needed in the sections visited.

VAUDEVILLE AT THE FISHES'.

An Elaborate Entertainment Given Last Night by Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave the second of their three consecutive Saturday night entertainments last night at their home 23 East Seventy-eighth street. The drawing-rooms and halls were decorated most elaborately with flowers and palms, and a Hungarian band played behind a screen of exotics. At 11 o'clock the vaudeville part of the entertainment began. A stage had been erected for the occasion at one end of the big ball room. The chief feature was the recitation of Kipling's "The Absent-Minded Beggar," by Miss Carol Birdsall, a daughter of the late Judge Henry D. Birdsall of Brooklyn. Miss Birdsall recently returned from London, where she recited at an entertainment given by Ambassador Choate and also at the homes of other prominent persons there, appearing in khaki costume.

Supper at small tables followed the vaudeville last night. Some of the 150 guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fish were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Craig Wadsworth, the Misses Morton, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Lispenard Stewart, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Cecelia Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Miss Wetmore, Miss Bight, Miss Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Miss Wicks, Forsyth Wicks, Miss Barbey, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVicker, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Alfonso de Navarro, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Robert S. Minturn and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives.

McCue and Fairburn Fight a Draw.

After being in retirement for several months Joe Fairburn, the Philadelphia lightweight, tackled Marty McCue for twenty rounds at the Greenwood A. C. last night. It was a rushing battle all the way and resulted in a draw. From the start they sailed in, Fairburn hammering McCue's body, while the latter played for the face. In the eleventh round McCue drew first blood by cutting Fairburn's left eye.

McCue brought Fairburn down with a half jolt in the wind in the sixteenth and the Quaker was tired as he took his corner. Fairburn almost sent McCue down in the nineteenth with a left hook. The twentieth was slightly in favor of McCue, but both were fresh at the finish. A large crowd was present. The men fought under Marquis of Queenberry rules at 125 pounds.

Tony Lewis and "Young" Thomas, two local lads, weighing 110 pounds, met in the opening bout of ten rounds. The result was a draw. Two Brooklyn lightweights furnished the second preliminary. Ten rounds was the limit. Jimmy Reilly and "Whitey" Brennan were the contestants and the former proved an easy winner.

President of American Turf Congress Resigns.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Owing to dissensions among the members of the American Turf Congress relative to the policy of governing that institution in future, William F. Schulte of this city called off the meeting to have been held at Covington to-morrow and resigned as President. Both the revocation of the call and Schulte's resignation were forwarded to Secretary Hopper at Cincinnati this afternoon and the Secretary was instructed to inform the members by wire. It now rests with the congress to call a session and elect a new President, who, it is believed, will be James Howard of Chicago, now Vice-President. The resignation will in no way affect Louisville's membership in the congress. Schulte said tonight that the whole matter had been brought about by his policy of "open dates" and in behalf of a system of cooperation between the Executive Committee of the congress and the various jockey clubs.

Fast Fighting at the Pelican A. C.

Tommy Sullivan of Brooklyn met Andy Daly of Boston in the star bout at the Pelican A. C. last night. The men were scheduled to box twenty rounds at 122 pounds. The bout went the limit and Referee George Schwegler awarded the decision to Sullivan on points. The contest was fast from start to finish, each man fighting hard and trying for a knockout. Sullivan had the better of the fight, but Daly made things lively for him at several stages. There was a large crowd in attendance.

In the opening bout Johnny Hicks of Brooklyn met Young McFadden of Chicago for ten rounds at 115 pounds. In the third round McFadden put a hard left to the mouth which sent Hines to the floor. When he got to his feet again McFadden landed a swing to the stomach which put Hines down and out. In the second go of ten rounds at 115 pounds between Billy Donnelly of Williamsburg and Jack O'Neill of Brooklyn, Donnelly received the decision.

Four Knockouts at the National A. C.

There was some hot fighting at the National A. C., Brooklyn, last night. In the first bout Alexander Dunsheath and Young Gans, both of New York, met for ten rounds at 110 pounds. Dunsheath had the best of a fast fight, knocking his man out in the third round. Time, 2 minutes 14 seconds.

In the second bout, which was for ten rounds at 133 pounds, there was a good fight from start to finish. The principals were Jack Dwyer of New York and Kid Irving. The latter knocked his man out with a right-hander on the jaw in the fifth round. Time, 2 minutes 12 seconds.

Johnny Reichman and Joe Burrows of Brooklyn then met for fifteen rounds at welter weight. Reichman knocked his man down four times in the eighth round, and after 2 minutes 10 seconds of the ninth, put his man to sleep. In the fourth bout, Al Williams and Young Godfrey, both of Albany, met for fifteen rounds at 125 pounds. Johnson knocked out his man in the ninth round with a left hook on the jaw. Time, 2 minutes 45 seconds.

Mayor Hayes a Boer Sympathizer.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Mayor Hayes said today that he sympathized heartily with the Boers in their struggle for liberty and he had consented to the use of his name as one of the vice-presidents of the pro-Boer mass meeting to be held at the Grand Central Palace in New York on Jan. 29. He received a letter this morning from George M. Van Hoesen of New York asking that he permit the use of his name as a Vice-President and he wrote a letter granting it.

Preacher's Daughters Drowned in His Sight.

PARSONS, W. Va., Jan. 20.—Two daughters of the Rev. G. N. Day were drowned last evening in Shaffer's fork of Cheat River, six miles above here. They were 15 and 18 years old, and were crossing the river on horseback. The horse fell down throwing them from his back. The father saw the accident, but his skiff sank before he could reach his children.

Boy Held the Baby; Woman Didn't Come Back.

Crean Shier, a ten-year-old boy, was standing last night in front of his home, 1 Carlisle street, when a woman approached and asked him to hold her baby while she went around the corner. Shier took the baby. The woman did not return and the boy carried the baby to the rooms of Mrs. Butler, who lives in the same house with his parents. She took the child to the Church street station, and from there it was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The child is about one week old.

Bullet Fired Into a Yonkers Trolley Car.

YONKERS, Jan. 20.—The passengers on one of the Yonkers trolley cars which was proceeding to Mount Vernon at an early hour this morning were startled by a bullet crashing through a window of the car on one side and passing out through the opposite glass. The car contained a party of young people who were returning from the Foresters' ball. Several of the men got out after the shot was fired and a search was made, but no one could be found. It occurred at a lonesome place on the road near Dunwoodie.

DIGGING UP ANCIENT SUSA.

M. DE MORGAN'S SEARCH AFTER THE CAPITAL OF ELAM.

Important Archæological Discoveries—Saw Toothed Scythes of the Flint Period—Remarkable Sculptured Stele With Inscriptions That Are 5,650 Years Old—Remains of Assurbanipal's Vengeance.

From the London Times.

Half a century has elapsed since Mr. Kennet Loftus, by his brief excavations, directed attention to the archæological importance of explorations on the site of ancient Susa. At that time nothing was known of the ancient and powerful Elamite kingdom of which Susa formed the capital, and little else than the remains of the palaces of the Achæmenian kings were expected. The position of the two great *tumuli* which mark the site of the ancient Elamite capitol, is of great strategic value. The larger of the *tumuli* is about fifteen hundred mètres in length, and some eight hundred in its greatest width. The larger mound marks the site of the Achæmenian capitol, and at its northern extremity M. Dieulafoy uncovered the *apadanas* or palaces of Artaxerxes, Mnemon and Darius, during his explorations in 1884-1886.

On his resignation of his post as director of the Gizeh Museum, M. de Morgan was intrusted with a special scientific mission to make a thorough exploration of the site; the first results are made known in his report to the Minister of Public Instruction, and they fully justify the expectations that were formed. It is no misstatement to say that no explorations in Mesopotamia have produced such astonishing results or opened up so many new problems, not only as regards the historic ages of the Mesopotamian Valley, but in what has been entirely wanting—traces of prehistoric times. Of the staff, MM. Jequier, Lampre and Gautier had worked in Egypt especially on primitive sites, and Father Scheil, a learned French Assyriologist, joined the expedition at a later period as expert. As Loftus and Dieulafoy had been unable to find any extensive pre-Achæmenian remains in the larger *tumulus* work was commenced in a smaller but loftier mound about two hundred and fifty mètres to the west. This mound rises to a height of nearly one hundred feet above the surrounding plan, and presented every indication of being a more ancient ruin. On his arrival at Susa in December, 1897, M. de Morgan, who had previously visited the site in 1891, prepared for a thoroughly scientific exploration of the site, and here his previous training as a geologist stood him in good stead, as it had previously done in Egypt. The skilled explorer knows that in all ancient sites, especially in the East, the law of stratification holds good, and that to ascertain the various strata and their ages is the first task before the more minute examination can be made.

Starting with a base tunnel which revealed a yellow alluvial, he pierced the slope of the mound with five tunnels, until the first historic stratum was reached at a distance of about seven mètres below the upper surface of the mound. It was in the lower tunnels that most important discoveries were made in the finding of, no less than three strata of prehistoric times. Here, as in all previously excavated stratified ruins, pottery afforded important data. The first stratum was 10.93 mètres above the plain, and showed traces of a civilized people. Much pottery, remarkable for the fineness of its glaze and decorated with painted patterns in red, black and brown, was discovered. The patterns were chiefly geometrical, but some had figures of birds resembling the prehistoric pottery from Nagada, in Egypt, and the early Greek work. In this stratum but few worked flints were found. In the next stratum, 14.30 mètres above the base, the pottery was not so fine, mostly vases of rough earth, but the flints became more numerous, and here an important discovery was made. In many places beats of small flaked flints were found which the explorer, from his Egyptian experiences, recognized as the flint teeth of sickles; and in the upper portion many such fragments were found with the bitumen adhering to them which had been used to seal them into the wooden frame of the sickle. It will be remembered that the Egyptian hieroglyph *ma*, a sickle, is colored at Medum and other sites as a wooden frame modelled from the ox-jaw in which flint teeth are set. Here, then, was a discovery which gladdened the heart of M. de Morgan. He had maintained in his work on "Researches on the Beginnings of Egyptian Civilization" that cereal growing was not indigenous to Egypt but had been introduced by an Asiatic race, who naturally brought with them the instrument with which to reap the crops. In the strata above, the remains of these implements were still more numerous and the teeth polished and worn from usage. Stone maces, one of the earliest prehistoric weapons, began to appear. Rising now to another stratum, twenty-one mètres above the base line, we first find burnt bricks and traces of buildings, but no inscriptions whatever, and four mètres higher the first town is discovered—the remains of the most ancient Susa, which in many respects resemble the lowest strata found by the American explorers at Nippur—but still no inscribed bricks. Above this, at a depth of about four and a half mètres, we come upon the ancient Elamite or Anzanian citadel, which was destroyed by Assurbanipal about B. C. 640.

Having ascertained the order of his strata, M. de Morgan entrusted the work of opening trenches to M. G. Lampre. After passing through two mètres of Persian and Arab debris the Graeco-Persian level was reached, which by enameled vases and coins may be said to cover a period of about five centuries from the Macedonian conquest to the rise of the Sassanian dynasties—that is B. C. 330 to A. D. 226. Below this the Elamite stratum was reached, and the remains of walls and pavements of bricks inscribed with the names of Elamite rulers—such as Kudur-nakhunta, Sokkalk and Sirukhakhunta—were found; and from the amount of cinders and charred wood it became evident that this was the palace destroyed by Assurbanipal in his vengeance on Elam. The terrible destruction by fire and the deliberate razing of walls made it impossible to ascertain accurately the general plans, but many discoveries of great archæological importance were made. The walls were of square kiln-burnt bricks (0.35m. sq.), of bright brown color, those facing the interior being inscribed, so that the walls were covered with lines of writing. Along the walls were found many fragments of enameled bricks bearing inscriptions or decorative patterns, and portions of bricks with figures of men and animals used to form decorative panels. This mode of decoration had been familiar to us in its highest style in the Achæmenian palaces, as is shown by the splendid enameled brick work found by M. Dieulafoy and now in the Louvre. Its use by the Elamite rulers in the eighth century shows us the source from which the Achæmenian artists derived their inspiration; there are many other indications of this influence of the older Susanian civilization. In the larger rooms the bases of columns were found, but from the large quantity of cinders and carbon around them, it is evident that these rooms had been roofed like the Persian *apadanas*.

We come now to the most important and astonishing discoveries of the historic period. Assurbanipal stamped the palace as far as he could and wrecked it, but there were certain monuments which escaped removal on account of their weight. Space will permit us to describe only one of these. Torn from its place and much injured by fire, the explorers unearthed a large *stele* of yellow limestone, which stood 6 feet 6 inches high and about 3 feet in width at the base. The whole face was covered by an elaborate sculptured tableau containing many figures. The work is most remarkable, both as a whole and in the details, and, although bearing every mark of antiquity, may compare favorably with the sculptures of Assyria. At the top of the *stele* are three solar discs with their rays. Below is a lofty cone representing the peak of a mountain, on the surface of which is cut a long inscription. Before this stands the King wearing a horned helmet and armed with an arrow or short spear in his right hand, a bow in his left. He wears a rich robe reaching to the knees and wears sandals. A dagger is thrust into his girdle. His beard is long. The royal warrior places his foot upon a dead foe, while before him another falls wounded, and tries to draw an arrow from his breast, and, further off, another personage is represented standing with his hands raised in supplication. The heap of dead beneath the victor's feet, in various complicated attitudes, is most remarkably drawn and carved. Below the King, mounting some steps, come three ensign bearers, each with the right hand placed on his dagger, and his left holding the banner. The ensigns are of considerable interest, as they are already familiar to us from the engraved gems of Chaldea, namely, the sacred lance, whip and spade. Behind the standard bearers come the soldiers variously armed. In front of these are two trees, behind which are the enemy, who are represented as turning round in supplication. From the whole tableau we see that it represents a campaign in a forest region, the enemy defeated and driven to the highest peaks, where they are slain or surrender to the victors. It is exactly the region of the dark pine forest of the hero Khumbaba, described in the Epic of Chaldea.

The question now is—of whose campaign is this remarkable monument a record. M. de Morgan, who appears not to have had the benefit of Father Scheil's expert evidences, regards it as Elamite; but the inscription upon it reveals the astonishing fact that it is a monument erected by Naram-Sin to commemorate his great campaign some time about B. C. 3750. How came it here? M. Maspero and Dr. Schiel seem to think that it was carried away from Chaldea by the Elamites, but considering the great size and weight, this solution is hardly feasible. The more possible solution is that the *stele* had been set up by the Chaldean King either in Susa or in the region.

There was also found a large obelisk of granite, six feet in height, the four sides of which were covered with a long inscription of some twelve hundred lines written in very archaic character. The text has not yet been published by Dr. Scheil, but it proves to be the record of a Chaldean King named Manistusu, of whom some inscriptions were found at Nippur.

DANGER FROM THE PLAGUE.

It's Not Likely Ever to Secure a Foothold Here—Report of Surgeon-General Wyman.

Dr. Walter Wyman, the supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury an article containing his researches and conclusions on the bubonic plague. He writes that the "greatest care must be exercised in the inspection at Quarantine of vessels, even though they hail from a non-infected port, for they may carry passengers, crews, stowaways or merchandise from plague-infected districts." He calls attention to "the ambulant, or walking, form of the disease, which might readily escape detection by ordinary inspection, but becomes as active an agent in dissemination as the more violent form." He writes that the epidemic is surely, though slowly extending, and that for the first time in history it has invaded the Western Hemisphere. The necessity, therefore, of especial vigilance has been and is still being impressed upon quarantine officers by the Bureau; and of equal importance is the provision which should be made by municipalities, especially those on the seaboard, to correct immediately unsanitary conditions which are now so well known to favor the propagation of infectious disease.

Dr. Wyman traces the history of the disease from the reign of the most ancient Egyptian kings. In regard to the present epidemic he says it appeared first in 1893 in Tonkin and Hong Kong, and spread thence to the Western Hemisphere. He tells how the disease appeared at Santos and how it was brought to New York on the steamship J. W. Taylor, he writes:

"In the light of experience in other parts of the world, and with even a cursory study of the sanitary conditions obtaining in the places infected with plague, it seems reasonable to believe that even were the disease introduced its spread would be very limited in cities where the sanitary conditions are good and where precautions as to the isolation of patients and the segregation of those exposed to infection could and would be practised. Cases in Vienna, resulting from accidental inoculation while studying the disease in one of the laboratories, were controlled and were limited to the two original victims and a physician and nurse who ministered to them. The same may be recorded of a case introduced into Trieste, Austria. No spread of the disease followed. With the rigid application of the ordinary principles of sanitary science and with the means now at our disposal for the prophylaxis and cure of the malady, it seems extremely doubtful if the plague will ever secure a decided foothold in the United States."

Dr. Wyman is inclined to agree with the theory that one cause of the disease in India and China is due to improper and poor feeding, especially feeding on rice and other grains that contain little protein. The disease is contracted by inoculation, through an external wound or abrasion, by respiration and by the introduction of the germ into the stomach.

STRANGE VOLCANIC EFFECTS.

Intense Cold and Furious Winds Following an Eruption in New Zealand.

From the Windsor Magazine.

The white terraces of Rotomahana rose up in a series of twenty platforms in the form of a gigantic stairway. Each terrace was perfectly horizontal and of dazzling whiteness. The top step was vertically 80 feet above the base and sat 300 feet back. From every platform bubbled copious clouds of steam. A stream of boiling water continually flowed from the geysers, and as it fell slowly from tier to tier the silicates with which the water was heavily charged became deposited, on its exposure to the air, and wonderful lace-work designs of infinite variety and of dazzling whiteness and purity were formed. Not far from the white terrace was another termed the "Pink Terrace," where, owing to some coloring substance in the silicious waters falling from the geysers, the deposits were of a delicate pink hue, from which was derived the name "Pink Terrace."

Unfortunately New Zealand no longer possesses this unique spectacle, for the terraces are no more. The various agencies of nature which originally built up such curious forms served in turn to destroy them. Mr. Falconer gives a graphic description of the event. He was residing at that time about forty miles distant from Tarawera. In 1886, on June 10, the night was clear and calm. Heavy rumbling sounds like rolls of distant thunder filled the air, but there was no very great alarm. The next day dawned dull and gloomy. About 7.30 o'clock the morning grew darker and light gray ash, very fine, began to fall. He says that, although they surmised an eruption was taking place in the Hot Lake district, there were no definite tidings to that effect, so that he could only wait to see what would happen. By the aid of a lantern he succeeded in grouping his way to the telegraph office, and there he learned that a serious disturbance was taking place at Tarawera and Rotomahana. About 11 o'clock the darkness lifted.

All round the ground was covered with a thin filmy pall of fine ash to the depth of half an inch, and it was afterward found that the intense darkness was caused by a thick cloud of dust blown out by the volcano to a height of a tremendous that it passed above Tauranga and dispersed over the country some miles away.

The manifestation was accompanied by intense cold, the thermometer registering 5 degrees of frost. This is explained by the fact that the columns of steam as they came hissing out of the crater were expanded as they ascended and absorbed their own heat, which became latent, so that the heat was abstracted from everything near. A day or two later the Government geologist arrived at Tauranga and preparations to inspect the seat of the disaster were pushed rapidly forward. On the fourth day after the eruption the party arrived at Wairoa, the Maori village. There was scarcely a vestige of the settlement to be seen. The whole village had been crushed beneath volcanic lava and the charred and battered remains of the little village church and other buildings protruded above the surface of the deposit, which at first measured four feet in thickness, but afterward settled down to half that depth. One young Englishman was killed, as well as the Maoris who lived in the district and exacted tolls from visitors to the Hot Lakes. The scene was the wildest imaginable. The air rushed over the land with cyclonic fury, uprooting, tearing and breaking trees that had survived the hail of rocks, leaving here and there a gnarled and jagged trunk, denuded of branches and stripped of its bark.

The next day the party set off for Rotomahana. As they approached the Hot Lakes huge cracks, extending hundreds of yards in length and about a foot in width, were seen in all directions. The scene was one of the strange grandeur of absolute desolation. The upheaval of nature had blown the wonderful terraces to atoms; steam was rising in dense clouds from one end of the area to the other, a distance of about nine miles. Rotomahana Lake was a yawning caldron from which rose a majestic column of steam. The ground was completely stripped of vegetation and covered with lava from the mountain. The lava was reduced to the consistency of flour so that the explorers sank in it nearly to their knees. Thus in the space of time was North Island suddenly shorn of its most peculiar natural features. In six hours the whole aspect of the country was changed, and what was one of the most beautiful spots in the world was transformed into a barren country carpeted in lava and covered with debris. The geysers, however, still abound in profusion and it is possible in time other terraces may be formed.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST BANKRUPTS.

Void if Recovered Within Four Months Prior to the Filing of a Petition in Bankruptcy.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—In a decision handed down in the United States Circuit Court here to-day Judge Coxe holds that all judgments and levies of the State courts are null and void so far as they relate to the property of a bankrupt if recovered within four months prior to the filing of a petition in bankruptcy, either by or against him. Judge Coxe also holds that all creditors of a bankrupt are to be considered equal.

It is the first time that the question at issue has been decided in this district, although there have been decisions in other districts, some holding one way, some another. Judge Thomas of Brooklyn has held that only when a petition is filed against a bankrupt do the judgments fail. Judge Coxe declares in his decision that it makes no difference whether one goes into bankruptcy voluntarily or involuntarily, judgments recovered within four months prior to the filing of a petition in bankruptcy are null and void.

BOARD AND ACCOMMODATION AS AT HOME

Is difficult to find in a large city. Such places, though, are to be found advertised in THE SUN.—*Adv.*

POLICEMAN HUGHS ARRESTED.

Accused of Perjury in Swearing That He Had Never Been in Prison.

Policeman William Hughs of the Coney Island precinct was arrested last evening on a warrant iss