

ALEXANDER. DISCUSSING THE ALLIED DISCOVERY AT SAIDA. The Opinions of Eminent Scholars—Where Was the Great General Buried?

A Paris dispatch to the Herald says: The Herald's European edition published to-day the following: The report that the sarcophagus of Alexander the Great had been unearthed amid the ruins near Saïda was credited a great deal of curiosity in Paris.

Professor Oscar Schultz, a well-known Saxon astronomer and professor whom I interviewed, says: "The great thing is to find out what motive could have induced Alexander to be buried at Saïda. Saïda was the rival of Tyre, where Alexander lost an eye, and against which he may have wished to manifest his anger."

Mr. Oppert, member of the Institute, who spent two years and a half in Babylon, and was requested to accompany the expedition in Mesopotamia, is a type of the French savant. His knowledge of the topography of districts connected with Alexander the Great is marvellous. He has maps of the hanging gardens of Babylon and the scientific excavations at the ruins of the Thames or Seine.

"First," said M. Oppert, "let us go back to the last illness of this extraordinary man. During its first stage he is in the ancient palace, which is now the Arab quarter. Thence he was carried to the northern palace. There were four changes during his illness of eleven days, and after his death the whole thing," said M. Oppert, "is as clear as any historical fact can be."

"How does this refer to the destination of the remains of Alexander?" "I only want to show you that history is not so much in the hands of the imagination. Thus Saïda, or Saïda, was an unimportant place. It was first Syrian, then Roman, and then the seat of a minor bishopric. I cannot see, taking into account the Arab reverence for the dead, why the body should have been brought to Saïda, and believe the discovery to be what you call in English a 'humbug,' not unlike the Shapira manuscript fraud. The body was buried at Alexandria and remained in Alexandria. The Arab invasion took place a thousand years after the burial of Alexander, and there could have been no prospect of translating the remains of the Emperor."

"My own studies lead me to suppose that Perdicas, at the beginning of his reign, directed the body of Alexander to be buried in the island of Cos, and the remains were taken to the temple of Asclepius, where there was a temple of that name. You know, of course, that according to the legend Alexander was the son of Jupiter Ammon and was positively worshipped as such. Ptolemy undoubtedly stopped the carriage and took possession of the remains as a kind of trophy. The Saïda story is evidently false. Of course there were many Alexanders."

"You tell me you have heard a great deal about the reverence of the Arabs for the dead. That is all well enough. But in the case of Alexander, I don't remember at the end of the empire the scandal caused by the exhibition of the remains of an Egyptian princess at the door of a grocer's shop, near the Place du Chatelet? In the end the body was utilized for making up soap, and the Arabs and their respect for the dead."

"All we know," says the Admiral, "is that Alexander designated Babylon, but as the future seat of the empire, but as his own mausoleum. The ordinary place would have been Acre, the St. Dennis. Ptolemy, however, took them to Memphis. The body was placed in a golden coffin and afterward translated to Alexandria, his birthplace. There it remained for two centuries. Just eighteen years before Christ was born, the body was taken to Alexandria, and forty years after Christ could say where the body of the Great Alexander was laid."

"Still, the deposit must have been a sacred one. But for that it would be necessary to go back upon the politics of Perdicas and Ptolemy. I am afraid, as I said before, that the discovery is not genuine. I have written a book on the campaigns of Alexander, and I cannot remember all the authorities I consulted. It would be a fatuous waste of time to have been buried at Saïda. The discovery seems to be announced with great certitude, but I shall be incredulous till I hear a great deal more of the matter."

remained on the way at Saïda, especially as that city was a kind of campo santo. It never would have been touched by the Arabs, whose respect for the dead is well known. The fact is, the moment has not come in Europe to express any opinion upon the politics of Perdicas and Ptolemy. I must therefore reserve my opinion."

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1888. Among the petitions and memorials presented to the Senate were one, said to have over 102,000 signatures from thirty-three States and Territories, against the admission of Utah as a State so long as its people are under the control of the Mormon priesthood.

Mr. Madison said the subject of the bill was one over which the Committee on Commerce had jurisdiction. He reserved the right at the proper time to raise the question whether the Committee on Commerce had jurisdiction over the subject of postal telegraphy. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

After some time spent in discussing without action bills from the Public Lands Committee, and after passing a bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, the House adjourned.

After further speeches by Messrs. Tawley, Hoar, and Dawes Mr. Wilson's amendment was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bowen, Chase, Colton, Dawes, Dolph, Hiseock, Ingalls, Mitchell, Platt, Teller, and Wilson of Iowa—13.

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Blair, Blodgett, Brown, Butler, Call, Cameron, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Davis, East, Farwell, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Hawley, Hearst, Jones of Arkansas, Markham, Mansfield, Manderson, Paddock, Pasco, Ransom, Reagan, Sausbury, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stewart, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vance, Voorhees, and Wilson of Iowa—43.

The bill was then passed. Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Blodgett, Bowen, Call, Cameron, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Davis, East, Farwell, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Hawley, Hearst, Jones of Arkansas, Markham, Mansfield, Manderson, Paddock, Pasco, Ransom, Reagan, Sausbury, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stewart, Stockbridge, Turpie, Vance, Voorhees, and Wilson of Iowa—43.

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EXPRESS TIME. A JEWELRY-STORE ROBBER "RAIL-ROADED" TO THE PENITENTIARY. Illinois Distillery—Intimidating a Witness—The Danville and Seaboard Railroad Survey.

DANVILLE, Va., March 8.—The negro Peter Williams, with several aliases, arrested in Richmond last Sunday week on the charge of robbing a Danville jewelry store, was brought here on Monday of this week, tried before the mayor on Tuesday, indicted by the grand jury on Wednesday, and committed to the penitentiary. "Quick work for Danville."

Mr. John R. Goley, who was hurt by being thrown from his wagon yesterday, was well enough to be taken to his home, at Brooklyn, today.

George S. Pano is a witness in the case of the United States vs. B. O. Oliver and others, whose distillery was recently destroyed by revenue officials near Sutherland, Halifax county. To-day George C. Oliver was before the United States commissioner on the charge of threatening the body of the United States marshal.

Another fire in Culpeper. Culpeper, Va., March 8.—Another big fire has occurred here. About 5 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the middle building of a range of frame buildings on the south side of Davis street, and occupied respectively by Messrs. G. J. F. Rixey, C. Bolin, and D. P. Stallard as law offices, the Advance newspaper, Miss V. Cochran, millinery, and several families as residences and lodging-rooms.

Marriage in Stafford. Stafford, Va., March 7, 1888. Miss M. W. Barnes, postmistress at this place, and Mr. C. W. Rouse, a prominent farmer of Fauquier county, were married in the Methodist church here at 10 o'clock this morning. Rev. J. T. Smith, brother-in-law of the bride, officiated. He was assisted in the ceremony by Rev. J. W. Steele, pastor of the church. There were many bridal presents sent in by the friends of Miss Barnes. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. Rouse left for the county seat in Fauquier.

ton road, is the principal figure in the opposing lines. Both are capable and sturdy leaders, and the fight in which they are engaged, involving enormous interests, is watched with keen interest. Although money men were involved in the Missouri Pacific strike, it is a much more important matter than a strike of workmen and men of like kind.

As usual in such disputes, the question at issue is one of remuneration. The men led by Mr. Arthur claim that their demand is only for the same rate of remuneration which is paid on other important lines. Their grievance is that charges first of all the most efficient men and those taking the highest pay. Under the constitution adopted by the Brotherhood the men cannot strike without themselves whether or not they strike after he gives consent.

Among the labor leaders Mr. Arthur is pre-eminent on account of his moderation, sagacity, and enlightened public spirit. He is conciliatory in address, and comes into association with his candor and good sense. Gifted with more than average ability in public speech he has also skilled in the use of the pen. Among his printed contributions to social questions is one in which he does not give any essential points, but rather labor and capital, advises moderation and arbitration when industrial differences arise, and depreciates the introduction of politics into labor organizations. His influence has been given consistently through his public life in the direction of peace and harmony between competing interests, and his friends claim that the apparent exception in the matter suggesting this sketch is one that can be explained without prejudice to the wisdom and moderation of his editorial opinions. It appears to be also clear that this was withheld until he had done his utmost to remove the cause of strife.

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