

DESERT EVENING NEWS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897.

THE DESERT EVENING NEWS is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the publisher, at the corner of Main and Third streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The price of the paper is \$1.00 per annum in advance, and \$1.25 per annum in arrears. Single copies are sold at 5 cents.

Advertisements are received at the office of the publisher, at the corner of Main and Third streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The price of advertising is \$1.00 per line per week, and \$1.25 per line per month. Longer advertisements are charged at special rates.

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AWAKENED HISTORY.

Referring to the latter days one of the ancient Prophets says: "Wherefore, the things of all nations shall be made known, yea, all things shall be made known to the children of men. There is nothing secret, save it shall be revealed." Of course it is not implied that every insignificant event which has transpired will be brought to the knowledge, as history, of each individual that dwells on earth. But there is the lesson that all essential knowledge of the past shall be revealed in later times. In connection with this idea, the June Century has a peculiar revelation of knowledge that has been hidden for centuries past. The time is not of great significance, but its discovery shows how simple a means can be made available to preserve the history of an event, and bring it to light, notwithstanding earnest efforts to efface it from the world's record. Mr. Eugene P. Andrews, a Cornell graduate studying in the American classical school at Athens, Greece, tells the Century how he worked out the riddle of the Parthenon, which has baffled the researchers of the most erudite of antiquarians. For centuries these have puzzled over the sculptures in the architecture of the east, the Parthenon—its parallel lines, its curves, its moldings of classical order. It has been believed that these holes were used to fasten metal letters to the front of the building, two thousand years or more ago, but what the letters were or what they spelled, has been unknown. The Cleveland gauge was that two characters, immortalized in the Bible, Alexander the Great sent to Athens, only a hundred years after the completion of the Parthenon. But this was only conjecture. Mr. Andrews also puzzled and guessed. Then he went to work, with true Yankee persistence and skill. By a series of drawings and the use of the Parthenon, and with an arrangement of pulleys and a crane, he drew himself up to the level of the architecture, and, for the first time, inspected the holes at close range. A careful observation showed that there had been no less than 250 letters, whereas Alexander's message contained only 84. In order to study the combinations of letters, the young man made use of uncolored sheets of "quartz paper," which were pressed down on the surface of the marble and quivered or driven into the holes. When tried these sheets gave a far more reliable impression of the arrangement of the holes, and the whole was set in order on the walls of his room, and there studied for weeks. The holes quickly revealed themselves into certain combinations of three or four each, several of the combinations recurring regularly, and by their form suggesting some of the Greek capital letters. These holes, he believed, in the construction of a pyramid, would suggest Alpha, Delta or Lambda; if the pyramid was inverted the holes probably held the letters Tau or Upsilon. Careful measurements differentiated even similar combinations, and one who studied the letters were unmistakably identified. At last, after days of searching, the result stood clearly revealed, and with it a truth which upsets the ancient theories of the experts. The inscription is now shown to have been attached not to B. C., but A. D., and the manner whose name was celebrated on the Parthenon was not Alexander the Great, but the Emperor Nero. The translation of the inscription as now revealed is:

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Some time ago the News mentioned a plan of the origin of which is an eminent Jew, Dr. Herzl, for the colonization of Jews in Palestine. A conference of Hebrews has now been called during the summer at Munich, Bavaria, for the purpose of discussing the project. It is stated that several prominent Jews, both in Europe and in this country, are interested in the enterprise. As might be expected, there is also much opposition. The Jewish Messenger declares the whole scheme impracticable. The paper argues that Judaism is not a question of will. It was made possible only when the temple and nationality fell. Zionism, the paper says, is not Judaism. It is a world spirit of the past, historically allied with the era of the Crusades. It recalls the suggestion of false Messiahs, that almost every century has produced—the long list of prophets that have deceived the people and led them to their destruction. Judaism in America is struggling in the American classical school at Athens, Greece, tells the Century how he worked out the riddle of the Parthenon, which has baffled the researchers of the most erudite of antiquarians. For centuries these have puzzled over the sculptures in the architecture of the east, the Parthenon—its parallel lines, its curves, its moldings of classical order. It has been believed that these holes were used to fasten metal letters to the front of the building, two thousand years or more ago, but what the letters were or what they spelled, has been unknown. The Cleveland gauge was that two characters, immortalized in the Bible, Alexander the Great sent to Athens, only a hundred years after the completion of the Parthenon. But this was only conjecture. Mr. Andrews also puzzled and guessed. Then he went to work, with true Yankee persistence and skill. By a series of drawings and the use of the Parthenon, and with an arrangement of pulleys and a crane, he drew himself up to the level of the architecture, and, for the first time, inspected the holes at close range. A careful observation showed that there had been no less than 250 letters, whereas Alexander's message contained only 84. In order to study the combinations of letters, the young man made use of uncolored sheets of "quartz paper," which were pressed down on the surface of the marble and quivered or driven into the holes. When tried these sheets gave a far more reliable impression of the arrangement of the holes, and the whole was set in order on the walls of his room, and there studied for weeks. The holes quickly revealed themselves into certain combinations of three or four each, several of the combinations recurring regularly, and by their form suggesting some of the Greek capital letters. These holes, he believed, in the construction of a pyramid, would suggest Alpha, Delta or Lambda; if the pyramid was inverted the holes probably held the letters Tau or Upsilon. Careful measurements differentiated even similar combinations, and one who studied the letters were unmistakably identified. At last, after days of searching, the result stood clearly revealed, and with it a truth which upsets the ancient theories of the experts. The inscription is now shown to have been attached not to B. C., but A. D., and the manner whose name was celebrated on the Parthenon was not Alexander the Great, but the Emperor Nero. The translation of the inscription as now revealed is:

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CHESTNUTS!