

Publicity That is Still Private—Your Friends Need Not Know That You Want Another Job If You Advertise for It Anonymously.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Your Profits On the Goods in Your Store That Are Sold Without Advertising Would Not Pay Your Cashier's Salary.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

PART TWO.

## The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

### ART TREASURES COMING TO LIGHT.

Big Finds of Rare and Priceless Egyptian Antiquities Being Exhumed.

### BURIED BY PRIESTS OF AMON.

Before the Destruction of Thebes, 2,000 Years Ago—Are in a Perfect State of Preservation.

Special Correspondence.

CAIRO, June 10.—Unnoticed and comparatively unknown, there now are lying in the new Museum of Antiquities here over a hundred recently unearthed statues and statuettes, the results of one of the richest discoveries yet made of ancient Egyptian works of art. The specimens range from the Fifth dynasty to the Greco-Roman period, and their value is greatly enhanced by the fact that they are all in an excellent state of preservation. Fresh accessions to the collection are constantly arriving.

GRAND IN THEIR RUINS.

They come from Thebes, that city whose temples and monuments, even in their ruin and desolation, reveal as nothing else does, the glories of ancient Egyptian civilization. When Ptolemy Soter II, about 80 B. C., decreed the destruction of the city, the priests of the great temple of Amon, in their despair, collected all their most precious works of art and buried them underground. Mr. Legrain, who has for a long time been engaged in the restoration of the fallen columns of the Hypostyle Hall of Karnak, found two years ago some fine statues lying under the Nile sand and mud in a stretch of ground about one hundred yards square, which had no buildings upon it.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN WOMEN YIELD TO THE REQUEST OF THE QUEEN.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, June 22.—When the telegraphic dispatches came in describing the charity bazaar which is to be given in London on the 21st and 22nd of this month, in aid of the Victoria Hospital for Children, there may be some surprise to see how many of the fair American members of the smart set are connected with it.

Those who already have promised their services include Mrs. Choate, the Marchioness of Dufferin, Baroness Alford, Lady Oppenheim, Princess Hatzfeldt, Lady Naylor, Lady Lyle, Lady Grey, Mrs. Hunsaker, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Chaucery, the Countess of Arden, Lady Arthur Butler, Mrs. George Vanderbilt, the Hon. Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Hall Walker, Mrs. Edgell, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Lorillard and Mrs. Harold Baring.

And thereby hangs a tale regarding these Anglo-American hostesses and the bazaar. It has been the custom for American society women in London to compete, one with another, in works of charity. Mrs. Ronalds and

It was just such a spot as the priests would have been likely to choose for concealing the treasures. The extensive excavations begun on this same spot in the latter half of December, 1903, seem to fully justify his supposition. Since that date something like 140 statues and statuettes have been here recovered. For over 2,000 years the waters of the Nile have risen over them with each recurring season, but although this has destroyed the paint and looted the gold leaf, no injury has been done to the beautiful carving on diorite, granite, alabaster, green basalt or blue slate. Sir William Garstin, under secretary for state for public works in Egypt, chanced to be at Karnak when some of the best of them were brought to light and ordered their immediate removal to Cairo lest some wily dealer, aware of their great value, might tempt the workmen to purloin them. The work of arranging and labeling these precious acquisitions has been postponed until the return to Egypt of Mr. Quibell, one of the curators of the museum, who is now at St. Louis looking after some specimens of Egyptian art that were sent to the world's fair.

NEW DISCOVERIES DAILY.

Meanwhile, at Karnak, workmen are making fresh discoveries daily. From the black waters of the Nile recently, one of them fished up a beautiful statuette of Isis nursing Horus, a superb specimen of the finest Eighteenth Dynasty art. Another interesting find was a seated statue of a scribe of the Twenty-second Dynasty, carved in alabaster and as clear as wax. On the back of this figure is a list of kings which Mr. Legrain says will clear up much that is mysterious in this period of Egyptian history.

Another unique discovery, made about the same time, was that of the original model of the famous statue of Ramses II, now in the museum at Turin. It is half life size, exquisitely carved in green basalt, and in perfect condition. It is a matter of congratulation that all these relics of ancient Egypt, instead of being scattered far and wide, will be deposited in the museum at Cairo. Spacious and airy and admirably arranged as the new building is, it will serve to house the enlarged treasures continue to pour in as they have during the last twelve months.

Nile tourists will be delighted with the results of Mr. Legrain's labors at Karnak. It is real restoration on which he is engaged, and he has for an army of fellows, who, under his direction, work as the ancients did, without mechanical appliances, lifting enormous blocks on inclined planes of sand. In a short period he will have finished his task of replacing the columns of the Hypostyle hall.

Mrs. Arthur Paget have, of course, for years worked together, but as fresh American women found their way into English society each of the new arrivals in turn commenced a small charitable campaign of her own. The Duchess of Marlborough was especially noticeable in this respect. She desired to be a charitable institution in herself. The queen, when she was Princess of Wales, anxious to do anything and everything to open the pursestrings of charity, in this respect, she desired to be a charitable institution in herself. The queen, when she was Princess of Wales, anxious to do anything and everything to open the pursestrings of charity, in this respect, she desired to be a charitable institution in herself.

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### American Ambassador's Wife, Social Queen

Mrs. Charlemagne Tower's Sumptuous Hospitality Helps Uncle Sam's Diplomacy at The German Court—The Kaiser, Prince Henry and the Crown Prince Often Among Her Guests.



PRINGHEIM PALACE, HOME OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AT BERLIN.

The rent of this superb building in the heart of the city's most exclusive and aristocratic quarter amounts to more than the ambassador's salary. Mrs. Tower has refurbished it magnificently throughout and entertains here in lavish style, among her frequent guests being the Kaiser, Prince Henry and the crown prince.

Special Correspondence.

BERLIN, June 15.—Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, wife of the United States ambassador to Berlin, has left for her annual summer visit to America, after having given Uncle Sam the most brilliant social representation he has ever known at the German court. It has, indeed, been of so notable a character that the representation of other great powers has seemed modest by comparison. No one who knows what a powerful adjunct to diplomacy hospitality constitutes in a glittering capital will deny that America is fortunate in having in the "kaiserstadt" so experienced and accomplished a hostess as Mrs. Tower, who alone of our "ambassadors" enjoys the distinction of having represented her country at three great European capitals in succession—Vienna, St. Petersburg and Berlin.

CAME FROM RUSSIA.

The Towers came to Berlin from Russia, with a reputation for magnificent entertaining which they have more than upheld at the Kaiser's court. Rumor had it that they spent \$200,000 a year "keeping America's end up" at St. Petersburg. Soon after their arrival in Berlin they became the envy of the local diplomatic corps by announcing that they had leased for an embassy the famous Pringheim palace on the fashionable Koenigs-Platz, directly in front of the Reichstag building, and in the heart of the city's most aristocratic and exclusive quarter.

Owing to the fact that we expect our ambassadors and ministers to foot their own bills, none of America's diplomatic representatives in Berlin had ever before been able to afford anything but hotel apartments, flats or small villas. The Pringheim palace was secured for the Towers at a rental of \$18,000 a year, just \$500 more than Mr. Tower's salary as ambassador. Having been desired for several years, they refurbished it from top to bottom, and turned it into one of the most gorgeous private homes in all Berlin. Its stately exterior, with the Stars and Stripes flying from the top of festive occasions, fills every American who sees it with justifiable pride that his country is so substantially represented in this metropolis of

the houses and homes. The interior is richly decorated with mural paintings, tapestries and art works, and imparts its luxuriousness upon the visitor at first glance through a wide chamber foyer and staircases leading up to the reception rooms, dining salons and ballroom on the second floor.

A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE.

Equipped with her magnificent home, Mrs. Tower early after arriving here in 1902 set about to entertain in becoming style the Kaiser's household, who come to occupy in the diplomatic and political realm. Loyal American, her first formal "at home" partook of a splendid reception in the Berlin American house—was the dinner party in honor of Emperor William in December of last year, when the Kaiser, for the first time in the history of American diplomacy, represented in Germany, sat foot on American soil as he himself put it. The Kaiser marveled at the beauties of the embassy and remarked that it was in full accord with the importance of the United States as a "world power." A hint that the blind levers in "Jeffersonian simplicity" may well take to heart. His majesty escorted Mrs. Tower to dinner, and devoted himself almost exclusively to her during the long and elaborate menu. Prince Henry was among the most guests, as well as a number of German cabinet members and distinguished army and navy officers. This was the Kaiser's first appearance at an embassy dinner for the season, and the fact that he did not pay his customary visits to the Australian, Italian, British and Russian embassies until later, was properly interpreted in Berlin court circles as a distinct compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Tower and to the United States. The emperor remained at the embassy until long past midnight, and during the long and elaborate menu, Prince Henry was among the most guests, as well as a number of German cabinet members and distinguished army and navy officers. This was the Kaiser's first appearance at an embassy dinner for the season, and the fact that he did not pay his customary visits to the Australian, Italian, British and Russian embassies until later, was properly interpreted in Berlin court circles as a distinct compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Tower and to the United States.

BRILLIANT COURT PEOPLE.

A few weeks later, Mrs. Tower entertained at dinner Prince and Princess Henry and a brilliant suite of court people. This function was followed by a dancing party for the younger members of the court and diplomatic corps, at which Crown Prince Frederick William was the guest of honor, and had the opportunity of making the acquaintance of a body of pretty American girls. Besides these set affairs at which royalty has accepted Yankee hospitality, the Kaiser and Kaiserin, Prince Henry and the crown prince occasionally drop in at the embassy for tea and informal chats. Last Christmas day Mrs. Tower gave an informal luncheon in honor of William Jennings Bryan, who happened to be passing through Berlin.

EYES ALWAYS OPEN.

Mrs. Tower always looks for opportunities for throwing open her fine home to the benefit of fellow-countrymen and women resident in or passing through the Kaiser's capital. Her periodical luncheon parties to the women of the residential colony and her receptions on Thanksgiving day and New Year's, when the patriotic spirit runs high among exiled Yankees, are always looked forward to with delight. A few days ago she gave a handsome reception for the American delegates to the International Congress of Women at Berlin, the venerable Susan B. Anthony being the special guest of honor. Mrs. Tower's chief supporters in the brilliant social season she has just ended were the ladies of the embassy—Mrs. Robert R. Holt, Jr., wife of the second secretary, Mrs. Tappan M. Potts, wife of the naval attaché, Mrs. William S. Biddle, wife of the military attaché, and Mrs. Frank H. Mason, the widely-beloved "mother of the American colony of Berlin," and wife of the United States consul-general. Mrs. Tower has been particularly precious in extending the hospitality of the court, as far as they are at her disposal, to visiting American girls, and at all her functions at which royalty has been present she has always insisted on the "American beauty" to grace the occasion. Her sister, Mrs. Thomas A. Reilly of Philadelphia was a guest at the embassy

Special Correspondence.

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By becoming a British subject Mr. Robinson is merely returning to the allegiance which claimed him at his birth. He was born in England in 1848, but early in the seventies that erratic genius, the late George Francis Train, induced him to emigrate to America. There he became naturalized and engaged extensively in street railway construction on the Pacific slope and elsewhere. Having learned all that America could teach him he returned to England in 1891 to wake up John Bull to the advantages of electric traction and incidentally accumulate a fortune for himself. In both respects he has been highly successful. It was not generally known here that during his sojourn on the other side of the Atlantic he had become an American citizen, and it was in entire ignorance of that fact that the representatives of a Conservative constituency recently approached him with the suggestion that he should become their parliamentary candidate. In England, quite as much as in America, elective political honors are apt to seek the man with a "charl," and that Mr. Robinson did find the parliamentary path made smooth for him is a foregone conclusion.

CROKER AN IRISH SQUIRE.

Special Correspondence.

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Never have the simple Kildare folk seen entertainments on so lavish a scale before. Motor cars are there in abundance, brakes, broughams and dog carts crowd the country roads and spirited hunters are provided for guests who delight in a dash across country. All this adds to the prosperity of the neighborhood, and as the scanty earnings of the peasantry are increased by many odd jobs and generous tips, they bless the day when the ex-boss of Tammany came among them and devoutly hope that he may long dwell in their midst. Croker was too long accustomed to popularity in America to be indifferent to it, from whatever source it comes, and it is more than likely that their wish will be gratified.

The mansion of Parkington Lodge suits him admirably. It is sufficiently near to Dublin to admit of friends running out for dinner and returning the same night if they wish. The picture gallery country round about appeals strongly to men of sporting tastes, affording plenty of good shooting and abundance of room for cross-country riding.

LANGUAGES.

It is estimated that since the building of the famous tower of Babel there have been 1,500 distinct languages and 3,500 colloquies, or 5,000 different forms of speech. At the present time 600 of the primary languages are dead, leaving 500 spoken all over the earth, with 2,500 colloquies.

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By becoming a British subject Mr. Robinson is merely returning to the allegiance which claimed him at his birth. He was born in England in 1848, but early in the seventies that erratic genius, the late George Francis Train, induced him to emigrate to America. There he became naturalized and engaged extensively in street railway construction on the Pacific slope and elsewhere. Having learned all that America could teach him he returned to England in 1891 to wake up John Bull to the advantages of electric traction and incidentally accumulate a fortune for himself. In both respects he has been highly successful. It was not generally known here that during his sojourn on the other side of the Atlantic he had become an American citizen, and it was in entire ignorance of that fact that the representatives of a Conservative constituency recently approached him with the suggestion that he should become their parliamentary candidate. In England, quite as much as in America, elective political honors are apt to seek the man with a "charl," and that Mr. Robinson did find the parliamentary path made smooth for him is a foregone conclusion.

CROKER AN IRISH SQUIRE.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, June 22.—Richard Croker, I am told, is adding seen at Wantage in these days. He never has found the somewhat frigid social atmosphere of England much to his liking and is consequently devoting most of his time to his Irish residence, Parkington Lodge, on the Curragh of Kildare, where his money enables him to play the role of squire with much more success. The lodge is not a pretentious place, but is large enough to provide accommodation for some two score guests, and among those at present enjoying Mr. Croker's hospitality are several American friends.

Never have the simple Kildare folk seen entertainments on so lavish a scale before. Motor cars are there in abundance, brakes, broughams and dog carts crowd the country roads and spirited hunters are provided for guests who delight in a dash across country. All this adds to the prosperity of the neighborhood, and as the scanty earnings of the peasantry are increased by many odd jobs and generous tips, they bless the day when the ex-boss of Tammany came among them and devoutly hope that he may long dwell in their midst. Croker was too long accustomed to popularity in America to be indifferent to it, from whatever source it comes, and it is more than likely that their wish will be gratified.

The mansion of Parkington Lodge suits him admirably. It is sufficiently near to Dublin to admit of friends running out for dinner and returning the same night if they wish. The picture gallery country round about appeals strongly to men of sporting tastes, affording plenty of good shooting and abundance of room for cross-country riding.

LANGUAGES.

It is estimated that since the building of the famous tower of Babel there have been 1,500 distinct languages and 3,500 colloquies, or 5,000 different forms of speech. At the present time 600 of the primary languages are dead, leaving 500 spoken all over the earth, with 2,500 colloquies.

FRENCH MINISTER ACCUSED OF CRIME.

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