

KISS without a mustache is like an egg without salt." So says the Spanish proverb, which the history of gallantry has well borne out. Gallant men have always shown a marked predilection for mus

taches, in which gallant women have shared. The shrines at which the conneisseurs of New York pay their devoirs are many, but there is one in particular on Broadway, not far from Union square, which receives the choicest fruits of their devotion. It is indeed a remarkable place, this second-story hair dressing saloon, which every man who knows Now York recognizes as the seat of authority on all things a coiffeur may know. Look in of an evening about 8, or even as late as 7 or 8 o'clock, and see gathering of men about town who wish to be exactly comme il faut as to their facial hirs: teness before going forth conquering and to be conquered for the vast period of a gay night.

Here they come, men whose names every one knows, with beards of all shapes, and sizes, and styles, and kiss-seasonings of all twirl and twist. For are not the fashions of the coiffour a la mode as various and, temporarily, as invariable as the decrees of the modists and the milliner? Yea, verily, and perhaps they are even more sharply defined by both tradition and common sense.

Observe this upper lip of coneral the Marquis of Gallifet, the famous French

cavairyman, who has the mustaches of a Bean Subreur, and displays in their arrangement the fact and discernment of the artist who corresponds in the gay city of the Seine to the person here vuigarly spoken of as a "barber." Behold, and be profited, ye children of a younger



THE MARQUIS OF

children of a younger GALLISET.
generation, says the New York World.
Each hair in the marquis' mustaches is twisted backward, away from the lip, un-til the very ends of his martial ornaments are reached, and there these heavy points d'appin are curled over in exactly an opposite direction toward the lip, the effect of the whole being artistic and striking to a degree. When Henry Villard came across the brine the last time his mustaches were ferocious to a degree. There was no better type in the country, until he sailed, of the Gallifet mustache than those of Field Marshal Murat Halstend, set off by a magnificent snowy imperial.

The next model of fashionable coiffeur is

the Boulanger pattern, which is here accurately reproduced. It is worthy of special It illustrates the prevailing esteem in which beards are held on the continent and their growth in the United States. It



is said the pointed beard, to which the fat and even pudgy face of the Prince of Wales has so long been obliged to adhere, is losing its vogue in London. But its popularity seems here to be still in-creasing. Worn by a man of appropriate

BOULANGER HEARD. facial contour, it is distinguished to a degree. Scientific and artistic hair dressing requires each mau's capillary mode to be carefully and skillfully adapted, not from a fashion plate, but from his own physiognomy. What is one man's meat is another's poison. The style of beard suited to one face is hideous for another. The man of broad, short face may be tolerably sure the well-kept Bou-langer heard will become him.

But the close observer has already dis-covered that the most noticeable thing about the halry arrangement of the Routanger head is the short, stiff hair brushed straight up and trimmed on top of the head so as to present an absolutely flat surface, a surface in the cut so level as to seem even concave. The effect is peculiar in the extreme. The mustaches are evenly and correctly curled, but by no means so magnificently as those of the Marquis de Gallifet. For that they are sufficiently massive. Here indeed the latest Parisian mode

displays a singular style. It is the favor-

ite among the infan-try officers of the French army and is considered in Paris to lend an air of remarkable chie, a bearing indeed quite pschutt, to the fashionable man on the boulevards. It is worthy of more than a passing glance. The hair is trinimed



quite close to the FRENCH INFANTRY head and is brushed OFFICER. from all parts of the scalp forward. Most fashions require the hair to be brushed backwards, away from the forehead. Not The mustache stands out as though it were waxed.

The full beard a la Merovingienne is popular with most men as they merge on 50 years of age. Yet, because it is full and a years of age. Tet, because to is full and a little long, and does not require parting, no one need for a moment imagine that it betokens the sloven. The Merovingian beard requires constant care. Fine specimens of the Merovingian are the beards of the Viscomte d'Abzac, consul-general of France in New York, and of Mr. Beers, president of the New York Life Insurance

The Merovingian beard is, indeed, notably that of contemporary great men. Jay Gould and Cyrus Field have long, perhaps unconsciously, participated in its comforts. It is the board of the Cabinet. How else can one classify the chin coverings of President Harrison, Secretary Blaine, retary Tracy, Secretary Proctor, and Agriculturalist Rusk! There is no other recog-

nized school in which to range them. The style here presented, and still in use both in New York and in Paris to some extent, is known as the fashion in which the infamous minions



pointed mustache of HEARY IV. DIVIDED the cut conveys an upmauly expression. It is rare to see on the streets a board so

divided. Yet there are estimable persons who prefer so to wear their facial adorn-

How many thousands, how many scores of thousands, of New Yorkers there are who paide themselves on their mustaches. how few, comparatively, of them all ever have them trimmed and modeled by a master hand. But they know so well how to wear them that few days go by without a touch of the curling-iron to keep their mustaches in shade. Many a man wen't go out to dinner or sally out from his bachelor quarters for an evening's amusement of any kind without first spending ten minutes with his heir-dresser. There are styles that were highly esteemed some years ago and are now no some years ago and are now longer affected by the haute voice. is the Capoul fashion, by which the hair parted in the middle and banged over the forehead in

two diminutive and rather offensive protuberances, which gave way in time to the plastered Bowery rounders. The straight and retreating curled mod-

joining cut is a favor MODEL FOR WAVYboth here and in Paris HAIRED PEOPLE. with persons whose hair is naturally wavy. It is very similar to the coiffeur a la

'roaches' 1

But there is no royal road to hair dressing. It is a knack to know what best suits each customer. True hair-dressers your confeur a la mode—is an artist, and if your hair dresser allows you to leave his shop without arranging every one of your locks to the best possible advantage, you may be assured he has not caught the artistic conception of his profession.

JOHN GILBERT DEAD.

The "Father of the American Stage"

Passes Away. The death of John Gilbert, the veteran actor at Boston, the other day, removes from the world an excellent actor and a most estimable gentleman. He was a Boston boy by birth, and educated and acquired no little of his reputation as a dramatic artist in his native city.

He was born Feb. 27, 1810 at the North

End. His parents were John Neal and Elizabeth (Atkins) Gilbert, the former a prosperous merchant. In the house ad-

joining Gilbert's Charlotte Cushman was born a few years later. At the high school he made quite a reputation by his declamatory powers. From school he entered the store of his uncle as a clerk. had no desire to con-

tinue in business, so JOHN GILBERT. when he was 19 years old, he secretly sought and obtained an opportunity to make an appearance upon the stage as Joffler in the tragedy of "Venice Pre-served," Nov. 2, 1328 at the Tremont Thae-

Gilbert, of course, betrayed many weaknesses and faults, but on the whole the ex-perienced players with him were highly pleased and the critics gave him generous praise. His second appearance was as Sir Edward Mortimer, and this was a pro-nounced success. He next essayed Shy-lock, and after he had played the part he was engaged for the season.

Established in his profession, Mr. Gilbert became in 1829 a member of J. H. Campbell's company of the Camp-street theater, New Orleans, and he played in that part of the country for five years. It was during this absence that he decided to make old man parts his specialty. He returned to Boston in 18.4 and appeared again at the Tremont theater as Old Dornton in the "The Road to Ruin." Later Mr. Gilbert became stage manager and first old man at the Tremont, remaining until 1840. He had become in the meantime a prime favorite with Boston theater goers. He next appeared at the Bowery theater, and later returned to Boston to act as stage manager of the Federal-street theater. During the season of 1842-143 he was back to the Tremont theater, and he spoke the last words that were heard from that stage prior to its closing.

Mr. Gilbert went to England in April,

1845. He met with great favor while abroad, and remained for two years, playing in London for an entire season with Macready and Charlotte Cushman. In 1862 he became a member of Mr. Wallack's tinued one of the chief pillars until 1888, when, after Wallack's failure, the old company was disbanded. Since he has played a few times in Boston and New York in company with his friend, Joseph

Mr. Gilbe t was married in early life to Mrs. Campbell, a well known actress of the time. In the last quarter of a century his chief renown has been won in the old com-edies. His reproduction of the courtly old-time manner was exquisite in its fidelity. The illusion created by him in such parts as Old Dornton, Sir Peter Teazle, or Sir Anthony Absolute was perfect. The assumption of fictitious characters was so complete that the spectator never thought of the actor or of the methods by which the deception was effected. His Hardcas-tle was one of the truest and most delightful impersonations imaginable, full of the rarest humor and instinct with the spirit old-fashioned independence and hos-

pitality.
Mr. Gilbert had been long known as the father of the American stage, not only be-cause of his advanced age and long public service, but on account of the veneration in which he was held for his artistic pre eminence and the purity of his personal character. Other names may be printed in larger letters than his, but when the final critical estimate is made it must be declared that, in his own special walk, in respect of solid attainment, constant devotion to a high standard, cultured intelligence, conscious industry, and personal integrity he has done as much as any man of his day, if not more, to give dignity and repute to his calling.

She Forgot the Hymn.

One of the brightest of Elmira's little 5-year-old girls was taught an appropriate verse to repeat in Sunday-school last Sunday. She had also recently learned a little nursery rhyme which had profoundly impressed her. In Sunday-school, when her teacher called upon her to give her verse, she spoke of it as a "piece." Little Miss Five-year-old forgot all about the hymn, and electrified the whole infant department by rising and solemnly repeating the following:

"The owl and the eel and the warming pan:
They went to call on the sonp-fat man.
The soup fat man was not within.
He had gone to ride on a rolling-pin.
So they all came back by way of the town
And turned the meeting-house unside down?

DEARBORN OBSERVATORY.

COMPLETION OF THE HOME OF A FAMOUS TELESCOPE.

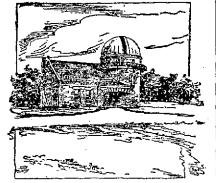
Evanston, Ill., the Permanent Abode of the Glass-The New Building and What It Contains -- A Royal Gift to the Cause of Science.

The new Dearborn observatory, given by James B. Hobbs to the Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill., is now finished and placed in charge of Prof. George W. Hough In it have Hough. In it have been placed the famous telescope and other astronomical instruments formerly belonging to the Chicago university. The observatory is a sub-

J. B. HOBBS. tantial and attractive structure, built of Minnesota limestone and trimmed throughout in hard woods, It is said to be the most convenient observatory in America.

Its walls of rough-hewn stone, topped by a dark red roof and tower, are sur-rounded by meadows that at a distance seem to touch a circle of sky and water. Before it a wide path leads from the street to an impending entrance beneath a great, slightly rounded arch. Within is a plain hall from which doors lead to various rooms, all finished in oak with hardwood floors. The chief of these rooms is a large library finely lighted by windows that nearly fill its northern wall. On one side a row of book-shelves contains an astro-nomical library of 1,300 volumes and pamphlets. A photograph of Alvan Clark, maker of the great telescope, hangs on the opposite wall. Farther on is a portrait in oil colors of Galileo—a copy of the original painting by Substermans in the Torre del del Gallo near Florence, which was oc-cupied as an observatory by Galileo and his disciples during the last twelve years of his life. The picture was presented to the Chicago Astronomical society, connected with the University of Chicago, by Fernando Jones, June 8, 1882. From the library a door opens on one

side into the director's room, beyond which is another for his assistant. On the other side are several rooms where are found a chromometer, three mercurial pendulum clocks, and Hough's printing and record-



THE DEARBORN OBSERVATORY.

ing chronographs. Another large room on the main floor was constructed for the meridian circle. It is supported by solid stone piers that rest on a great block of concrete. Beneath this is a stone foundation that extends four feet beneath the surface of the earth. The floor is not allowed to touch these piers that they may not be affected by its vibrations. The instrument has a telescope of six French inches aperture and a divided circle of forty inches diameter, reading by four micro

From the hall a stairway leads upward to the tower. On the second floor is a large room whose uses are not yet decided upon. A smaller one on either side opens into the hall. One of these is to be used by a photographer. Another flight of stairs leads into the upper part of the tower, the new home of that famous telescope that until a few years ago was the largest refractor in the world. It was nargest retractor in the world. It was made in 1841 by Alvan Clark & Sons of Cambridge, Mass., and was designed for an observatory in Mississippi. The breaking out of the war changed its destiny, however. It was bought instead for Chicago, where it remained until its removal by the Astronomical society to its present location. The instrument has a focal length of 28 feet and its glass is 184 inches in diameter.

It rests on piers that are supported by

within the

outer

separate foundations walls. They rest on a bed of blue clay fourteen feet below the ground and only one and a half feet above the level of the lake. The foundations are twenty-one feet square at the base, but changing shape as well as size

at the top, are there ten feet in diameter. GEORGE W. EOUGH. These piers are also protected from vibra-tion by a slight space between them and the floors. The tower is thirty-seven feet in diameter to its outer walls, inner diameter of thirty-four feet. In the telescope room are hardwood walls that reach ten feet above its floors. Over them in iron dome is lifted seventeen and a half feet higher.

This dome is the finest in the country. It was made by Henry Breedon of Chicago on new and improved plans. Though it weighs eighteen and a half tons it can be moved with the greatest ease, as it runs on stationary, anti-friction wheels. Though not the largest it is claimed to be the lightst running dome in the country, hav the latest improved machinery for this purpose. The inside diameter of the dome is 34 feet and the outside measurement 37 feet. It is constructed entirely of iron and The mechanism of the construction and rotation of the dome is entirely original with Frof. Hough, the present director, and experts pronounce it to be the nplest and most perfect work of the kind ever constructed.

The great Dearborn telescope has an interesting history. It was made for the University of Mississippi, but that institution was unable to take it on account of the breaking out of the war. It was the largest glass manufactured up to that time. In 1863 it became the property of the Chicago Astronomical society through the efforts of a committee of citizens at a cost of \$18,100. The tower which was subsequently provided for the recention of the instrument was donated by J. Y. Scammon at a cost of \$30,000.

Education in India.
India is being "Englishized." Over two million youths in that land are now study-ing the En lish language.

OUR NATIONAL HYMN.

Its Author a Big-Hearted American Baptist Minister.

Dr. S. F. Smith, author of our national hymn "America," is by profession a clergyman, and of course a most estimable gen-But if he had never anything else, the authorship of that hymn is alone enough to make him famou. The doctor is an intelligent, bighearted, liberal-minded Christian gentle man. He is also thoroughly American, or he nover could have written the hymn which has made his name famous and so endeared him to the American people. every national holiday and patriotic occa-sion all over this land millions of free people join in singing that grand old song, and each individual feels a thrill of pleasure as he sings the words: "My country, 'tis of thee, of thee I sing." It seems to be the personal character of this hymn that has materially halped to make it so popular. Every American citizen has the right to say "My country," and for that reason the song appeals to all patriotic citizens.



DR. S. F. SMITH.

Dr. Smith was born in 1808, and the hymn "America" was written in 1832. He was educated at Harvard and graduated as a member of the famous class of 1829. He is also the author of several other songs which have become famous. Among these the two best known are "The Morning Light Is Breaking," and "Yes, My Native Land, I Love Thee." The good doctor has been for thirty years actively engaged in the ministry, and is recognized as one of the strongest and most popular preachers in the Baptist denomination. In brief he is a noble American gentleman, and all good citizens will unite in hearty good wishes for his health and prosperity, and that he may be long spared to a people that will ever honor him with their love and respect.

WORTH A LICKING.

Cuffy Would Play a Joke Regardless of Соптопионсов.

Some years ago, in Georgia, that band of Christians known as Ascensionists were having a grand revival. One day when the meeting was in full force, a storm came up and a young gentleman who was out hunting with his servant took refuge in the church door. Being curious to see the service the two hunters crept up into the

service the two hunters crept up into the gallery and there hid in a place where they could observe without being observed.

"Come, Lord, come, our robes are ready. Come, Lord, come;" cried the preacher, whire all present gave a loud "Amen." "Marsa Gaba," whispered Coffy, lifting his hunting-horn to his outh, 'let me give dem jist one toot.''
'Fut that horn down or I'll break your

head," replied the master in a whisper.

The horn dropped by Cuffy's side and again the minister cried: "Come, Lord, come, we are all ready for Thy coming.

Come, Lord, come."
"Do, Marsa Gaba—do jist lemme gib
'em jist one little toot." pleaded Cuffy,
wetting his lips and raising his horn,
"If you don't drop that horn, Cuffy, I'll

whip you within an inch of your life," whispered the exasperated master. 'Blow, Gabriel, blow; we're ready for his coming. Blow, Gabriel, blow," pleaded the minister.

Cutty could no longer resist the tempta tion and sent a wild peal ringing from end to end of the church, but long before its last echo died away his master and him-

self were the only occupants of the build

ing.
"I' ready for de licking, Marsa Gaba,"
teath in h said Cuffy, showing every tooth in his head, "fur I 'clare to gracious it's worf two lickings to see de way common farm cattle kin git ober de ground wid skeared scentionists behind 'em.''

J. Chinaman's First Cigar.

Our Mongolian laundryman the other morning essayed to smoke his first cigar. Everything was propitious for his undertaking. The cigar was produced the end bitten off in the most approved "Melican bitten off in the most approved fashion," and one end of the fragrant weed was ignited. As puffs curied out from his lips his face was wreathed in smiles and smoke. He took it out of his mouth and in silvery accents said: "Him Here a pause and more puffs of smoke: 'Him heap good.' Another pause and the puffs more rapid. 'Him bully heap good.' Yet another pause, and as he removed the article in question from his osculatory organs he earnestly remarked: "Him berry bully heap good." And then a change came over the spirit of his dream, and his face changed from pie-crust to dust and ashes, and things assumed a tinge no longer celestial, but became decidedly cuerulean, until with a gesture indescribable in its expressiveness, he slowly enunciated: "Him muchee muchee big herry bully heap good." Here he took off his cap, assumed an attitude indicative of grievous internal disarrangement, and—but let history draw a veil over what followed.

Then She Felt Better. A charming young lady came down the steps of the Thirty-third street up-town Sixth avenue elevated railway station on one of the recent rainy afternoons. As the reached the sidewalk she slipped upon a banana skin, and only with great dim-culty saved herself from falling into a sight puddle of water on the walk. mediately behind her came a well dressed man with a round and rosy face. He struck the banana peel, too He recovered himself and with a frown exclaimed, "Damn it!" The charming young lady was standing but a few feet away, she heard this condemnation. Her ruffled countenance changed at once, and with a gracious smile she turned to the man and with a bow said, "Thank you."

The Shoe for the Summer.

Low-cut shoes will be worn by fashionable ladies this summer, but not by gentlemen. At least this is the dictum of some of the representatives of the boot and shoo trade.

A pretty ankle clothed in a delicately shaded silk stocking and the two set in a neut seal-brown "cozed" top slipper, is a combination hard to beat. And just this thing, with possibly the enality of the hosiery omitted, is the "fad" for the coming summer

In colors bottle-green, tan, seal-brown, garnet, and steel-gray are the favorites. The light calf-skin shoe will be worn extensively this summer by ladies and gentle-tensively this summer by ladies and gentle-men alike. The shoe with the "oozed" top, which is nothing but the same kind of leather turned wrongside out and shown evenly, is probably more sought for than the smooth top, the same as the lower part. With a neatly perforated and welted seam at the side it looks the perfection of neatness.

Don't—it is urged—wear a patent leather tip with this shoe. It would be no more incongruous to wear a tan tip on a patent-leather dancing shoe. The finest this style of shoe is made of turned sealskin.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers in regard to the number of Jews in the world. The Archives Judaiques of Poris makes the number 6,300,000, of whom 5,400,000 are in Ferral 100,000. ques of Paris makes the number 0,300,000, of whom 5,400,000 are in Europe, Russia alone containing nearly 3,000,000. The number set down for America is only 250,000—less than that in Roumania. The late Prof. Calvin E. Stowe conducted for a number of years, after his retirement from a chair in the Andover Theological semi-nary, what he called a Bible class. It consisted of a lecture to a church full of people every Sunday afternoon on Bible history. In one of these lectures he dwelt with much emphasis upon the fact that the number of the Jews has been from the earliest times nearly constant. As far as is known it has remained at just about 6,000,000. Guard Against the Strike,

and always have a bottle of Acker's English Remedy in the house. You cannot tell how soon croup may strike your little one, or a cold or cough may fastenitself upon you. One dose is a preventive and a few doses a positive cure. All throat and lung troubles yield to its treatment. A sample bottle is given you free and remedy guaranteed by Johnston Her Bearest Foe.

She had only been married a week or two when her husband died. He was wealthy, and of course his widow had some material compensation for his loss. She had not been married long enough to wish were dead. They were still in that stage when he used to come and say: "My dearest, do you want some money this morning?" If it had been a few weeks later it would have been somewhat different. But he had died, and an old flame of her husband called upon her to condole with her. Fven the sadness of the occasion could not kill the natural impulse to say something mean.

"It was sad to lose him so soon."
"Yes, indeed; only two weeks married and he died."
"Yes, you got in just in time, didn't

you?"

SIXTH

POINT

You should read THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS because, being a family newspaper, it's against the saloon. The home and the saloon are forever opposed. There can be no neutrals in this war. But THE DAILY NEWS is temperate in temperance. It war. But The Dally New is temperate in temperate in temperate. It isn't a prohibition organ—it's not sure prohibition is the best way of treating the evil—but it believes in prohibiting the saloon keeper from ruling and ruining in American society. It you would read, and have your family read, a newspaper which places the interests of the home higher than those of the saloon, places the interests of higher than those of the saloon, read THE CHICAGO DAILY

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