Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROP'R. } EDGEFIELD, S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882 { VOL. XLVII.---NO. 35.

Stockholders Meeting.

UNDER and by virtue of the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the consolidation of the Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railroad Company, and the Edgefield, Trenton and Aiken Railroad Company, and other Companies herein named, &c," approved January 31st; 1882.

All persons, corporations, townships and municipalities holding shares of the capital stock of either the Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railroad Company or the Edgefield, Trenton and Aiken Railroad Company, are hereby notified to meet either in person or by duly authorized representatives, at Belton, S. C., on Wednesday, 16th Aug., A. D., 1882, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of effecting the consolidation of said two Railroad Companies under said Act, approved January 31st, 1882.

J. N. COCHRAN,
President A. & E. B. R. R. Co.
LEWIS JONES,
President E., T. & A. R. R. Co.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1882—147th Monthly Drawing.

Look at the following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La.,
and
Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va.,

who manage all the drawings of this Company, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published Official Lists.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5,000		12,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1,000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	$6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

Prizes, amounting to $285,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

N. B—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention.

July 11, 1882.—4t32

Summer Complaints

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, *and many lives are lost* through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a *sure* cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., and is *perfectly safe*.

Read the following:

RHINEBECK, N. Y., March 22, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER *never fails to afford instant relief* for cramp and pain in the stomach.
JOSEPH BURDITT.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1881.
The *very best* medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is *sure* each and every time.
JULIUS W. DEE.

MONTROSE, IOWA, March 12, 1881.
I have used your PAIN KILLER in several cases of cramp, colic, cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief.
L. E. CALDWELL.

CAPE VINCENT, Co., Feb. 28, 1881.
For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it *always cures*. Would not feel safe without a bottle in the house.
A. D. LYLE.

SACO, Me., Jan. 22, 1881.
Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is *safe, sure, and reliable*. No mother should allow it to be out of the family.
H. I. NAYES.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1881.
We began using it over ten years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.
W. O. SPERRY.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., Feb. 22, 1881.
Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house.
DR. L. MORTON.

U. S. CONSULATE,
CREFELD, RHENISH PRUSSIA, Feb. 8, 1881.
I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I rate it as priceless in my household as an *indispensable necessity*.
U. S. POTTER, U. S. Consul.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENG.
I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found almost instant relief.
H. J. NOONE.

21 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, ENG.
During a residence of twenty-three years in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief.
R. CLARIDGE.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all.

For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.

COMMON SENSE ENGINE CO.

ENGINES made by this company are of the best WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL, and we will sell them

25 PER CENT CHEAPER

than any now in the market. They are guaranteed fully. Save money by purchasing the Common Sense Engine from

JONES & HENDRIX, Ag'ts,
Apl 20-6m Trenton S. C.

WHITE WINE & APPLE VINEGAR,

And a Fresh Stock of all kinds of

SPICES,

For Pickling Purposes,

For sale by

D. R. DURISOE & CO.

Johnston Property.

I offer for sale my House and Lot in the village of Johnston. I will sell very low—in fact a bargain to an early applicant. Address or call on

E. D. HOLLAND,
June 1-tf. Johnston, S. C.

SWEETLY SING THE LOVE OF JESUS.

Sweetly sing the love of Jesus,
Love for you and love for me;
Heaven's light is not more cheering,
Heaven's dews are not more free:
As a child, in pain or terror,
Hides him in his mother's breast,—
As a sailor seeks the haven,—
We would come to him for rest.

Chorus:
Sweetly sing the love of Jesus,
Love for you and love for me;
Heavens light is not more cheering,
Heaven's dews are not more free.

Softly sing the love of Jesus,
For our hearts are full of tears,
As we think how—walking humbly
This low earth for weary years,
Without riches, without dwelling,
Wounded sore by foe and friend,
In the garden, and in dying—
Jesus loved us to the end.

Gladly sing the love of Jesus;
Let us lean upon his arm;
If he loves us, what can grieve us?
If he keeps us, what can harm?
Still he lays his hand in blessing
On each upturned seeking face,
And in heaven his children's angels
Near the throne have always place.

An Open Enemy vs. a Covert One.

We will say this for the editor of the *National Republican:* He is a frank and honest enemy to the Democratic party. His latest contribution to the Republican cause is open and above-board. From that notable article we quote this gem:

The North is divided. Republicanism cannot again prevail over a solid South. Wisdom invites us to such a course as will put Republicans and Liberals shoulder to shoulder in the fall elections. The pretty talk about "maintaining the integrity of the Republican organization" in the South will be small compensation for the election of a Bourbon House this year, and a Bourbon President in 1884. We had better maintain the integrity of a Republican form of government, which can only be done by a union of its friends against its Bourbon enemies. Upon the general willingness to do this, the election, this year, of a House of Representatives in general accord with the Republican party appears to us to depend.

Here is a direct and palpable admission that only by disintegrating the South can the Republican cause triumph. The solidity of the South at this time and in 1884 means Democratic ascendancy in the House of Representatives and a Democratic President to succeed Arthur. The Independents, Liberals, Greenbackers and other disorganizers at the South are simply Radical-Republicans in disguise, who are plotting to break up the South in order to perpetuate Guiteau and Robeson Jacobinism. The sooner the South understands that the better. The sooner we deal with the masquerading Greenbackers, Independents and Liberals as the left wing of Centralism the better. The South can only be defeated in her own citadel. The Democratic party—the party of the people—can only fail of victory in 1884 by the treachery of men in the Southern camp, who are enemies more to be dreaded than avowed enemies abroad. We thank the *National Republican* for its honest confession.—*Chronicle and Constitutionalist.*

Not a Candidate.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 21, 1882.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: It has just been called to my attention that your worthy correspondent from Columbia in your paper of the 13th instant, has mentioned my name as a candidate for the nomination to Congress in the Second Congressional District. I ask leave to say that he is mistaken. I favor the renomination of the Hon. G. D. Tillman for said office in the ensuing election, and shall give him my hearty support. His unlawful ejectment entitles him to be returned, to say nothing of his fitness.

Very respectfully,
D. S. HENDERSON.

ARABI PASHA TO GLADSTONE.

LONDON, July 24.—Arabi Pasha wrote the following letter to Mr. Gladstone a few days before the bombardment of Alexandria, but Mr. Gladstone did not receive it until after the bombardment:

"The Koran commands us to resist if war is waged against us, hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires in Egypt will absolve Egyptians from all treaties. Control will cease, the property of Europeans will be confiscated, canals will be destroyed and Jahad will be proclaimed in Syria, Arabia and India. The first blow with which England strikes Egypt will cause blood to flow through the breadth of Asia and Africa, the responsibility of which will be on the head of England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends with England and to keep her road to India, but she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. Finally, England may rest assured that we are determined to die for our country."

A Federal Court at Little Rock, Arkansas, has surprised the lawyers throughout the country by awarding $4,900 damages to a passenger who was put off a train because the term of his excursion ticket had expired. The Court ruled that a ticket was good until used, and cannot be limited to a certain day on its face.

Shelly, of Alabama, was the sixth Democrat ousted from his seat in Congress during the present session: All the ousted members were from the South.

DR. KINLOCH VINDICATED.

A Complete Exposition of the Falsehoods of the Charleston Correspondent of the New York "Times."

At a special meeting of the Medical Society of South Carolina, held July 12, 1882, the president, Dr. Michel, called the meeting to order and stated that its object was to contradict certain false statements in regard to a recent death by Chloroform, in the practice of our friend and colleague, Dr. R. A. Kinloch.

After hearing the facts of the case a committee of three was appointed to frame resolutions expressive of the views of the society, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held July 16, and the following report of the committee was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published in the *News and Courier* and New York *Times:*

To the President and Members of the Medical Society of South Carolina—Gentlemen: The committee appointed at the meeting of the Medical Society, held July 12, 1882, to report upon the subject of the death of Mrs. Loughton Reid, and the statements connected therewith as they have appeared, first in the New York *Times*, of the 4th inst., and subsequently with additions and alterations in various newspapers throughout the country, after having carefully examined into the subject beg leave to report:

1st. That they regard these newspaper publications as affording the most striking evidence of unfairness, untruthfulness and misrepresentation that it has ever fallen to their experience to consider, in connection with the report of medical matters, as given by the secular press. Your committee are fully in accord with the members of this society generally, in their feelings of indignation at the injustice done, most particularly to Dr. R. A. Kinloch, Mrs. Reid's physician, and also to Drs. T. Grange Simons and A. P. Pelzer, all respectable and worthy members of the profession, by the erroneous, and what appears to be, studied and malignant statements, prejudicial to their personal and professional conduct.

2d. That the committee to go into the details in regard to these statements. They would only say that in their opinion the newspaper publications contain at least ten misrepresentations. The only item of truth is that Mrs. Reid most probably died (as frankly stated by her physician) of "Chloroform Narcosis." This we regard as simply one of the calamities of surgery that could not have been foreseen or prevented. The agent was, we have reason to believe, given in the most improved and careful method, in the presence of witnesses, and probably proved fatal because of some peculiar condition of Mrs. Reid's nervous system, which amounted to an idiosyncracy. The records of medicine and surgery show many such cases. The operation to have been performed upon Mrs. Reid was a justifiable and necessary one. At least two assistants were necessary and these assistants were engaged by Dr. Kinloch with the distinct approval of Mrs. Reid, the only stipulation being that she should be made unconscious by chloroform before they were introduced. Dr. Kinloch in administering the chloroform simply in the presence of two female attendants, carried out his promise to his patient. In regard to his after concealment of the supposed cause of death Dr. Kinloch announced this openly and frankly, and assumed the entire responsibility. The sister and husband of the lady were first informed, and as soon as applied for the mortuary certificate of death from "chloroform narcosis" was given to the family to be forwarded to the City Registrar *for permission to bury.* In view of all the above facts your committee would present the following resolutions for your consideration:

1st. That, in the opinion of this society, the death of Mrs. Reid from chloroform was not caused by imprudence or carelessness in the use of the agent, but from the fatal properties of that drug, which at times will manifest themselves in persons of peculiar temperament or constitution.

2d. That the misrepresentation of the circumstances of this unfortunate case seem to have been intentionally made, inasmuch as all the family and friends were fully informed of the circumstances of the death of Mrs. Reid, and the facts of the case could have been easily obtained and correctly reported.

3d. That we extend to our colleague, Dr. R. A. Kinloch, the attending physician, and his assistants, our sincere sympathy, not only for the unfortunate death of the patient, but because of the unjust position in which they have been cruelly placed.

4th. That we protest against the too frequent custom of the secular press of intruding upon physicians in the discharge of their duties, and thus tending to embarrass them in proceedings which they may be conscientiously instituting for the relief of suffering humanity.

5th. That we consider the circumstances of the case sufficiently vexating to justify the immediate institution of legal proceedings against the parties offending.

Respectfully submitted,
J. FORD PRIOLEAU, M. D.,
F. L. PARKER, M. D.,
MANNING SIMONS, M. D.,
Committee.

LORING ON EGYPT.

Arabi's Fight a Resistance to Carpet-Baggers.

General Loring, at one time noted in Egypt, has been interviewed in St. Augustine, Fla., by a Florida *Times* reporter. The General, though he has been several years absent from Egypt, exhibits a good deal of feeling in regard to the recent catastrophe. He holds England directly responsible for the existing troubles and impending anarchy; and he regards the bombardment of Alexandria as, under all the circumstances, one of the most abominable outrages of which history has any record. In the bombardment and the extensive fires which followed it, nearly every thing that constituted the magnificence of the modern city was destroyed, and he says that capital will not easily be induced to go in and build it up again, while the Khedive, under the European domination which is sucking the life-blood of Egypt, does not command the necessary resources.

The fortifications of Alexandria were built partly under General Loring's supervision, and he is confident that if they had not been caught unprepared they would have given the English fleet a good deal more trouble. "It must be recollected," he said, "that the fleet was inside the harbor to which it would have been obliged to force an entrance had its hostile purpose been avowed at the beginning. This placed some of the strongest defensive works at a decided disadvantage. The worst difficulty, however, under which the Egyptians labored in their defence was, that their gunners had no experience in handling the great Armstrong guns with which the forts were provided." General: "I warned the late Khedive, Ismail, that these great guns would be useless unless he had men who knew how to work them, and that the only way to teach them efficiently was by actual practice. But as it cost about a hundred dollars every time one of them was fired, the Khedive felt that the expense was more than he could stand. The result was that when the shock of battle actually came, the firing was wild and ineffective. I can assure you that if the Egyptian gunners had been as experienced as they were brave, the English fleet would have had a serious time of it."

To the inquiry whether any effective resistance could be made by Arabi to the march of an army towards Cairo, the General replied that there were no fortifications between Alexandria and Cairo, but that a good deal of trouble and delay could be caused by the destruction of the bridges across the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, both of which have to be crossed in going to Cairo. As far as Cairo is concerned, it is not a fortified city, and is of no use for defence. The General said he had no faith in Arabi Bey's ability to fight a regular European army, especially with the Khedive against him, dividing the loyalty of the soldiers. But the strength of Arabi's cause lies not in his power to fight an English fleet or an Anglo-French army. It lies in the sense of wrong on the part of an industrious and long-suffering people, who are the victims of a slavery immeasurably worse than any ever known at the South. Arabi's revolt is but the symptom and expression of this sense of wrong; and even though Arabi may be defeated, the conflict will never really end so long as the life blood of the Egyptian people is drained to satisfy the exactions of foreign bondholders." Gen. Loring said he went to Florida to write a book on Egypt, but he had not written a line yet.

The Salvation Army is the great topic of theological discussion in England just now. The established Church clergy are divided in opinion. Canon Farrar has made it the object of discriminating denunciation in Westminster Abbey. Some of the Bishops have written to the Archbishop of Canterbury protesting against his subscription. Dean Plumptre, of Welli, has written to "General" Booth, begging him to reconsider the line of policy he has adopted. The Dean admits that good is being done, but it is mixed with evil.

John J. Flynn, ex-managing editor of the Chicago *News*, who was recently appointed consul to Chemnitz, has fallen into great disgrace. He is said to have celebrated his arrival at his post by going on a big drunk and conducting himself so scandalously that the German Government declines to recognize him.

...and Exact Justice for the Negro.

...Telegraph: A few days ago, in company with a friend, we called upon Senator Hill. We had not seen him since the early days of the Hancock campaign, at a time when his grievous affliction had not begun to excite apprehension.

...a comfortable sitting room near the window sat the great orator in an invalid's chair, while the tender hands of a daughter fanned his fevered brow. There was nothing left of Ben Hill but the great gaunt form and the luminous eyes. These, made larger by pain and suffering, seemed to be surcharged with his soul and almost capable of speech.

With his collar thrown open at the neck, his hands hanging listlessly upon the arms of the chair, and his head slightly inclined down and forward, he reminded us of the dying Napoleon, as illustrated in the celebrated statute in the Corcoran Art Gallery, while his eyes followed one with a sad and questioning power like unto those of Charlotte Corday peering through the bars of her prison window.

Suddenly he raised himself, and, fronting us fully with a mighty effort, he said:

"I had desired to live for two reasons, chief among which was that I might have made a speech, which I had partly prepared, to the people of this whole country, upon the relations between the white man and the black. I have always been in favor of giving the negro equal and exact justice—nothing more and nothing less. My friend, we cannot have good government or a stable society in this land when one party seeks to dominate the other by the use of the negro vote."

Figures that Will Startle Protestants.

The New York *Times* devotes ten columns of space to an article on the growth and standing of the different religious denominations of that city, the pith of which is embraced in the following summary:

"The figures tell a curious story. They are concentrated as far as New York is ... been ... recapitulation ... various denominations ... fluence ... into comparison with ... growth of the city. The ... is two ... made the starting point. ... the ... comparisons are made for the ... year ... and 1882. In the year ... The ... city had attained a growth ... year ... 00 souls. The membership ... 184 ... Catholic churches at that ... of ... was, in round numbers, 40,- ... per ... The city's population now is ... 00 ... 1,300,000; a gain of 225 per ... at ... while the non-Catholic church ... cent ... ership is 90,000, a gain of only ... me ... er cent. How, on the other ... 125 ... does the case stand with the ... hand ... ic Church? When the city ... Cath ... population of 400,000 there ... had ... at the outside 50,000 Catholics ... were ... its borders. Now there 500,- ... with ... and now the non Catholic bo- ... 000—an show an increase of 125 per ... dies ... during the last 37 years, and ... cent ... ity only 225 per cent. The ... dic Church can boast accessions ... Cathating to 900 per cent. Of ... among ... there should be this taken ... account—membership in a Pro- ... into ... Church stands on a very dif- ... testa ... basis from membership in a ... ferent ... lic Church. In the latter even ... Cath ... child at the breast counts, it ... the ... ed. But, after making all ... bapt ... deductions, the proportion ... reason ... remains is of a most formidable ... that ... ster, and the ratio and growth ... charly ... what the figures make it ... is rea ... The period between the years ... pear ... and 1845 appears to have been ... 1830 ... exceedingly active one with most ... an ... the Protestant Churches, notably ... of ... Dutch Reformed, the Presbyte- ... the ... the Baptist and Methodist. ... rian ... then the work of extending ... Since ... denominations seems to have ... these ... uphill all the way, while in the ... been ... of the Dutch Reformed the ... case ... was for a time not only brought ... cause ... to a ... stand still, but between 1845 ... and ... 1872 nearly one half the ground ... befor ... he held was actually lost. Since ... then ... this ground has been recovered, ... but ... the increase over 1845 is only 4 ... per ... ent. The Episcopal Church, on ... the ... other hand, which in 1845 was ... beli ... ad all the other leading Protes- ... tant ... denominations in point of mem- ... bersh ... ship, seemingly profiting by the ... inact ... ion of its contemporaries, push- ... ed ... forward at a vigorous pace, soon ... dista ... nced all its competitors, kept ... fully ... abreast with the growth of the ... city, ... and is to day the leading non- ... Cath ... olic denomination on Manhattan ... Isla ... d."

The Rev. W. P. Martin died at his residence near Belton on the 1st July, aged 87. He was the oldest Mason in the State, and served sixty years in the ministry.

... was going to be- ... would die!" ex- ... And when ... he dyed, sure

A South Carolina Republican Gerrymander.

South Carolina is declared by the Republican newspapers to be in advance of every other State in the science of gerrymandering. Other States content themselves with sprawling the Congressional Districts in such a manner as to put Republican voters where they will do the most good, but South Carolina is accused of making a broad sweep of water the connecting link between two sections of a District. This water covers land which is part of the territory of the State, and the District is composed of contiguous territory, although part of it is some fathoms under water. Illinois, as we explained on Tuesday, has done worse than this in forming Senatorial Districts, so that South Carolina has no right to claim any credit for the Congressional District water-connection. The supremacy of South Carolina must be established in a different way. In this State a District has been made which does not pretend to be of "contiguous territory." In this, it goes far beyond the exploits of every other gerrymanderer in a similar direction.

Eight years ago the Republican party had full swing in this State, and in the winter of 1874 the State was redistricted. The House passed a bill for this purpose, in which the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, Abbeville, Laurens, Newberry and Richland formed the Third Congressional District. When the bill reached the Senate, the Committee on Privileges and Elections recommended that Fairfield County be substituted for Richland County in the Third District. Robert Smalls, who is now, by the grace of Congress, a Representative from the Fifth South Carolina District, was then State Senator from Beaufort, and, on his motion, the committee's amendment was indefinitely postponed, and the bill was passed as it came from the House. The date of the Act is March 3, 1874.

As established by the Republicans, the Third Congressional District is shown in the map published to-day. It is not composed of co... and has not even ... of the Dis... County. If a Congressional District can be so formed and regarded as contiguous, any group of counties which are within ten miles of each other can be formed into a lawful District. Smalls and Company did not pretend that it was a lawful District. Their reliance was on the fears of the Democrats and the hopes of the Republicans in Congress. An election was duly held in the Third District in November, 1874, and S. L. Hoge, carpet bagger, was elected over Gen. McGowan, Democrat. Hoge took his seat and held it to the end of his term, the protest of Gen. McGowan being disregarded.

South Carolina then, as a Northern contemporary flippantly remarks, can "take the cake," but not on account of any gerrymandering done by Democrats or with their assent. The champion gerrymander was the work of the Republicans, the champion District being composed of two distinct blocks of territory with no connection between them. We await with interest the comments of the Stalwart newspapers. Their *ex post facto* indignation will be amusing, in any event, but we have no idea that they will alienate the white people of South Carolina any less on account of the proof we have given of the successful lawlessness of the South Carolina Republicans. *News and Courier.*

The Boston *Post* shows up already the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties on the tariff and revenue question in the following paragraph: "The Republicans say that they are certain that the Democrats are making a mistake in Congress, in insisting on a wholesale instead of a retail reduction of taxation. The election can decide it. There are $150,000,000 more of taxes collected than are needed. The Democrats appear to want the whole burden removed. The Republicans want about one-tenth of it seemingly removed."

Miss Grayson, who had for many years been bedridden with spinal disease, at Erie, Penn., believed that she could be cured by prayer. She talked with the attending physician about it, and he said that he would arrange for a meeting of devout persons, at the house of a neighbor, with her consent, when her recovery should be earnestly implored. At the appointed time she sprang from the couch, and declared herself miraculously recovered. But the perfidious doctor had called no meeting, and no praying had been done.

"People are not marrying at such an early age now as they used to," remarked Stuggins, the other day. "True," replied Fizzlem, "they cannot afford to be tied to the steak in couples at the present high price of beef."

ARARI BEY'S BIRTH.

A Story Concerning the Egyptian Hero That Reads Like a Biblical Narrative.

Upon hearing the name Uraby I pricked up my ears; for was not this the famous Arabi Bey who was playing such a part in the modern Egyptian politics? Husnah's graphic narration ran substantially as follows: About fifty years ago there lived in the Delta of Egypt, near a small hamlet called el-Wijh, a worshiping farmer of some means, whose wife was barren. This farmer, or land owner, was a man of some influence among his clan, which was originally descended from the Bedonin Arabs of the Eastern desert, but had become "domesticated" and had settled down on the borders of the Delta as tillers of the soil. His friends had often told him that the cause of his wife's barrenness was, of course, known to the Omniscient only; but that as she was an Egyptian of the low lands and was not descended from the stock of Abraham and his eldest son Ishmael, God would be much more likely to bless him with offspring were he to take only unto himself a wife from among the children of the desert.

He accordingly sent Eastward to certain wandering tribes, and in due course of time had brought to him a true Bedouin girl. This girl, knowing she had been taken to wife by her husband only with a view to offspring, had, on her way to el-Wijh, passed by the resting place of the remains of Our Lady Nafeessah (between Zagazig and Ishmailah), to there pray that she might be blessed soon with a male child, that she might find favor with her lord. During the night that this true Arabian girl, who was on the eve of marriage, spent at the tomb of the soul-giving Nafeessah she had a dream. A man clothed in the robes of the religious order of law-doctors appeared to her, saying: "Go in peace to thy intended husband, for thou shalt find favor in his eyes."

In the fullness of time she gave birth to a male child, and when the midwife bore the glad tidings to the father ... named "Ahmad-ul- ... said, declared that the boy should be called Ahmad. Ahmad grew up to be a stalwart youth, and was know among his fellows by the appellative "el-Urabi," because of his descent from the Arabs in contradistinction. —*Cairo Letter to the Sunday School Times.*

A Horrible Story.

A Child Eaten Alive By a Ferocious Wild Beast.

The story of a horrible affair which took place on the head waters of Middle Fork river last week has just been detailed to us by a reliable gentleman. It seems that a family of Germans or Swiss settled some few years ago in the midst of a vacant wilderness on the river above named, a considerable distance from any other settlement. By industry, the family soon had a nice little area of this rich and productive soil under cultivation, and by frugality and labor had accumulated a competence and were living happily in their forest home, though still far from neighbors, and what are usually termed the comforts of life. Last week the happiness of this little home was sadly marred. A charming little daughter some seven or eight years of age, and the pet of the household was told to go and bring in the cow on the evening in question. The child left for the pasture as she was bidden, but presently returned, and said there was something in the path which would not let her go by, and she could not drive it away. Her parents supposing that the child was inventing a story to keep from doing their bidding again directed her to go, and finally threatened to whip her. To escape the punishment the child started, her parents little dreaming the horrible fate which awaited their loved one. The girl failed to return, and her protracted absence, taken in connection with her previous story, finally alarmed the father and he started in search of her, but only to find one of her little feet and a few shattered fragments. The agonized father immediately sought the nearest neighbors and gathering a small party started in pursuit of the destroyer. The animal was finally overtaken, and after a desperate fight in which some of the dogs were torn to shreds, the ferocious animal was brought to the earth, having twenty-six rifle-balls in its body. None of those who saw the animal could tell what it was. The only description given was that it was spotted and weighed 700 pounds. Its skin was preserved for stuffing and when it reaches the settlement something more definite can be ascertained.—(*W. Va.*) *Enterprise.*

Ex Senator Conkling is said to have cleared over $150,000 in the practice of the law since he left the United States Senate. His retainers are large ones.

A CALF SWALLOWED BY A CATFISH.—About two weeks ago, Mr. Smith, living a few miles from Calhoun, Ga., on the Coosawatta river, lost a yearling heifer about three years old, and as it was fine stock made diligent search, but could not find it. A few days ago a party of young men fishing on the river were attracted by the smell of a dead carcass, and upon examining the cause, lo and behold they found a monster catfish, which had swallowed the calf, and the horns of the calf becoming entangled in the fish's gills had drowned the fish. The fish measured exactly twenty-three feet and seven inches in length, and was five feet eight and one-quarter inches across the head, and from the length of its whiskers supposed to be one hundred and seventeen years old.—*Calhoun Times.*

Hon. George D. Tillman's seat in Congress, has been given to Smalls, the negro candidate for the office. Mr. Tillman's great speech in reference to the glorious New Englanders won him no votes from that section. They voted solidly against him all the same. Tillman glorifies true greatness, but the Republicans stick to the negro. Tillman will be sent back to Congress, when it will take the negro about as long to oust him as it did this time. We are not so badly hurt, since they let Mr. Tillman stay in his place until within a few days of the close of the session. We presume that he has drawn his pay, and that the negro, Smalls, was merely voted the seat at the last so that he too might draw $10,000 from the public treasury.

COURIER JOURNAL: Alex. H. Stephens—the old man marvelous of American politics—has lived a little over seventy years, and in that time he has been five times elected to the Georgia Legislature, thirteen times a Representative in the Congress of the United States, once to the Senate of the United States, but was not allowed to take his seat, was Presidential Elector for the State at large on the Douglass and Jackson ticket, was a member of the Secession Convention of Georgia, was elected to the Confederate Congress, ... years, ... the President under the ... for the Governorship of his native State.

A stranger consignment has seldom been received at a freight office than one which a steamship company's agent at Salonica recently agreed to deliver in Constantinople. It was a box of ordinary size and appearance, and would not have attracted special attention had it not borne the inscription "Human heads." It actually did contain the heads of nine robbers who had been captured by the Turkish gendarmerie in Macedonia. In accordance with an old custom their heads were on their way to the capital, there to testify that the operations of the police in the provinces were energetic and vigilant.

One of the surprises given to the Egyptians by the British fleet at Alexandria was an exhibition of the electric light. On a dark night before the bombardment the light was turned upon the shore from one of the ships, revealing the operations of the Egyptians on the water front. The startled natives fled, and as the brilliant rays were turned and swept along the shore the men hastened away into the darkness from the works on which they were engaged.

A BEREAVED WOMAN'S RESPONSE.—"Are you traveling alone?" asked a tall, agricultural-looking gentleman, approaching a lady who occupied two seats in a crowded car. "No sir," she replied. "May I ask you who's with you?" asked the man, looking around vainly for some other place to store himself. "My husband," replied the lady with flashing eyes. "My husband is traveling with me." "Oh, ah! excuse me," and the tall man straightened up and prepared to take a standing ride. "Is this seat engaged?" asked a dashing, well-dressed young fellow of the lady five minutes later. "No, sir," she replied, and down he plumped. "I say, ma'm!" protested the tall man, is that your husband?" "No, it isn't and you needn't ask any more questions," retorted the woman. "But you said you were traveling with him," persisted the tall man. "So I am," snorted the lady. "Where is he?" insisted the tall man. "He's in the baggage car in a coffin," retorted the lady.

TWO HOME THRUSTS.—A young man seated beside an elderly passenger on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton train made considerable sport in a quiet way of the hat of a lady near them. At last his elderly companion replied: "That lady is my wife, sir, and I told her that every fool who saw the hat would make sport of it; but she wouldn't believe me and insisted on wearing it." The young man stammered an apology and retreated to the smoking car.