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Se., de.

Il the vast spaces east and west of the Valley between the fourteenth deand the Mediterranean (over eight dred thousand square miles) are the ert. It would seem at the first glance absolutely unfitted for the inhabion of man; but as he continues to and multiply amid the ice-floes of the ic circle, so he does here in this rain barren, and torrid zone. He who never travelled through the desert not form a just idea of that strange marvelous region, in which all the nary conditions of life are completely nged. It is essentially a waterless without rivers, creeks, rivulets, or ings. Once away from the Nile, the supply of water is derived from deep is, few, scanty, and far apart. Long ughts are frequent. When I explored great Arabian Desert between the and the Red Sea, it had not rained three years; and when I travelled r the Suakim route and through Koran, no rain had fallen for two years. ween the twenty-ninth and nineteenth ree of latitude it never rains as all. ter becomes precious beyond the contion of those who have never known scarcity Members of the Catholic sion at El Obeid, where water is much re plentiful than in the deserts, assured that, the summer before, water had en sold as high as half a dollar a gallon the proprietors of the few wells that had dried up. When long droughts occur. always scanty crop of dours fails y from the Nile, and the greater part the flocks and herds perish, as well as a siderable part of the population. It lows naturally that when undertaking journey through the desert the paraunt question is water. A supply must carried sufficient to last to the next I. be it one or five days distant. It is nally carried in goat and sheep skins pended from the camels' pack-saddles. ese are the water bottles of Scripture. ich become leaky from wear, and alcorrespondent resemble vs lose a considerable portion of their itents by evaporation. The first thing ar reaching a well is to ascertain the rney's office. The later antity and quality of the water. As the former, it may have been exhaustby a preceding caravan, and hours alling Pearce, propose we be required for a new suply to ooze great things as an architegain. As to the quality, desert water generally bad, the exception being s a man well known i en it is worse, though long custom en and these who read he les the Bedouins to drink water so rea puns were not su ckish as to be intolerable to all except rous and graphic power emselves and their flocks. Well do l the battle of Abu-Kle member how at each well the first skinwas tasted all around as epicures sip e wines. Great was the joy if it was prounced "moya Helwa," sweet water; t if the Bedouins said "moosh tayib," good, we might be sure it was a solues-one for sending at n of Epsom salts. The best water is

ne taken in transmission to "live springs," I never saw more in half a dozen in six thousand miles hour, notwithstandi stations which might e way. M. Berlier poin The desert would be absolutely impasssion to Lyons and Ma le without the camel. He was created effected still more can it, and thrives better there than anythere being no sea le ere else. His broad, soft foot enables and parcels sent for to traverse deep sands where the es would, it is said, real rese would sink nearly to his knees, and ald promptly perish. He lives on alet nothing, the scanty herbage of the railway from Suakini ert and the twigs of the thorny miipment, will be \$35,0 sa being his favorite food; but his ably more. The distant st precious quality is his ability to trais charge will fall eith five days without drinking during the bondholders or the Be cest heat of summer, and much longer t the latter must pay other seasons. For this reason wells tance, and to get rarely more than five days apart. The bondholders, backed. rican camel from Arabia, and has only e powers of Europe, hump The best breeds are reared

the Ababedehs and Bishareens between

Nile and the great Arabian ch in.

ey are distinguished by small head,

nder neck and limbs, and short hair.

scamel and dromedary differ only in

ed, just se the dray horse differs from

racer. The burden camel, called

mal by the Arabs, never changes his re-

ar walk of two and a half miles an

ar under a load, which should never

seed three hundred pounds for a long

rney, for his strength must be esti-

ted by what he can carry when ex-

asted by hardship and privation. The

medary, or riding camel, called hageen,

nuch swifter. With no other load than

rider, a bag of bread or dates, and a

n of water, he can travel one hundred

es in one day on an emergency. The

t of the dromedary (as of the camel)

he most expruciating, back-breaking,

n-abrading mode of locomotion con-

vable; but when pressed into a pace

eve or six miles an hour, which is his

ural gate, a good, high-bred drome

I is as comfortable a mount as can be

ired; and I can aver, from personal

erlence, that a fairly good horseman

find himself perfeculy at home on

nel's-back after two day's practice.

of the most interesting and pictur-

ne sights of the desert is a caravan of

erai hundred camels just from Central

ica. The sheiks and chief merchants

ar turbans and flowing robes of various

ors; the camel-drivers and common

ple are bare-headed, and with only a

yards of coarse white cotton around

loins, but all armed with swords or

ces. The animals are loaded with

at bags and bales of ostrich feathers,

arabic, hides, and senno, the chief

ductions of the Soudan; while not a

pped in raw hides, and looking like

in ic scythe-blades. On foot is a mot-

crowd of almost naked savages from

the tribes of the Upper Nile, from the

ky Dinka, nearly seven feet in height,

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be nearly \$500,000 my arguments breus of the admission the franchise, one that which rests the itions of the count vely pointed out, period in its histe d by a Senate of Foix, in his work! ies, maintains that n of government last had the best of it. with the Romans. Br but the lieutenant en the Druids wres from the hands of of Gaul began to mans soon reduced lon.

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the deepest black assert spoken of in Scripture, where John the Baptist preached to the multitude who went out to hear him, and found supplies of locusts and wild hopey. I never found wild honey, but the living locusts, which are sometimes eaten by the Bedouins, great abundance at times, as well as of the pods of a species of locust tree, which are edible and are thought by some commentators to be the locust used as food by St. John. The wilderness is diversified by mountains almost absolutely hardly believe that in other lands the mountains are clothed to their summits with green and luxuriant forests, and that from their flanks dash down caroades and rivers of "living waters." Such things he has never seen or even dreamed dise. But the valleys, or wadies (pronounced waddies), and some portions of the plains are often comparatively well soil : but where an impenetrable stratum lies parallel and close to the surface, the water is kept from sinking too deep, and in such spots will be found trees and herbage, the latter springing up with magic rapidity after the first showers. Many kinds of grasses afford camels, sheep, and goats abundant pasture for a portion of the year. Wild flowers are seen in great on the plains, a bush called merk, refragrance. In Sennaar and Kordofan are hundreds of square miles covered with the which drop their leaves during the intense heat of snmmer are swiftly clad in living green. Numerous species are found : the heglik (Balanites Ægyptiaca). are the seyal, of considerable size; the sount, used for saddles and various utensils, and its bark for tanning; the small Acacia mimos s, with its huge thorns, the favorite food of camels; and in Sennaar and Kordofan the hashab (Acacia gummifera), which produces the gum arabic of the world. It bears a small orange-colored | mals could endure the terrible ordeal. button of intense and delightful odor, identical with the "poppinack" of Carolina and Georgia. The proximity of a hundreds of miles off by the sweet perfume wafted upon the breeze; and at the eiving telegrams, letter and in natural rocky reservoirs in deep els weighing up to I frow gorges where the sun never shines. bacbab (Adansou a digitata) flourishes across the entire African continent. This is the elephant of the vegetable kingdom, thin-foliaged, unsightly, from sixty to seventy feet in circumference, but not over fifty in height. Its truck, always hollow, is used in Kordofan and Darfour

as a reservoir for water, holding from fifteen to twenty thousand gallons. From November to February, just after a good rainy season, the climate is perfection, just like the brightest and warmes: October days in Virginia. Though the thermometer occasionally rises into the nineties, and sometimes higher, the air is perfectly dry, and the mornings and nights are pleasantly cool. Game is found in proportion to the vegetation; on the plains, ostriches and countless gazelles and antelopes; in the wadies, rock-partridge and grouse, guinea-fowls and hares; on the high ridges, capricorns and wild asses. Among the fauna of the wilderness are some unwelcome specimens, locusts, serpents, and scorpions, the latter quite numerous, and altogether too fond of nestling on one's blankets of let alone. Add to these the vultures. which stalk familiarly about the camp. picking up what they can find, and the in the night. Traveling at this season is perfectly charming. Everybody is in fine spirits, for water and pasture are plentiful; laughter and endless chaff is heard from one end of the column to the other. A caravan of five hundred camela covers more ground than a large cavalry regiment, marching with a front of about granite and bassitic cliffs. When evening comes, camp is pitched in some pleasant wady, and quickly dozens of fires illuminate the valley. The large Soudan sheep, which follow the caravan, grazing as they go, supply a delicious roast added to the game killed during the day march, and the canned soups, meats, and vegetables we used to carry in aburdance. After dinner comes the unequaled coffee, a raight from Mocha, then pipes and pleasant chat, while all around we hear the laughter and gabble of the good-natured soldiers and Bedouins mingled with wild and barbaric songs, accompanied by the viol, called kemengeh. Occasionally, of a moonlight night, the Bedouins perform their national war-dance, with sword, lance, and shield, in mock attack and defence, and even their great sheikh, the princely Mohammed Khalifa, condescends to take part; while the beating of the darabukas wakes the echoes of the wady and the answering yells of the astonished

jackals and hyenas. If the "wilderness" in winter offers leaving them to the rule of their shelkhe. many attractions, it is quite the reverse with the atmoor, as the Arabs call the their taxes more or less irregularly.

night, and the vulture hovem over the and power of the Khedive, he held their caravans by day. Not a tree, not a bush, great sheikle responsible for the safety of not a blade of grass relieves the glare of | trade and travel on the deserts, and both the sunlight upon the yellow sand. No were most effectually protected. They one can resist the solemn impression of deep silence and infinite space produced and very well tormed with small hands by the desert. When night has come, and the soldiers and Bedouins are asleep Arab. In color they range from dark in their bivouses, walk away under the unequaled African moon beyond the first hare of all vegetation. A Bedouin can ridge of sand or rocks. Around you stretches a boundless sea-like horizon. The sand gleams almost as white as snow. Not a sound falls upon the ear, not the murmur of a breeze, not the rustle of leaf or grass, not the num of the smallest insect. Silence only silence as proof, unless as a vision of the Moslem para- found as death, unless it is broken by the howl of the hyena or the distant roar of the king of beasts.

supplied with vegetation. After every Soudan these desolate atmoors extend shower of the brief rainy season, the dry over three quarters of a million of square under canvas. With the burning sand cattle elso. The desert grasses supply chain, acres upon acres of heliotrope; your head, you are as between the lids of an oven. In summer the thermometer sembling the Scotch broom, and bearing rises to 150 and 160 degrees. The air small five-pointed yellow stars of sweetest | that blows feels as if it had just passed through a furnace or a brick-kiln. ()ver the plain it quivers visibly in the sun, as plant which takes its name from the for- | if rising from a rel-hot stove, while the mer province and supplies the world with | mirage mocks your senses with the most diers and camp-followers protect themselves as best they can with turbans and and several kinds of acicia, among which | blankets, bringing over all the hoods of | their capotes, leaving only a narrow aperture just enough to see; while, strange to say, the Badouins stride along on foot, wound without the most horrible lacerbare-headed and almost naked, without ation. Fastened above the left elbow is Were not the nights comparatively cool (80° in summer), neither men nor ani-

THE BEDOUINS.

six thousand square miles, coming under thicket of these trees (the favorite resort | the description given of the "wilderness," of monk ys and guines fowls) is revealed is the wandering ground of those tribes to go always armed, as the following inof nomads called Bedouins. Their total number is probably about half a million. proper season lumps of the gum are seen | They all claim to be of Arab descent, | glistening like icicles all over the limbs. | their ancestors having crossed the Red | ordered roughly the Bedouin guide walk- | guard about his person. It is said that South of the thirteenth degree the huge | Sea from the Hejaz (Northern Arabia) | ing in front to give it back to him. The | he discovered a conspiracy of this nature centuries before the Christian era; but | latter replied: some of them have become very much mixed since that time. In fact, in the Arabic language, whose plurals are so strangely formed, Arab is the plural of Bedawee, and is he name of the inhabitants of Arabla proper, though very improperly applied to all people of Egypt, who speak Arabio, it is true, but belong to an entirely different race. The nomads of the desert are always called Bedaween. The principal tribes between the Nile and the Red Sea are the Ababdehs. Bishareens, and Hadendawas; west of the Nile are the Hasseneeyehs, the Kababeesh, and the Beggaras. All these, divided into numerous sub-tribes, have almost identical customs, and differ chiefly in their dialects and the mode of wearing | Bedouins ran up with sword and lance to their hair. They constitute the great bulk of the Mahdi's forces, and are the most formidable adversaries the British have to encounter, as the latter learned from their experience at Tamai, where a British square of two thousand men was broken. driven back half a mile, and its artillery captured by these naked sons of the dea cold night, but quite unaggressive if | sert, armed with only swords and spears. This alone would suffice to attract the attention of the world, even if their customs and modes of life did not invest jackals and hyenas, whose howls are heard | them with peculiar interest. Their wealth consists in flocks and camels. They are carriers, guides, and camel-drivers, but no amount of money can induce them to work the ground, and they look with infinite contempt upon the fellaheen and the inhabitants of towns, whom they scornfully term "dwellers among brick." On my first expedition, a large sum in one hundred yards where the wadies are | Austrian silver dollars (the money they broad, and reducing to single file when | prefer) was given me by the Government crossing narrow defiles between gates of | to hire my camel-drivers to dig out the Roman reservoirs on the ancient military road between Kench on the Nile and Berenice on the Red Sea. In reply to my offers of extra pay, the sheikhs assured me that not one of their men would degrade himself by such labor at any price, even a guinea per day. They are governed by an absolutely patriarchal way by their great sheikhs, and their condition is very much like that of their aucestors in the days of Abraham, Lot and Ishmael. They have no individual possessions in the land, but the territorial limits of each tribe are well defined, and the encroachment of one tribe upon the range and walls of another are the most frequent cause of their feuds. The great Bedouin tribes were not re-

duced to obedience to the Egyptian Government without long and fierce struggles. Mohammed Ali's iron hand forced them to submit when he conquered Kordofan in 1820. But it was a very limited submission. The Government never interferes with their internal affairs or wars. and well satisfied when they can collect

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I MALBURY CO. Proprieson forces

are a fine-looking race, of medium height olive to deep chocolate, but their features are equal to the best European types with aquiline nose, more delicate in shape than the Hebrew, thin lips, and splendid teeth, and their hair is long and frizzled. The girls and young women often have really beautiful faces and graceful forms, but they lose their beauty early and become hideous hags. They wear no veils, like the Mohammedan women of Egypt, and their only dress is a few yards of ootton, once white, wound around the waist, Within the limits of Egypt and the hanging to the knees, and leaving the bust and shoulders exposed.

The Bedouin is the most abstemious of beds in the wadies are converted for a few | miles, never trodden by the foot of man, | men. His food is a little dours obtained hours into furious torrents. The water Only a few caravan trails cross them in from the settlements in exchange for the disappears, quickly absorbed by the thirsty | their narrowest parts, with scanty wells at | surplus of his flocks and the skins and long intervals; and the necessities of charcoal that he prepares for sale. His trade alone account for their being pene- camels yield him an abundance of exceltrated at all. They are like oceans, where | lent milk, and he could live on that alone caravans pass each other in haste, like and its various preparations. He needs vessels at sea. The marches are perfectly | but little meat, which is supplied by his terrible, and yet it is worse to halt during | sheep and goats, with an occasional camel the day than to keep in motion, for the for some great feast. Those who live in heat makes sleep or rest impossible, even | more favored regions breed horses and variety; on the slopes of the Arabian under your feet and the vertical sun over mats for his tents, and the trees with pack-saddles, ropes, and tan-bark. His water and milk are carried in goat-skins his drinking-vessels are gourds and grasswoven bowls, which hold water perfectly. Civilized enough to appreciate the value of money and a few acticles of European manufacture, he wants little else than long, straight, and broad double-edged senna. After the first rain the trees | life-like image of lakes, ponds, and rip- | sword-blades of German or Spanish make, pling waters. No more laughter and to which he adapts handles and scabbards merriment along the column now. Sol- of his own contrivance. A few possess flint-lock muskets and double-barrel guns All carry lances made in the country. whose iron or copper heads are generally barbed with such cruel ingenuity that it is impossible to extract them from appearing to suffer any great discomfort. | a curved pruning-knife used to cut twigs of the mimosa for camels. On the right upper arm are one or two small morocco cases containing texts of the Koran as amulets against the "evil eye" and o'her The small area, not exceeding five or | dangers. Most of them carry round or oval shields of hippopotamus or giraffe hide, and it is a point of honor with them

> cident illustrates : On the march, an Egyptian soldier, having let fall the halter of his camel, This fear has caused him to double the

thus spoken to ?"

Said the soldier, raising his stick : "Thou son of a hog, give it here, or

I'll strike thee ! The Bedouin said:

you wear the uniform of the Turks. You are nothing but an earth digger ; I am a warrior, as all my fathers were !"

The soldier struck him. In a moment the Bedouin's huge sabre flashed out of arms were packed on the camels, for we were in a perfectly peaceful region jumped from their camels to gather stones to defend their comrade, while other the support of theirs. Hearing the shouts, I rushed on my dromedary, revolver in hand, between the two hestile groups and commanded peace. After hearing both sides. I ordered the Bedouins to deliver up their arms, which were packed upon a camel. They submitted without a word, but three or four days afterward, as we were approaching some wells where they expected to find other Bedouins, they sent me a deputation tearnestly praying the return of their arms, saying they would be forever diagraced if forced to appear without them. The petition was granted upon promise of good behavior, which was faithfully kept.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

At Large Again.

Mr. Edmund Yates, editor of the World was released from Holloway prison at 1 o'clock on the merning of the 14th inst. having served exactly one month and twenty-one days of a four months' sentence imposed by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, for having allowed Lady Stradbroke to libel her cousin, Lady Grace Fane, and Lord Lonsdale, by an elopement story published in the World. Mr. Yates, when released this morning. appeared much worn down by his imprisomment. He was pale and haggard. To the few that met him he expressed himself as being heartily glad to be out of prison, and said that he felt fairly well. He was at once driven to his home. Mr. Yates was released at the direction of the Home Secretary, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who had been freely petitioned for his release on the ground that his imprisonment was slowly killing him.

Motto for the cremation—Death is real and death is urnest. It is said that there is a soft side to every man. That's the reason a dude is

afraid to stand on his head. like we have in Illinois?" "To te shure Didn't yes iver hear of TipSTORIES ABOUT ANIMALS

tree until fruit enough falls to make him

A cat belonging to Mrs. Gilbert L. Smith, of Vineyard Haven, Mam., alcops regularly upon a horse's back. The cat climbs up to a beam over the stall, and thence drops upon the back of the home, which makes no objection.

A Glasgow dog went regularly with his master to the butcher's to get his dinner. He carried a little basket and twopence to pay for it. Finally he was allowed to go alone. But another butcher soon sent in a bill for the dog's daily supply of foed. It was ascertained that the animal, having a voracious appetite, was getting double rations. After he had eaten what he received at the first butcher's, he would take the empty basket to another and cat on cradit.

According to an English newspaper, an officer returning from a day's shooting. left his game in the custody of his dogs, whom he locked up with it while he went upon some urgent business away from home, and soon forgot both animals and game. He was detained for days, and when he returned both dogs had died of hunger, having refrained from touching the game. They had neither barked nor whined during their confinement, evidently fearing to betray the trust of their mas-

A St. Louis bachelor sat down to a table in his room to write a letter, when an immense black spider advanced toward him upon the table. He took a strew from a broom and drew it gently over the spider's back and legs for ten minutes, when it went away. The next evening the spider reappeared and went through the same antics with the broom straw, to his evident pleasure. This was kept up all the winter, the big spider coming out regularly every night for a frolic with the broom straw.

A dog belonging to a Wanaqua, N J., lad had for a long time been in the habit of picking up his breakfast and running away with it instead of eating it. The boy followed him on Friday, and the dog led him a roundabout trip, evidently to tire out his pursuer. Finally the dog lay down and waited for the buy to go away. The boy started abruptly as if to go home The dog then ran very fast and disappeared in a covert, where investigation revealed a decrepit and emaciated old dog, who was eagerly devouring the break-

El Mahdi Dreads Assassination.

It is generally understood among the tribes that El Mahdi's reason for leaving Khartoum was his fear o' assassination at the hands of people in his own camp. last week and had two lieutenants and "Am I thy father's camel-driver to be | twelve men beheaded in consequence. He is said to look with suspicion upon the Frenchman Pain. It is thought that the Mahdi's religious influence upon his followers is on the wane.

In a recent interview, published in the "You call yourself a soldier because | Pall Mall Gazette, an English merchant who has traded with Soudan since 1866, spoke as follows: "The reason why the Soudanese follow the Mahdi is because they think that the Mahdi will make it pay. The great balt that has held the the scabbard. The other soldiers (whose | tribes together so far has been the prospect of plunder at Khartoum. That they have now got, and there is not much left in the country to loot. They will therefore, sooner or later, fall away from the Mahdi and quarrel among themselves. As for the fear that the Mahdi at the head of 100,000 men is going to rush down on Suakin or Cairo, that is all nonsense. If the movement spreads it will spread as an insurrection, which the Mahdi will first excite and then support. Afterward, if it succeeds, he will place himself at its head, and that, of course, is a considerable danger.

GORDON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Additional Letters from the Unfortunate Soldier Who Fell at Khartoum.

MacMillan & Co., London, publish a number of interesting letters from General Gordon to an intimate friend, Rev. Mr. Barnes. In a letter dated Feb. 8, 1884, while on his way to Khartoum, Gordon says : " I arrived at Aboo-Hamed safely. The terrible desert between Korosko and Aboo-Hamed is the worst in the Soudan. The cold is intense by night and the heat is intense by day." The letters throughout are strongly religious in tone. In one letter he narrates: "When I was at Brussels, General Wolseley telegraphed me to come over to London at once. King Leopold was averse to my going. I reached London at 6 next morning, and saw Wolseley at 8. Wolseley said that nothing had been settled, but the Ministers would see me in the afternoon. At noon Wolseley accompanied me to the meeting. He entered the room first, conversed with the ministers and returned, saying : "Her Majesty's government wants you to understand that they are willing to evacuate the Soudan because they are unwilling to guarantee its future government. Will you go and do it?' I replied, 'Yes.' Wolseley said 'Go in.' On entering the room the ministers said: 'Did General Wolseley tell you our orders? I replied 'Yes. You will not guarantee future government of the Soudan, and wish me to go up and evacuate the country now.' They said, 'Yes.' Very little more pass-"Pat, have you any prairies in Ireland, | ed between us. I started for Calais at 8 the same evening. The Duke of Cambridge and General Wolseley came to see

Also Whips, Trunks, Valises, Manilets Robes, &c., always in steck.