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The Campaign in the Soudan.

General Lord Wolseley.

WHO HAS THE CHIEF COMMAND OF THE BRITISH FORCES.

The interesting military operations now progressing in the Soudan, and so far prosperous to British arms, add additional lustre to the soldiership of General Lord Wolseley, who planned the campaign being successfully pursued under his superintendence. On the 26th of August, 1884, Wolseley was giving the chief command in Egypt. He arrived in that country about September 9th, 1884, and immediately assumed command of all operations concerning the Soudan expedition, the primary object of which is to bring away General Gordon from Khartoum. When that end has been accomplished, so far as is yet known, no further offensive operations of any kind will be undertaken; and when a road has been opened for General Gordon's retreat, the march southward is to be suspended and the campaign brought to a close. The instructions as above were approved and forwarded Oct. 8, 1884, when the nearest of Gordon's friends were two hundred miles distant from Khartoum, in which city he was seriously threatened. As the result of operations directed by General Lord Wolseley, Khartoum is now in communication with a detachment of the British forces, by means of steamers running on the Nile, and the success of the expedition, so far as its avowed object is concerned, assured. Gordon can be rescued, it appears, just as soon as he wishes to be rescued. General Herbert Stewart, it is true, has done the hard fighting necessary to what has been done, but his superior planned the march through the desert which resulted in two victories to British arms, and virtually the rescue of Gordon.

General Lord Wolseley comes of an old family, the Staffordshire Wolseleys, of Wolseley Hall. He was born July 4, 1833, and is the son of Major G. J. Wolsely, of county Dublin. At the age of nineteen he entered the army as an ensign, and the same year, 1852, first smelled powder in the Burmese war. At the storming of Myat-toon he led the party which first scaled the walls, and was severely wounded in the left thigh by a rifle ball. Returning to England he received honorable mention in the dispatches. At the outbreak of the Crimean war, in 1854, he landed with the Nineteenth Light Infantry and served in the trenches as an assistant Engineer. Conspicous services in the attack on the Quarries, in the assault of June 18th, and in the third, fourth and fifth bombardments of Sebastopool won for him repeated mention in dispatches. On August 30th, 1854, while he was in charge of the advanced line of sappers, the Russians made a sortie, and in the ensuing skirmish Wolseley received such injuries to his head and face from splinters of stone caused by a round shot striking a gabion, that not only was he compelled to retire on the sick list, but his eyesight was considered for some time to be in peril. But this calamity was averted, and he once more joined his regiment, and was wrecked in 1857 in the Straits of Banca while proceeding in H. M. S. Transit to China. During the Indian Mutiny he took part in the relief of Lucknow, in the siege and capture of the same place, and in defence of Alumbagh by Sir James Outram, together with several engagements which took place in connection with that struggle. After this he was in Gude with Sir Hope Grant, to whose force he acted as Quartermaster-General. He continued to serve in India during 1858 and 1859, and in 1860 served upon the Quatermaster-General's staff during the Chinese war, and was present at the taking of the Taku forts. When difficulties were threatened between the United States and Great Britain owing to the affair of the Trent, Wolseley was sent to Canada by his Government. He afterwards visited the Confederate Army. Later, in December, 1862, he was engaged in putting an end to troubles in the Red River Settlement. When a general was needed to conduct the war in the Ashantee country, Wolseley was selected for the honor. The manner in which he carried on the campaign proved highly successful, and upon his return to England he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, a grant of £25,000, and an offer of a baronetcy. This was declined. A special mission to Natal in 1875, a brief experience as *ad interim* government of Natal and a number of the Indian Council, and a residence in the island of Cyprus as High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, after the Earl of Beaconsfield annexed the island in 1879, are the next incidents in his career. The Islandhwana (or Isandula) disaster in the Zulu war, caused the British ministry to send Wolseley out to take command. He found the war nearly over on his arrival, but he used all the powers he possessed to settle the question relating to it. From 1874 to 1876 he was Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces, during which period he made himself popular with the volunteer soldiers of the United Kingdom, an army of civilian troops numbering about two hundred thousand men. The bombardment of Alexandria, July the 11th and 12th 1882, followed by Arabi Bey's retreat into the interior and threatened serious resistance by the rebels against the Khedive's Government, led to Wolseley being again entrusted with the command of a British army. He was given full command of the land forces, with orders to operate jointly with Admiral Seymour of the navy. He sailed on August 2d, 1882, with the Horse Guards and the Second Life Guards, arriving at Alexandria on August 14th, two days after Arabi had been declared a rebel by the Sultan, and at once issued a proclamation declaring England's sole object to be the restoring of peace to Egypt. On Wednesday, September 12, the decisive battle of Tel-et-Kebir was fought, resulting in the complete rout of the Egyptian rebels. On the 14th of September, General Wolseley entered Cairo, Arabi Bey surrendered, and the rebellion was practically at an end. The British Parliament rewarded Wolseley with a grant of £50,000 for his services, and by the Queen he was created Baron Wolseley of Cairo and of Wolseley in the country of Stafford. After receiving these flattering honors he lived in their quiet enjoyment, until the rescue of General Gordon from Khartoum was entrusted to him.

Opinions vary greatly as to Wolseley's capabilities as a soldier. "Nothing succeeds like success," however, and there can be no question as to his pre-eminent good-fortune.

LATE NEWS.

A Messenger from Stewart's camp, near Metemneh, reached Gen. Lord Wolseley's, headquarters at Korti Wednesday night with the startling intelligence that the Arab rebels in the service of El Mahdi captured Khartoum, the capital of Soudan, as long ago as last Monday week, January 26 Gordon's fate is unknown, and the fall of his stronghold has filled Great Britain with apprehension for the fate of the three divisions of the English army under Stewart, near Metemneh, under Earl at Briti, on the great bend of the Nile, and under Wolseley at Korti, nearly 300 miles north of Khartoum. Army officers are telegraphing applications to the London War Office for assignment to the rescuing force, which, it is supposed, the Government will carry forward at once. But Wolseley was four months reaching the present position on the Nile, and re-enforcements have no means of moving to his rescue with any greater rapidity. They can be sent up the Red Sea to Suakin, but between that point and the Nile there is an almost unknown stretch of desert without a sufficient water supply for any large force.—Ex.

For the New Life.

Thousands of weary women are longing for new life. They are worn out and about half dead. With hearty interest let them read what Mrs. Jenney writes from North Charlestown, N. H., "The fame of Brown's Iron Bitters has reached from Maryland to our quiet little village, and I can recommend it for the new life it imparts when feeling tired and worn out. It gives me new strength and energy." The records of good accomplished in this direction by Brown's Iron Bitters would fill volumes.

ROSSA'S LAST SPEECH.

His Bloodthirsty Remarks in New York Sunday Night.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The dynamitards met in the Pearl street hall last night and applauded the dry-goods clerks for the Grand street explosion. Walker Elliot, on taking the chair, said: "You all know what has been done recently, and I think you are satisfied with it. [Applause.] I know that I am. We don't need to send material to the other side. It can be manufactured there."

O'Donovan Rossa, in a wild and frenzied manner, made the chief speech. In the course of his remarks he said: "I have been threatened. I have had more threatening letters sent to me this past week than a thousand men in a lifetime. But I am not afraid. No; Rossa is not afraid of all England and her minions. The glorious acts of last week are held up to the world as murderous, and the innocent babes hurted are held up in horror. Well and good. How many Irish women and children has England hurted and murdered? There will be no peace for Ireland until all the English landlords are killed or frightened out of the island. [Long and wild cries of 'death to landlords.'] When Burke and Cavendish were slain a few years ago, a cry of horror went up. I stood alone among the editors of the country in defense of that removal. I cried for joy. And now every man and woman in America except the anglo-maniacs are glad those villians were slain. I believe not an Irish heart exists in America or in the whole world but wept for joy at the news of the explosions last week. [Loud cheers.] I would pick out 100 men and take them to England. I know 100 men who would go to London with me and go into 100 hotels and set fire to them. One hundred fires in 100 hotels, at the dead of night, will strike terror to England, Repeat the dose until Ireland is free. England, complains because we use a little dynamite. [Laughter.] I tell you before long she will get more of it—[wild yells and cries of 'Dynamite, dynamite']—and this country is passing laws against dynamite manufacture. Bah! Arthur is being made a fool of. What right has he to ask Congress in his message to suppress us? It's English gold and English detectives are making a fool of him. I know some of these spies. I know what they are doing. I know McDermott did it, and this man Phelan is a spy paid with English money. I am not afraid to say so. He put up the job that got Edmunds to put up the dynamite bill. [Yells and curses.] What right have these anglo-maniacs, these sons of Puritans, to try to put us down? Are there not more Irishmen than sons of Puritans in this country?"

Rossa closed with a tribute to Ben Butler and Senator Riddleberger, who, he said, were dynamitards.

The Babies in the Cradle.

Babies are very little things, yet they leave great gaps of loneliness behind them when they die. Mothers save your little ones by giving them Parker's Tonic when they show signs of being unwell. This famous remedy is so pleasant that an infant will take it, and it will soon quiet and remove their aches and pains.

The Bad Boy.

[Peck's Sun.]

"Send a shilling's worth of wafer crackers over to the hospital, quick," said the bad boy to the groceryman, as he came in with his face all muffled up, walking like a person who has been sick unto death.

"What hospital?" asked the groceryman, as he began to do up the crackers.

"Why over to our house, of course," said the boy, as he took a few crackers out of the scales and began to nibble them. "We are the sickest crowd you ever see. Pa has been off his feet for about a month, and he hired the doctor to recommend a trip to Florida. The doc told ma confidentially, that unless pa got out of this climate pretty soon he would not live till spring' and ma didn't want to lose pa right in the inclement season, so she sighed and began to mend up his summer drawers, and fix things so he could endure a tropical climate. Pa seemed resigned to his fate, and has looked awful sick. I found three other fellows down town, chums of pa's, who were going south too, and I heard pa and them talking about how they would paint things red down there and have a high old time, and when I spoke of it at the table pa's appetite began to improve, and he looked as though he could eat me without any horse-radish. After dinner he called me into the woodshed and said I ought to have more sense than to trifle with the feelings of a sick man in that way. He said he supposed he was on his last legs, and he wanted to go away in peace, and try and add a few moments to his life, and he didn't want no kicking about his going. He gave me a dollar and said for me not to make no more remarks, and then he winked at me. The next day ma had some company, and the wimmen got to talking about the south, and asked ma why she didn't go with pa, and ma said she was well and hearty and didn't have to go. Then the wimmen whispered a spell, and ma went to the telephone and telephoned to her doctor, and he came, and pretty soon ma was in bed with her lungs bandaged, and her head tied up, and hot water bags at her head and feet, and when pa came home he was scared. The doctor had such a mournful look on his face, and seemed to be so anxious, that pa took him in the bath-room and said, 'Now, doc, I want you to tell me the worst. Is she dangerous?' The doctor said it was not his nature to unnecessarily frighten anyone, but he said doctors often had a duty to preform that they would prefer to transfer to other shoulders. He said he would prefer to wait before expressing an opinion, but he thought it was safe to say that unless the patient had a change of climate at once he should ask to be allowed to withdraw from the case, as he did not like to be held responsible for what seemed to him to be slow murder in keeping a delicate woman in a climate that was forty degrees below zero half the time, by a penurious husband. Pa was touched. I could see that much through the key hole. The doc said pa would have to approach the matter delicately, and not let ma know she was dangerous, or she wouldn't go, but just go in the room sort of cheerful, and laugh, and say, 'Hannar, if you will hurry up and get better, and pack up, you can go with me to Florida.' The doc said ma would probably refuse to go, but pa must insist. Well, pa went in with a laff he had borrowed I guess, 'cause it didn't sound like his at all, and he said what the doc told him, and ma was better right off. She said she didn't want to go so far away from her dear boy, but if pa thought it best she would get up and pack up her grip. Pa went out and I told ma she had played it pretty fine, most as fine as pa did, and I was going to tell pa about the wimmen putting the idea into her head, and she said that would spoil all, and then I told her I wasn't feeling very well myself lately. Ma smiled and asked me what my symptoms were, and I told her when I skated all the afternoon my legs ached like the toothache, and when I slid down hill all the evening my ears rung, and I had night sweats, and my hands were chapped, and I felt faint before breakfast, and had a corn on one toe, and my lungs felt as though they wanted greasing with fresh orange juice, and cold chills came over me about nine o'clock, when the school bell rung, and my memory was failing so I forgot to split the kindling wood, and I told her if I had time I could think of twice as many things that ailed me as she and pa both. Ma said I was evidently in a bad state, and she wanted me to go, but she didn't want to spring too much on pa at once, so I better go into a decline, and mope around, and shiver, and then see a doctor and get the doctor to go to pa in confidence and ask him if he didn't want to save the life of his little boy. So I went to see a horse doctor that works at the livery stable, who saved our cow when she got a carrot stuck in her throat, and he said he would see pa about me. Pa and the horse doctor worked the same ward in politics last fall, and got pretty familiar, and when pa come home and found me soaking my feet in mustard water, and looking like the last run of shad, though I never complained at all, pa said he guessed I better go down to the store and get a new pair of pants and go with him and ma to Florida. Then I knew the horse doctor had been getting in his work on pa."

"And so you are going south, a whole family of frauds, eh," said the groceryman, as he bit the string from the paper of crackers.

"Yes, that's the intention," said the bad boy as he grabbed a raw turnip and peeled it, and began to eat as though he had fasted for a week. "Yes, we are going unless we get too confounded well;" and he went out with his hand-sled to catch onto a passing sleigh, but happening to remember that he was sick he wandered aimlessly down the sidewalk, occasionally giving vent to a hark-from-the-tombs cough that he has been practicing on, which caused people to turn and look at the bad boy with compassion.

A team of horses ran away at Millwood, Grayson county, throwing the driver, Col. Kinney, out of the wagon and crushing his skull, from which he died.

More of the New Crop.

[Franklin Favorite.]

A youth living near Vance's Mill informed us that he once had a dog which, when six months old, rushed upon a gang of partridges and not only killing six of them but swallowed five whole, bills, feet, feathers and all before he could get to him; so his owner, and partner on the hunting expedition, got only one out of the six. The partnership dissolved then and there.

[Lebanon Standard and Times]

A writer in the Danville Advocate says that at Mr. B. Miller's, about two miles and a half from Pattsville Washington county, there is an ordinary looking glass which has attracted considerable attention for some weeks. A short time ago a nephew of Mr. Miller was taken ill and finally died. About a week before his death, as is customary among some, they turned the looking glass. Upon turning it back there was a picture of an eagle just in the center of a heart. The more these were rubbed or washed the more distinctly they could be seen by all. Many other pictures which "come and go" are seen, but what is more mysterious, what can be seen by one cannot, in general, be seen by another, though both be looking at the same time. One can see a correct picture of a cousin who has been dead for years, another a woman without a head, another a skeleton, another a woman dressed in white with a goat by her side standing under a gallows, and so on and on, with an endless variety of such pictures. Gentlemen from this community who are of undoubted truthfulness and who were entire skeptics in regard to such ghost stories pronounce it really a wonder. We understand the owner has refused $35 for the glass.

Horrors of Mineral Poisoning.

When a young man of 25 years I took mercury in pills and was exposed to the weather, being a railroad man. The result was salivation and the poisoning of my whole system with mercury. I suffered untold misery for years. Some few years ago I broke the skin on my right leg, and the poison in my blood produced an ulcer, from which I suffered so much pain that amputation was regarded necessary. But instead of having the operation performed I commenced taking S. S. S. The ulcer has entirely disappeared, and no symptom of the blood poison left. I am in better health than I have been for years, and I have no hesitancy in saying that it the best blood purifier in the world. I know whereof I speak, as I have given many of them a fair trial. I honestly believe that S. S. S. has added ten years to my life.

T. H. MORGAN, Oglethorpe, Ga.

Painful Ulcers.

My mother, who is about seventy-five years old, and a resident of Dooly county, had an ulcerated ankle which gave her great pain and trouble. It became aggravated to a fearful degree, and every application of known or suggested remedies failed to bring relief. Physicians prescribed, but to no avail. After six months suffering I induced her to try S. S. S. One bottle had the remarkable effect of producing a perfect cure, and there has been no return of the disease.

P. H. CRUMPLER,
Of the So. Ga. Conf.
Macon, July 14, 1884.

Cancer for Many Years.

A family servant has been afflicted for many years with a cancer on her nose, and was treated by some of the best physicians, and the old remedies used without benefit. finally we gave Swift's Specific and she has been completely cured.

JOHN HILL, Druggist.
Thomson, Ga., August 16, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Hog-icide.

[Clinton Democrat Feb. 5.]

One day last week a colored man named Labarier living in the eastern part of the country, called in two or three of his colored neighbors to assist him in killing hogs. The work was finished late in the evening and the porkers left hanging on a pole in the yard overnight. In the morning Labarier went out into the yard on arising to see about his meat, and discovered that he was one hog short, some one having carried one away during the night. Going to his yard fence Labarier saw an object some distance away that appeared to be a man leaning against the fence, and went there to see what it was. On reaching the spot to his astonishment and horror he discovered that the object he had seen was indeed a man, leaning against the fence cold and stiff in death. It seems that the dead man was the party who stole Labarier's hog: that on removing it from the end of the pole on which it was left hanging, the thief left the gambling stick fastened in its feet, and in getting over the fence, where found, he had slipped and fallen, the hog, in falling from his shoulder, going to the opposite side of the fence, the gambling stick catching his head and forcing it down against the top rail, hanging him on one side with the hog suspended on his neck on the other side.

We have heard of thieves being caught in the act of their crimes in many ways, but never before heard of one being hung by a dead hog.

THE most costly dinner ever served by Delmonico was that given fifteen years or so ago to one hundred prominent citizens of New York by Sir Morton Peto. This ostentatious individual expended $20,000 on that one night's entertainment, $200 for each guest. In a review of the dinner, the *Times* of the next morning described it as a "marvel of skill and art and extravagance." The saloon was smothered in the rarest flowers; the *menu* was in gilt on embroidered satin; some of the wine cost $25 a bottle; the cleverest musicians were engaged at fancy prices; Clara Louise Kellogg had $1,000 for two songs, and a present besides of a diamond bracelet.

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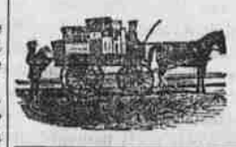

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Old or Chronic Sores of all kinds, Boils, Pimples, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Liver Complaint, Inflamation of the Kidneys and Bladder, renovates and invigorates the system; acts gently on the bowels. As an apetizer, and for general debility, it is a most excellent remedy.

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This is to certify that I was affected with Piles for twenty years. I tried every remedy offered me. Finally used the Ethiopian Pile Ointment and found it the most efficacious remedy I ever used. It gave me almost instantaneous relief and has effected a permanent cure. ED. RYAN, IRELAND,

Formerly of Gallatin, now of Breen, Phillips & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

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