

WEEKLY GRAPHIC.

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NO 14.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

The card of one first class hotel in each town will be inserted in this column, and a copy of the Weekly Graphic sent free on receipt of \$3.00. The Graphic goes to a large list of leading hotels in the west, and is read by traveling men, making it a decidedly valuable medium for hotels.

Correspondents, news items and interesting particulars desired. Address Weekly Graphic, Kirksville, Mo.

HAWKINS HOUSE, Knox City, Mo., Sample Rooms first floor. Good accommodations. Life stable connected. Charges reasonable. THOS. L. HAWKINS, Prop.

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HAMPTON HOUSE, Clayton, Illinois. Headquarters for commercial men. J. C. LEAVER & SON, Prop's.

EDITORIAL GRAPHICS

We have known a whole colony of people to succeed admirably by attending to their own business.

The *Globe-Democrat* is trying its best to prove, and the Democratic press to disprove the charge that "Democracy" has a friendly feeling for prohibition. Both sides seem to have forgotten that there are some people, outside of beer guzzling St. Louis, and that they are tampering with a double edged tool which cuts both ways.

The "HOME TREASURE" for July has been issued. It contains a number of excellent original stories among which is one for boys with a splendid moral, written especially for it, by Enrique Farmer, author of the popular new story "Maple Hall Mystery." The HOME TREASURE is sent to any address at the low price of 50cts per annum. Single copies 5c. For sale at this office.

It is not at all likely that so long as the democratic party is in power in Missouri that the prohibition people will be able to even have an amendment submitted. The democratic doctrine against "sumptuary laws" is so well defined that temperance democrats will find themselves standing outside the pale of the party the moment they attempt to enforce their prohibition views. The republicans and greenbackers, not being committed as a party, either way, can very consistently consent to have the matter referred direct to the people.

Canton—we judge from the appearance of its two papers—has some enterprising business men and liberal advertisers. The result is the Canton of today, in reputation and business, and material prosperity is on the boom. It is a lucky thing that she has got rid of the slow going, old fogey set, that came near swamping the town a few years ago. You find a town that does not, or will not support live newspapers, but allows them to die or eke out a half starved miserable existence and we will show you a town that is struck with the dry rot in business, and is on the down hill road.

The GRAPHIC has no SALES or SINGS for the gentlemen who may have submitted their names to the people as candidates. In a government like ours it becomes necessary, and ought to be considered honorable, that men should submit their names to the people as candidates. It is bad policy to belittle the custom, or to degrade the applicant, for if we do, how are we to carry on a popular form of government, or save it from bad hands. The ballot in every man's hand, either to nominate, or elect our officers, ought to be considered something sacred, a trust not lightly held, or thoughtlessly wielded, and the fact that a man is thought deserving of the support of a community for any place of trust or profit, is a thing not to be ashamed of or sneered at.

The legislature of the state of New York has passed a law, to take effect on the 1st of December next, making it a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to strike for higher wages. Upon a mere representation that a breach of the peace is apprehended, the police are authorized to disperse any gathering, and if in so doing they kill any workman, such killing shall be considered justifiable homicide. It also provides that any employe who may refuse to wear a fivory, the badge of interiority, shall be liable to one year's imprisonment, and that if a master should kill his servant while correcting him, such killing shall be considered as justifiable homicide.

The above appears as an editorial item in the *Milan Free Press*. We do not believe any such law was passed by the New York legislature. It reads too much like a copy of one of the "black codes" so popular down south a few years ago. Such a law in any state of the Union, north of Mason's and Dixon's line, would damn the party that proposed or passed it.

An old gentleman of foreign birth, not very well acquainted with the geography of this world, devoted considerable time to the telegraph columns yesterday morning, and then with a perplexed look inquired of a friend: "I don't see how those British gumboats could go up de Mississippi river to shoot Alexandria midout Quincy vellers shoed dem. And ven dem vorts builded at Alexandria? Dees bapers say dey vey dryin' to get to Cairo; don't dem gumboat vellers know dey vent py Cairo before dey get py Alexandria?—Quincy Herald

NEIGHBORHOOD GRAPHICS.

The Clinton Democrat supports M. A. Fyke for Congress from that district.

Dunklin County was instructed for Von Kochitzky for Railroad Commissioner.

Sherwood's friends claim that thirty counties have already instructed for him.

O. A. Williams is the Democratic nominee for Representative in Morgan county.

The Randolph County Greenback Convention will meet at Huntsville, August 2.

Josiah M. Antony, of Madison county, is the Democratic nominee for Representative.

The Greenbackers of the Fifth Congressional District will meet at Independence, August 29.

Larkin D. Tieton, of Morgan county, is spoken of as a possible Greenback candidate for the district.

George W. Betterton has received the Democratic nomination for the Legislature in Audrain county.

Thomas J. Porter is likely to be a candidate before the Third Congressional District Democratic Convention.

Rev. J. R. Patton announces himself as a prohibition candidate for County Judge in Montgomery county.

The Press announces Prof. H. M. Hamill, of Louisiana, as a candidate for State Superintendent of Public Schools.

New Madrid County will hold a delegate County Convention on the 29th inst., to select delegates to the Congressional Convention.

The Democracy of Nodaway county meet Monday, August 14, to place a ticket in the field and elect delegates to the Congressional Convention.

The Democrat of Ohio dodged the Tariff question yesterday, as usual, and sneaked around the Prohibition stump with a delicate little reference to sumptuary laws. The man who made the platform "shot so as to hit it if it was a deer and miss it if it was a calf."—*Pod Dispatch*.

Prof. John's successor in the management of the *Kirksville Democrat* announces that it will be his aim "to publish a dignified, high-toned, Democratic newspaper." This will be a curiosity, if it were not that we are forbidden to grumble we would buy a pool that this smooth-speaking editor will empty a bucket of slop on some hideous contemporary before the month is out.—*Post Dispatch*.

The colored people of Memphis and the surrounding country propose to celebrate the coming anniversary of President Lincoln's Emancipation at the fair grounds, on Friday, August 4th. Speakers from abroad have been invited, the colored temperance lodges from Kirksville and Edina and the Royal Chapel of this city, are expected to be present in full regalia. In the afternoon a match game of base ball for a silver cup between the Edina and Memphis clubs will take place on the grounds the day's festivities will wind up with a grand festival at night. A large crowd is expected.—*Memphis Reveille*.

We heartily endorse the following from the *Macon Republican*.

The *Globe-Democrat* and a few other papers at this time seem to derive some enjoyment in the impugning the motives and misconstruing the purposes of our State Executive Committee. What can be their object we are unable to understand unless it be to satisfy personal jealousy or bring about contention in the Republican party. The State Executive Committee was elected by the delegates to the State Convention. They represent the Republican party of the State and were elected for that purpose. No one can deny that the Committee with C. I. Filley at the head did vigorous and effective work in the campaign of 1880 and as a result five Congressional districts were wrested from the Bourbons. The complaint of some of the would-be bosses is that a state convention has not been called or that the committee do not intend to call a convention. The facts of the matter are, there has been no meeting of the committee and there certainly is no great haste in the matter. We understand the Committee will meet and will discuss the matter.

We believe as the Committee represent the Republicans they are just as much and probably a great deal more interested in the success of the Republican party than the few envious growlers. We are content to leave the matter in the hands of the Committee. If they decide to call a convention all right. If they deem it wise at this time, when the state offices are hardly worth contending for not to call a convention it is all right. At any rate there is no need of any haste or urgency in this matter. The Bourbons at this time by their blunders and dissensions are doing effective work for the Republican party and it is well to let them fight. We do most emphatically deprecate the disposition of the *Globe-Democrat* and a few others to impugn the motives and acts of the State Committee, when as far as we are able to learn there are no grounds whatever or such a course.

TELEGRAPHICS.

London, July 20.—Several regiments of Irish militia have volunteered for service, and the war offices are considering the question of utilizing them for garrison duty at Malta and Gibraltar.

Paris, July 20.—Geblett, minister of the interior, has resigned, thus ending the ministerial crises.

Woolwich, July 20.—Six special train loads of horses have arrived, and pressing orders are received for some millions of cartridges.

London, July 20.—Childers, secretary of war, is entertaining Sir Garnet Wolesley.

Alexandria, July 20.—De Lesseps has informed Admiral Seymour that the passage of men-of-war through the Suez Canal constitutes a breach of neutrality. The force of Arabi Pasha is increasing, and he is regaining his influence because of the delay of the British troops. His scouts have been seen seven miles from Alexandria.

London, July 20.—A hurriedly convened meeting of the cabinet was held this afternoon. It is stated that the meeting was called to consider telegrams from Lord Dufferin, ambassador to Constantinople, and arrangements for further military operations.

London, July 20.—Crops in the north west are declared to be in a frightful condition. Hay is lying out in the fields, surrounded by water, and potatoes are blighted.

Colonel Brockenburgh has resigned the directorship of the Irish criminal investigation department, in order to offer his services for the campaign.

Bombay, July 19.—The ship owners of Calcutta have been invited to offer vessels for the transportation to Egypt for 5,000 men and 600 mules. Prayers have been offered in Calcutta mosques for the success of Arabi Pasha.

Alexandria, July 21.—Rifle regiments occupy a fort 400 yards outside the Rosetta Gate. These are the only British troops outside the walls.

London, July 21.—It is said that the government is considering the question of sending 10,000 additional troops to Egypt at once. It is believed that an order summoning the reserve will be issued as soon as possible after Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons on Monday.

De Lesseps has telegraphed from Alexandria to Paris that immediate action is necessary, especially to protect the Suez Canal, and that awaiting the result of the conference is ridiculous.

Paris, July 21.—The *Times* announces that France and England, having submitted to the conference their proposals in relating to the occupation of the Suez Canal, will not wait for its decision before proceeding to make active preparation. The French government will consequently make the Chamber Deputies wait out delay pass a vote of credits to defray the expenses of an expeditionary corps.

Alexandria, July 21.—situation in regard to water supply is becoming alarming. There has been a fall in the Mahomud canal of two inches. Unless more troops arrive soon to enable General Allison to drive Arabi Pasha from the pumping stations, consequences will be terrible.

The notables, at a meeting in Cairo have adopted a resolution declaring that the Khedive, having violated the constitution, is a traitor and have deposed him. They have also issued a proclamation declaring war with England.

Alexandria, July 21.—All the French ships have left here and the United States flag ship has gone to Brindisi. The markets and bourse are reopening for business. It will not be surprising if Arabi Pasha's measures in regard to the water supply of Alexandria leads to an immediate advance of the British.

Major-General Allison telegraphed home for instructions. An Arabi spy states that the damaging of Mahomud diel canal has flooded the country and water in places is knee deep making the ground too soft for the movement of guns. A native has just been shot while attempting to set fire to a house in the centre of the city.

THE MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE.
City of Mexico, July 21.—The earthquake Wednesday was severer in many places than here, especially in the south. In Iguala a church is in ruins. In Yantepre a church fell, killing four persons.

Earthquake at Cairo, Illinois.
Cairo, Ills., July 20.—A shock of earthquake was felt at three o'clock this morning, lasting ten minutes. It passed northwest.

Tariff Commission.
Long Branch, July 20.—All the members of the Tariff Commission met here. President Hayes appointed a committee of three on order of business.

Lumber.
Exchange: "It is not likely that with favorable crop reports, and the prospect of an unusually heavy fall business, there will be anything but an upward tendency in prices. Several of the leading manufacturers are piling July 25 per cent. of their cut this season at their mills, anticipating a heavy demand, which is assured from the Northwest. This will not curtail the usual amount of stock being piled at the various points but considering the growing demand from the interior, a heavy fall run will leave the yards barren of desirable stock for the early spring trade. The yellow pine, poplar and hardwood stocks are pretty full but the market firm on present prices, with a tendency to an advance in all grades of yellow pine."

SCISSOR GRAPHICS.

The acrobats of every household—the pitcher and tumbler.

Bill Shanks says that courtship is bliss, but matrimony is a blister.

Tuneful liar—A music-teacher that does not keep his engagements.

When is a man obliged to keep his word? When no one will take it.

When is an army like a tuck in a lady's skirt? When it is bemmed in.

A young man named Chapman was recently drowned in Grand river while bathing.

The new Boyd-Rutherford hotel at Huntsville was opened with a grand ball on June 30.

A party of Italians, eight in number, arrived at Pilot Knob a few days ago to labor in the mines.

The most universally known man in the world, is the one who will sing when he don't know how.

When should a bar-tender visit a foundry? When he wants a bar-maid. Flippins says there are three sexes—the male sex, the female sex, and insects.

The greatest advantage we gain from history, is the enthusiasm that it begets.

The Superintendent of the Inivgoratory Department is the last name for a bar-keeper.

A very truthful young man being asked if he could play the violin, replied: "I really don't know; I never tried."

A gentleman recently objected to playing cards with a young lady because, he said, she had such a winning way about her.

The way to get rich in this world is to save what you make. When you make a fool of yourself don't give it away.

The tobacco in Central Missouri is growing finely, and if no disaster overtakes it between this and cutting time it will be one of the best crops raised for several years.

"Malaria" said the Old Orchard Beech landlady: "well, no, we haven't got it—folks hain't asked for it, but we'll get it for your family."

The giraffe has never been known to utter a sound. In this respect it resembles a young lady in a street car—when a gentleman gives her his seat.

Miss Green did wed Mr. Brown. A really gallant fellow. And the result, so we're informed: Is now a little yellor.

A correspondent wishes to know the best way to winter geraniums. The best and cheapest way is to sling 'em over the back yard fence, and buy a new lot in the spring.

"Come where my love lies dreaming" is a sweet song; but then, John Henry don't like to have his best girl call around while he is snoring off the effects of last night's debauch at the club.

"Never leave what you undertake until you can reach your hands around it and clinch on the other side," says a recently published book for young men. Most excellent advice, out what if she screams?

In the waiting-room of a railroad depot in Iowa, is the following placard over the clock behind the counter: "This is a clock; it is running; it is Chicago time; it is right; it is set every day at 10 o'clock; now keep your mouth shut."

The Sunday Atlas, in a fit of revolutionary enthusiasm, says: "Hurrah for the girls of '76." "Thunder!" cried a Jersey man, "that's too old!" No, no, hurrah for the girls of '17!" The New Jersey man got all to shout with him.

A very old lady, on her death-bed, in a penitential mood, said: "I was a great sinner more than eighty years, and didn't know it." An old darkey woman, who had lived with her a long time, exclaimed: "Lors! I knowed it all de time!"

Miss Miranda, if William Adolphus should happen to give you the snub, and lop off with Mariah Smirk, please keep up a good nerve by drowning sorrow in a bowl of hulled corn and milk, and a plate of cold pork and beans.

When you are low-spirited, and feel like looking at the world through a smoked glass, take to the country instead of the bottle. An hour with the birds and mullen stalks will bring you around better than a dollar's worth of brandy smash.

A devotee lamented to his confessor her love of gaming. "Ah, Madame, replied the priest, 'it is a grievous sin; in the first place; consider the loss of time.'" "Yes," replied the fair penitent, "I have often begrudged the time that is lost in shuffling and dealing."

"Pause" said the highly cultivated Boston girl to her lover, who was about to kill a mosquito. "Pause, in the balance and admirably adapted economy of nature, man cannot interfere without disarranging the whole order of things." And he paused.

"You have distinguished company," remarked old MacShoddeign, who was the first to make his appearance at a select supper given by his city friend. "Distinguished! the duce!" said the host "they are the waiters, very few of the guests have arrived."

A man once started in business and spent exactly one-half of his net profits in advertising. He became a millionaire, perhaps the richest of all millionaires of his day and generation. He died. He left his business in the hands of a non-advertising man. And now the once great house of A. T. Stewart & Co. has gone out of business for lack of patronage.

"JOHNNY SHILOH."

How a Drummer Boy Rose in the Military World.

Washington Letter to Philadelphia Times. In the recent army shuffle I see that Capt. John L. Clem, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., has been detailed to Philadelphia. This is a good thing for Philadelphia and a good thing for the clever and popular young officer. His family, Mrs. Gen. French, Miss French and his wife, who was a Miss French, will join Capt. Clem at the close of the summer and will take up their residence in your city. I have known "Johnny" Clem since his boyhood, having first met him at the close of the war in Indianapolis. He was then a small lad, with a big reputation. He went into the army in '61, a boy of ten. Being refused even as a drummer, because of his tender years, he boarded the train which carried the Third Ohio Regiment to the front, determined to go to the war, as an enlisted man if possible, but to go anyhow. He next offered himself to the Twenty-second Michigan, but was refused, though out of admiration for the indomitable spirit of the youth he was permitted to accompany that organization. Regardless of the fact that the Government had declined his services, young Clem participated in the camp duties and movements of the regiment until '62 when he finally gained the goal of his ambition by being duly enlisted as a drummer. This was not, however, until after the battle of Shiloh. It that fight this boy of 11 years did what has always covered a name with glory in military annals.

He went in as a volunteer. He had learned to drum, and with a regulation drum swinging between his youthful legs, marched up the bloody hill from the river's brink, beating the charge that others were paid to beat. Under the deadly shower of shot and shell the volunteer bore himself a man. It was my own first battle, and right well do I remember the awful carnage of those days at Shiloh. The drum was mashed by an exploding shell, but the boy volunteer, covered with mud, now and then felled to earth by the falling branches, trudged along, advancing and reaching, as the command to which he had attached himself withstood or wavered under the scorching fire of the rebels. "That this fire was deadly was evidenced in the thinned ranks and the corpses so thickly strewn that one could almost step from body to body at a single stride. Had he been a man at the close of that engagement he would have been rewarded with a commission. As it was, they enlisted him as a drummer and gave him the right to that which he had only by courtesy—to wear the Union blue. From then he was known as "Johnny Shiloh," a sobriquet familiar to every soldier in the division. It was at Chickamauga however, where he distinguished himself still more grandly, and won on that field of Thomas' glory and renown the imperishable name of "The Drummer Boy of Chickamauga."

This strippling was not satisfied with a drum. He wanted to fight. Full of pluck and that high courage which makes heroes, he demanded a musket. In order to comply with his desire a gun had to be cut down to his diminutive size, so that he could load it. On the 23 of September, 1863, armed with his shortened musket and seated on the caisson of a light battery, side by side with the gun artilleryman, he was whirled to the front of battle once more. He was then let down and permitted to take his place as a soldier in the ranks. In the midst of the leaden hail that followed he worked his little musket for all it was worth. His command was in a tight place that day and was forced back at the close toward Chattanooga. The brigade to which he belonged attempted to make a stand and was surrounded by the enemy. Little Johnny had not been able to get back as fast as the men, and before the advancing line of rebels rode a rebel Colonel. The latter, sword whirling in air, called out to the boy to surrender, applying a foul epithet to him all at the same time. Johnny had told his comrades that morning that he never would surrender, and he didn't seem to change his mind just now.

He simply pulled up the shortened musket and sent a bullet through the rebel heart. As the Colonel tumbled from his saddle the charge was again sounded and over little Johnny's prostrate body went the enemy, horse, foot and dragoons. This was a good thing for little Johnny, though he probably didn't appreciate it at that moment. While the rest were killed or captured he got up after nightfall and made his way to Chattanooga. Lossing's history says he got three bullet-holes through his cap that day. Gen. Rosecrans made him Sergeant and placed him on the roll of honor for that day's work, while the deeds of valor of this child-soldier were named with those of Thomas and his military compeers.

He was now but twelve years of age and had participated in the battles of Perryville, Nashville and every important operations of the Army of the Cumberland. He was captured shortly after the battle of Chickamauga, while with a supply train, and when paroled in sixty days and sent to the Camp Chase exchange. When he reached the Union lines he found Pop Thomas in command. The latter made him an Orderly Sergeant and attached him to the staff. At Atlanta, while delivering a dispatch to General Logan, his pony was shot under him and the same bullet took effect in Johnny's shoulder. There was one thing that stood between the boy soldier

and a commission, and that was the lack of education and age. At the close of the war he went to Indianapolis and began to qualify himself for the cadetship. To this Grant afterward appointed him. But he failed at West Point. While other boys had been at school Johnny had been fighting in the field. However, his military friends were at the head of affairs and all powerful. He was appointed to the army from civil life, has served in the field on the frontier since and was recently promoted to Captain and Assistant Quartermaster and assigned to the military depot at Philadelphia. His career has been a brilliant one. He is still boyish-looking, small of stature and, in spite of the flattery and honors heaped upon him, as modest a young man as ever wore regimentals.

ALGERINE MAHOMMEDANISM.

Not a Bad Sort of Religion After All The Moslemic Expectations of the Arab.

For a people that have three consecutive Sabbaths in one week—not counting saint's days and holy days—there is an astonishingly small amount of Sabbath keeping in Algiers at least—after fashions of protestant countries. The christian sabbath is, to all appearances the least observed of any. A few of the jews do make a pretense of closing their places of business on Saturday, and usually keep their festivals at home in a quiet way. The muslims do a little more public praying on Friday, and a little more lounging and smoking. But Sunday is the day of general hilarity and jollification. The day when twice the amount of business is apparently going on in the markets and stores; when the bands are playing and the churches are deserted for the theater and opera and club, the cafes are thronged with men and women drinking, smoking, and playing cards, draughts and backgammon. Of the three great religious races which are represented in Algiers—christians, jews and mahomedans—the last are by odds the most exemplary in the observance of the prescribed duties of their religion, and the most earnest. The koran prescribes prayer five times a day, beginning before sunrise and ending after sunset. Wherever he may be when the hour comes, in his shop or on the street or in the market place, he turns aside, spreads out a piece of carpet or a mat, takes off his shoes, turns his face toward Mecca, and goes through his devotions with unaffected solemnity, careless of all observers or cavaliers. Prayers, he says, is the pillar of his religion and the

KEY TO PARADISE.

When Mahomet made his celebrated journey to heaven on his winged mule, under the conduct of the angel Gabriel and received from the Most High the law for the direction of his people, the order was first given for prayer fifty times a day, but on Mahomet's respectful suggestion that in that case there would be no time for anything else it was graciously reduced to five, the present number. Although the mosques are always open, as are catholic churches, it is not obligatory or even customary to do the week day praying there; but on Friday the devotion are generally performed in the mosque en masse. At the hour for prayer a small white flag is run up to the top of the minaret—on Fridays a green one—and the voice of the muzzin is heard from the minaret chanting the call to prayer: "Glory to God! There is no other God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet! To prayer, believers, to prayer!"

A PROCESS OF SCRUBBING.

That would do credit to an Englishman. These preliminaries ended, he takes his place among his brethren, seated in parallel lines upon mats or carpets, within the mosque, with faces all turned Meccawards. Not a head is turned not an eye roves. At a given signal from the iman, or leader of the prayer, they stand, bow, kneel, prostrate themselves as one man. The different movement are executed again and again with military precision until the service is over, amid a silence unbroken save by the long, low wailing chant of the choristers. The scene is an impressive as well as a novel one. I would challenge the most cynical of skeptics to witness unmoved

A MUSLEMAN AT HIS DEVOTIONS.

There is a humility and earnestness, blended with a grace and dignity, that it is impossible to see in any other church. No other man could take the positions this worshiper does without making himself ridiculous. But here one feels the slightest inclination to smile, much less to sneer. I can't see that the Mohammedan's religion differs so much, either in doctrine or precept, from the christian religion—at least in the latter's more liberal interpretations—that one need talk of christianizing him. He divides his religion into faith and practice. His faith comprises belief in an omniscient, omnipotent, all merciful Being, who is the author of all good; in the prophet Mahomet; in the authority of the koran—which is founded on the bible; in angels and devils; in the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body,

and the day of judgement, heaven and hell, and God's absolute decree for good and evil—otherwise predestination.

THEY ARE UNITARIANS.

in the strictest construction of the word. They recognize Jesus Christ as a man "honorable in this world and the world to come," and "one of those who approach near to the presence of God," but no other than "a servant whom God favored with the gift of prophecy." The story of his birth and ministry is told very much the same as in our gospels, but they make him directly and clearly disavow his divine origin. I have no intention of setting up the Mohammedan as a prop to unitarianism; but if any faith stands in need of a liv-support it can scarcely find a better one than in a people who, holding that faith, at the same time practice the precepts of a pure christianity with the simple earnestness and fidelity that do the Mohammedans of this country. If unworthy doctrines, such as a sensuous heaven; and corrupt practices, such as polygamy, and puerile superstitions have fastened themselves upon their religion it must be remembered that the christian church itself, with all its vaunted enlightenment, is hardly yet in a position to cast stones. So much for their faith. The practical part of their religion consists of five major observances: Recital of a formula of their belief at stated times, prayer, with abstinence, fasting, almsgiving, and a pilgrimage to Mecca. To these are added, and generally observed, abstinence from fermented liquors, blood and pork; the celebration of

THE RAMADAN.

or month of fasting, and the sanctification of Friday. No matter how much they believe, paradise is only to be gained by a strict performance of all these practical duties. The right of circumcision is generally practiced, though not considered obligatory. It takes place in the eighth year, instead of the eighth day as with the jews. Their fasts are very severe, but to the Arab, who is abstemious both of nature and habit, does not involve and great amount of self-mortification. The fast continues without intermission, from the time in the morning that the black throat may be distinguished from a white one till sunset. During this time they pray incessantly, not alone at stated hours; no food or water passes their lips; they may not smoke or snuff—which must be a serious privation; they are prohibited from inhaling odors, from rinsing their mouths with swallowing the saliva; they must even breathe with circumspection for fear of taken into the mouth by accident a gnat or a grain of dust. During the Ramadan this sort of thing goes on for a month. Fortunately there are no restrictions laid upon the intervening hours of the night.

Almsgiving is to be done in secret and without ostentation, and it is said to be practiced with great liberality, the Arab being proverbially generous and of hospitable instincts. They have a saying that prayer carries the believer half-way to paradise, fasting brings him to the gate of heaven; and almsgiving gains him admittance. The pilgrimage to Mecca, it is said, is falling into disuse, authorities differing as to its being essential to salvation although the koran prescribes it at least once in a lifetime, and promises salvation to those dying on the road, and absolution of a sin for every step taken. But it has failed of the spiritualizing effect intended by Mahomet; and, of late years, has become so associated with licentiousness and demoralizing influences that it has become

AMONG THE ARABS.

"If thy neighbor has been once to Mecca, suspect him; if twice, avoid him; if three times, make haste to depart from his habitation." Still, a great portion of the faithful continue to regard it as an important duty.

The hopes of the Arab crystallize around a sort of Messiah who is to come out of the monastery in which he has been secluded preparing for his mission, exterminate the infidel, and establish the faith. After driving the French from the coast of Africa, he will reign supreme here for a term of years. Then a great calamity will fall upon the nation. For some thousands of years a countless race of savages, known as the *Jadoudjaoumdjoudja*, has been shut in by a great iron cage between two mountains. Their continuous struggles, added by the action of time and weather on their iron prison, will by that time have affected their release and they will come out in hordes, overrun the earth, devour all vegetation, drink the springs and rivers and lakes dry and carry desolation wherever they go. When the earth has become a desert by their ravages will appear Isa-ben-Maryam—who they say has never died, but was personated by some one else at the time of his crucifixion—who will extirpate the savages with the long name. call an army of birds to carry off their carcasses, and, his mission accomplished, will then go to Mecca, where he will die and be buried in the same chamber as Mahomet, by whose side is left a vacant tomb for his reception. The Arabs are looking forward to the advent of their deliverer with ill-concealed joy, and it is generally believed, are making secret preparations to take a hand in the fray when the eventful day comes. E. B. G.