

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Egypt Was Once a Province of Rome.

PERSON OF EQUESTRIAN RANK

Mr. Gallus Was the First Governor of Egypt—When the Christian Religion Was Introduced into Egypt They Had a Warm Time—Cyril Encroached Upon the Rights of the Magistrates—Another Egyptian Beauty Created a Commotion.

(Continued from last issue.)

Bilksville, N. C., April 3, 1911.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

By the death of Cleopatra the dynasty of the Ptolemies wuz finished after hit had lasted about 294 years, an' Egypt wuz converted into a province of Rome. That the people of that country mite continue united to the Roman government, none of the noblemen were allowed to hev intercourse with the Egyptian people.

About this time the Christian religion wuz introduced into Egypt an' a scene of confusion an' violence ensued. The heathen temples were destroyed by mobs. This led to civil war. The masses preferred to worship in the old style common to heathenism, while there seemed to be another large portion who espoused the cause of Christ, or practically what wuz to be the doctrines of Christ, for He had not yet appeared upon earth, though He arrived only a few years later.

For a number of years after this Egypt wuz almost without any history. Somethin' happened, of course. But no one can now tell whether that somethin' wuz gude or bad. There wuz more or less internal strife on account of politics. While they were not known by the name, "Red Shirts," got in more or less dirty work. That wuz many hundreds of years before this organization began to get talked about in North and South Carolina, showin' that wickedness and filth in politics iz not entirely modern.

The Egyptian Omniades were overthrown by the Abbasides, who descended from Abbas. The uncle of the prophet retired into Spain an' established their dynasty upon the throne of Cordova. But the family of Omniah havin' many adherents in Syria, an' some bein' attached to Ali, Almansur, the second Caliph, founded a new capital upon the western banks of the river Tigris. That city wuz called Bagdad, and hit was an' iz, famous in the history of the East.

Haroun Alrashid was the next caliphate. He wuz a prince of more than ordinary fame, and he became well known later as the hero of the Arabian tales, called the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." The country wuz in a commotion durin' his reign an' the government wuz regarded as weak. But toward the latter end of his rule he picked up some territory an' other things after the manner of "ye old time" rulers. He had an assistant a fellow by the name of Ibrahim, who looked after the possessions of Egypt in Africa upon the shores of the Mediterranean. He established what wuz known as the dynasty of the Aglabites, the term bein' derived from Aglab, who wuz the father of Ibrahim.

Durin' the reign of Alrashid the Greeks of Constantinople arrived in Egypt with a strong fleet for that period. Tholan, a Turkish admiral, wuz sent both to protect Egypt an' restore order, which he did. His son and successor enlarged his dominions from the fallin' empire of Bagdad, until he returned to Egypt in possession of dominions that extended from the Euphrates to the confines of Nubia. But the power of the administration did not last long and Egypt wuz again put out of business for a time, bein' added to the empire of Bagdad.

Az ever, ZEKE BILKINS. (To be continued.)

Do Ghosts Haunt Swamps?

No, Never. Its foolish to fear a fancied evil, when there are real and deadly perils to guard against in the swamps and marshes, baous and lowlands. These are the malaria germs that cause ague, chills and fever, weakness, aches in the bones and muscles and may induce deadly typhoid. But Electric Bitters destroys and casts out these vicious germs from the blood.

"Three bottles drove all the malaria from my system," wrote Wm. Fretwell, of Jamaica, N. C., "and I've had fine health ever since." Use this safe, sure remedy only. 50c at all druggists.

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to his own notion. But he did fairly well. But contentions arose an' Merwan ascended to the throne. Corrah Benschirk had practical charge of Egypt an' he iz sed to hev bin a "high roller." His administration wuz so wicked that even the Egyptian people had to hang their heads in shame, an' the Sultan of Turkey blushed every time Egypt wuz mentioned in his presence, so you kin just bet your last dollar that the once mighty country known as 'Egypt wuz goin' the full limit.

But while things were far from good in the high government circles, Muraf, the commander of the army of Egypt, wuz makin' things count in Africa. He traversed the country az far az Centa, a great fortress near the pillar of Hercules. Count Julian the Gothic commander, soon concluded that resistance wuz useless and surrendered the fortress, offerin' at the same time to pilot Mura into the heart of Spain by the best possible route for an invadin' army. But this offer wuz the result of jealousy among the Gothic chiefs an' Mura wuz suspicious of a trap. One of his generals at last agreed to make the invasion an' take awl risk. He an' his army sailed from Centa and landed at Calpe, the exact spot upon which the great English fortress known as Gibraltar iz now located. When Mura heard the good news he started for Africa at once an' took charge of the army, claimin' full credit for awl that had been accomplished. The general who had planned the expedition and who had led hit, wuz disgraced by the high ruler. But Mura wuz in turn disgraced by the ruler of Egypt an' died unhonored an' unsung. But the literature an' ideas of the East were gradually introduced into Africa, though hit amounted to but little at the time. Nothin' short of the English language an' English literature will satisfy the average citizen of Africa, for they don't know much, even in our day; an' I am here to state that I do not believe, that the Spanish people know their own language even today. How could they learn hit to the fool niggers in Africa or elsewhere?

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An Early Airship. We are told by Peter Farley, who wrote as an eyewitness, that in August, 1835, the airship Eagle was officially advertised to sail from London with government dispatches and passengers for Paris and to establish direct communication between the capitals of Europe. This early type of airship was 100 feet long, fifty feet high and forty feet wide, and she lay in the dockyard of the Aeronautical Society in Victoria road, near Kensington gardens, then quite a rural spot. Built to hold an abundant supply of gas, she was covered with oiled lawn and carried a frame seventy-five feet long and seven feet high, with a cabin secured by ropes to the balloon. An immense rudder and wings or fins on each side for purposes of propulsion completed her fittings. The deck was guarded by netting. After all this preparation and advertisement the Eagle never got beyond Victoria road. For Count Lennox and his assistants failed to provide the necessary motive power.—London Standard.

Carrying a Stretcher. The bearers of a stretcher should be as near the same height as possible. If there is any difference the taller and stronger man should be at the head. A stretcher should be carried by the hands or suspended by straps from the shoulders. Never carry a stretcher when loaded upon the shoulders. It frightens the patient, and he might fall off very easily, especially if one of the bearers should stumble. The bearers should not keep step, but break step, the one in front starting off with his right foot and the one behind with his left. The injured should be carried feet first. In going up a hill or upstairs the head should be in front and the reverse in descending, except in case of a broken thigh or leg, when the feet should be first in going up and last in coming down to keep the weight of the body off the injured limb.—"First Aid to the Injured," Dr. H. H. Hartung, in National Magazine.

Coming In Out of the Wet. There is an amusing story by Athenaeus which suggests the possible origin of the phrase "He does not know enough to come in out of the wet." According to the entertaining grammarian referred to, a town in Greece under stress of evil circumstances borrowed money from a rich man, who took as security for the loan a mortgage on the handsome portico which surrounded the market place. He was not an ungenerous creditor, for when it rained he caused the town criers to announce that the citizens had permission to take refuge under the colonnade. Strangers visiting the town who failed to have the matter properly explained to them were so impressed by the extraordinary circumstances that they spread abroad the report that the people were so stupid that they had to be told when to come in out of the wet.

When a Dog Chokes. Dogs frequently choke. A bone, a nail or a piece of tin gets in the throat, and there is great danger of death before the arrival of the surgeon. Many of them do die, but there is no reason for this, for it is easy, without the slightest danger of getting bitten, to put the hand in the mouth of a dog and to draw out or push down the obstruction that is choking it. A bandage—a handkerchief or towel will do—is passed between the teeth and over the upper jaw, and in a similar way another bandage is passed between the teeth and over the under jaw. One person, holding the ends of these two bandages, keeps the dog's mouth wide open. A second person can then with perfect ease and safety put his fingers down the animal's throat and relieve it.

A Snake Story. This story is told of the late Dr. Emil Reich. One day when traveling he lay down to rest in the shadow of a bush and fell asleep. He awoke with a start to find that night was coming on and that rain had begun to fall. Quickly snatching up his umbrella, he tried to open it and, finding it worked stiffly, he pressed the spring vigorously. Suddenly there was a sound of ripping and tearing and a snake fell to the ground split in two. The reptile had apparently swallowed the umbrella as far as it could.

Original Era of Good Feeling. The phrase applied to the administration of James Monroe, "the era of good feeling," first appeared in a Boston newspaper, the Columbian Sentinel of July 10, 1817. From that time until the present hour the two administrations of Monroe—a period of eight years, 1771 to 1825—are referred to in the terms of the newspaper paragraph which so aptly expressed the public sentiment of the day.—Magazine of American History.

Equivoical. Cholly Softboy—I suppose I looked veway angry at the zoo today when that nawsty Dick Dandy said when I stood by the big monkey's cage how much I was like it. Candid Friend—You certainly looked beside yourself.—Exchange.

The Lesson. He—Yes, it's very true, a man doesn't learn what happiness is until he's married. She—I'm glad you've discovered that at last. He—Yes, and when he's married it's too late.—Dorfbardier.

Nothing New. Wife—Don't you like my new hat, dearest? Husband—Yes, it's all right. Wife—Well, I bought it on your account, dear. Husband—Yes, you usually do!

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Masks of the Marquesans. The Marquesans of a generation ago were the most completely and artistically tattooed people in the Pacific, and the practice of tattooing is carried on among them to a certain extent today. The really fine pieces of work, however, such as the famous right leg of the late Queen Vaekehu of Nukahiva, are confined entirely to the very old, and, what with wrinkles, deformities and the wear and tear of time, these have lost most of their original sharpness of color and outline. None of the new generation appears to have the fortitude to endure the exquisite pain incident to having a whole limb picked out in a lacework of geometric design or the face barred and circled like a coarse spider's web. Women are rarely tattooed at all now, and most of the young men are satisfied with a broad band of solid black, not unlike a highwayman's mask, which reaches across the face from ear to ear, giving to their never overmid looking countenances an expression of amazing ferocity.—Lewis R. Freeman in New York Tribune.

His Long Suit. He had written essays critical and digests analytical. His articles political were very widely read. He'd produced some tales of mystery, of travel, love and history; his scientific treatises light o'er the land had shed. He wrote about photography, geography, stenography; he'd finished a biography of some distinguished man. His views upon geometry and mystic trigonometry were everywhere declared to be on the progressive plan. His tracts on modern sciences, mechanical appliances, hydraulics, steam and railroads were indulgently received. His writings on morality were of superior quality—were publicly commended, if they weren't quite believed. His verses so poetical, abstruse and theoretical, delighted those who patronize the poets as a fad, but the manuscript he thought the best, the one that money brought the best, was just a simple, wisely worded, big newspaper ad.—Newspaperdom.

Little Boy Grizzly. Enos A. Mills, writing of his adventures with a pet bear known as Little Boy Grizzly, says: "He and I had a few foot races, and usually, in order to give me a better chance, we ran downhill. In a 200 yard dash he usually paused three or four times and waited for me to catch up, and I was not a slow biped either. The grizzly, though apparently awkward and lumberly, is one of the most agile of beasts. I constantly marveled at Grizzly's lightness of touch or the deftness of movement of his forepaws. With but one claw touching it he could slide a coin back and forth on the floor more rapidly and lightly than I could. He would slide an eggshell swiftly along without breaking it. Yet by using one paw he would without effort overturn rocks that were heavier than himself."—Suburban Life.

Postal Clerks' Pay in Russia. The remuneration of postal clerks in Russia includes emoluments which do not appear in the form of money. They are furnished quarters, heat and light, and in addition allowances for uniforms as well as medical attendance and medicine for themselves and their families. In cities like Moscow a large hospital is maintained for the convenience of postal clerks and carriers. Their children are admitted to the schools free of charge, which in Russia is quite an item of expense, especially in preparatory schools for colleges, to which the children of the titled and the wealthy only are admitted. The pay of clerks and carriers ranges from \$12.50 to \$18 per month. They may, moreover, receive gratuities from those to whom they deliver mail.

Police Methods in Berlin. Berlin is the most strictly governed city in the world, and a stranger will be continually violating the ordinances and regulations without being conscious of his offenses. But the penalties are not severe, and the policeman who arrests you is prepared to impose the fine on the spot instead of calling a patrol wagon and taking you to the police station. You pay him a few marks, for which he gives you a receipt, and within twenty-four hours you must appear before the captain in charge of that precinct and turn in the receipt as a check upon the policeman who has arrested you.

An Alternative. "Now, then," said the professor of logic, "give us an idea of your knowledge of the question in plain words." "Why—er—I'm afraid," stammered the student, "that I can't just exactly—"

He Explains. "Why do they call Washington the city of magnificent distances?" "Because," answered the office seeker, "it is such a long way between what you go after and what you get."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Sandy and the Glass. Tourist (referring to the barometer)—I see the glass is going up again, Sandy. Sandy—Dae ye tell me that? A body will soon be able to afford a dram at all!—Dundee Advertiser.

Nothing New. Wife—Don't you like my new hat, dearest? Husband—Yes, it's all right. Wife—Well, I bought it on your account, dear. Husband—Yes, you usually do!

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Handling a Haddock. "There is no better place than a fish market to pick up queer superstitions," said a restaurant proprietor. "The other day I held up a fine specimen of haddock. The dealer, who was an Italian, nearly choked on the bunch of Neapolitan expiatives that rushed into his throat."

"Nevaire, no, nevaire take up haddock so," he said. "How?" I asked. "By the head, so your fingers touch those dark spots on each side of the head," he said. "The curse fall on you if you do!" "Whose curse?" I said. "St. Petalga's," said he. "St. Petalga gave the haddock those dark spots. They are his finger prints. He catch haddock just so in the sea of Gattilee, and every haddock born since then has shown those same marks. Let go."

A Maniac's Poem. Probably the mass of prison poetry which has been written on stools and bedposts and scratched on prison walls far exceeds that which has found expression on paper, and many a "mute, inglorious Milton" has begun and finished his poetical career with these "lost to sight" productions. There is in existence a short poem, said to have been scratched by a maniac on the wall of his cell, which runs thus: Could I with ink the ocean fill, Were all the world of parchment made, Were every reed on earth a quill, And every man a scribe by trade, To write the love of God alone, Would drain that ocean dry; Nor could the scroll contain the whole, Though stretched from sky to sky. The authenticity of this being the work of a maniac has often been questioned because of the beauty of its expression and its sound reason, but the story stands.—London Saturday Review.

Bird Stories. A German scientific journal published in 1897 a story to the effect that a golden eagle shot in that year at Eszeg, Slavonia, was found to have a ring about its neck engraved on which were the arms of a Slavonian family and the date 1646. In 1793 the Gentleman's Magazine told about a hawk, captured when flying in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope and taken by an Indian ship to England, which wore a gold collar inscribed: "This goodlie hawk doth belong to his Most Excellent Majesty James, King of England, A. D. 1610."

A Boy Once Himself. The principal of a village school in Kansas one afternoon detected a boy cutting the letters of his name in the desk in front of him. As the novels would put it the principal rushed to the spot, angrily put forth his hand intending to grasp the boy by the collar, when, lo, and also behold, close by the newly formed letters were the initials of the principal's own name written by himself when he was a pupil in the same school. His grasp upon the boy's collar loosened itself, and he returned to his desk a sadder and a wiser teacher. That principal is today judge of an important court in one of the greatest cities of the world. We often wonder whether or not in the administration of justice the judge ever thinks of the incident in the village school.—Western School Journal.

Parental Tactics. A worried parent is sometimes obliged to do something like this: "Pa, what is a transcendentalist?" "Have you chained up the dog as I told you?" "Not yet, pa." "Well, do that, and when you come back I will tell you what a transcendentalist is."

Beethoven's Fits of Rage. Beethoven's behavior was often atrocious. In giving lessons to young ladies he would sometimes tear the music to pieces and scatter it about the floor or even smash the furniture. Once when playing in company there was some interruption. "I play no longer for such hogs!" he cried and left the piano. He once called Prince Lobkowitz an ass because a bassoon player happened to be absent.—Dole's "Famous Composers."

Queer Human Nature. "Man's a funny proposition!" "What now?" "When he reads a medical book he fancies he has every disease described, but let him read the work of a moralist and all the faults pointed out he sees not in himself, but in his neighbor."—Boston Transcript.

Stunted Maples. Stunted maple trees, grown in mountainous regions of eastern Austria, where the winters are long and severe and the snowfalls considerable, yield excellent wood for the manufacture of violins.

How They Would Sound. Mrs. Galey (unwisely)—Suppose I should publish your love letters? Mr. Galey—Why not simply make a public acknowledgment that you married an idiot?

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Norfolk-Southern Railroad

Route of the 'Night Express'

Travel via Raleigh (Union Station) and Norfolk Southern Railroad, to and From All Points in Eastern North Carolina.

Schedule in Effect January 29th.

N. B.—The following schedule figures published as information only and are not guaranteed. Trains leave Raleigh—9:15 p. m., daily, "Night Express," Pullman Sleeping Car, for Norfolk. 6:15 a. m., daily, for Wilson, Washington and Norfolk; Parlor Car between New Bern and Norfolk. 6:15 a. m., daily, except Sunday, for New Bern via Chocowinity. 3:00 p. m., daily, except Sunday, for Washington. Trains arrive Raleigh—7:20 a. m., daily—11:20 a. m., daily except Sunday, and 8:00 p. m., daily.

Trains leave Goldsboro—10:15 p. m., daily, "Night Express"—Pullman Sleeping Car for Norfolk, via New Bern. 7:15 a. m., daily, for Beaufort and Norfolk—Parlor Car between New Bern and Norfolk. 3:20 p. m., daily, for New Bern, Oriental and Beaufort. For further information and reservation of Pullman Sleeping Car space, apply to D. V. Conn, Traveling Passenger Agent, Raleigh, N. C. W. W. CROXTON, General Passenger Agent, Norfolk, Va.

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Raleigh & Southport Ry. Co.

TIME TABLE

Table for SOUTHBOUND DAILY with columns for STATIONS, No. 29, No. 30, and P. M.

Table for NORTHBOUND DAILY with columns for STATIONS, No. 28, No. 29, and P. M.

Trains will stop on signal to receive and discharge passengers at following points not shown in above time table: Blytheville, Bunn, Cardenas, Hawley, Curran, Curran's, Potts, Toleby.