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ALEXANDER THE GREAT． The Hiscoremy of His Boiy at Saila．

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| ra |
| ra |} incidents in the life of the great Macedonian conqueror，suggested by the discovery of his

body at Sidid．：The historian informs us that betore venturing into the plains of Mesopotamis
for the final tarraggle， for the final stryggle，Alexander，to secure his
reat and preserve his communications with the rear and preserve his commanications witt the
sea，marched soothward down the Mediter－ ranean coase，redacing the cities in his was．
In his speech before the council of war after Iseas，he told this generals that they must not
parsue Darius with Trye unsubdued，and prarue Darius with Tyre unsubaued，an
Rerois in possession of Egypt and Cypus，for
it Persilis shontd regain her seaports，she would it Persili should regain her seaports，she molld
transter the war into Greece ，and that it was
 sea．With Cyprua and Egypt in his posesesion
he felt no solicitude about Greece．The siege of Tyre cost him more than half a year．
revenge for this delay，he crucifed，it is s


Macedonian army into Ehypt beisgog obstructed
at Gaza，the Perisian governor of mhic
metis


the conqueror．There was now no forther
obstacle．The Egyptians，who detested the
Persian rule，received theier invader with open
arme．He organized the country in his own interest，intrusting all its military commands
to Macedonien officers，and leaving the civi government in the hands of native Egyptians
All things being thas secured in his rear Alexander，having returned into Syria，directed
the march of his army，now consisting of fity thousand veterans，eastward．After crossing the Eapharates，he kept close to the Masian
hills，to aroid the intense heat of the more southerly Mesopotamian plains ；more abundant
forage could also thas be procured for the cavalry．On the left bank of the Tigris，near
Arbela，he encountered the great army of
eleven handred thoussnd men brought up by Darius from Babylon．The deatb of
Persian monarch，which soon followed the defeat he suffered，left the Macedonian general master of all the countries from the Danube to quest to the Ganges．The treasures he seized are almost beyond belief．At Susa alone he found－so Arrian says－fifty thousand talents
The modern military student cannot look upon these wonderfal campaigns witho miration．The passage of the Hellespo forcing of the Granicus ；the winter spent in political organization of conquered Asia Minor
the march of the right wing and centre of the the march of the right wing and centre of the army along the Syrian Mediterranean coast
the engineering diffloulties overcome at the siege of Tyre ；the storming of Gaza；the iso lation of Persia from Greece；the absolute
exclusion of her navy from the Mediterranean； the check on all her attempts at intriguing with or bribing Athenians or Spartans，heretofore so often resorted to with success ；the submis－ sion of Egypt；another winter spent in the
political organization of that venerable country the convergence of the whole army from the Black Sea toward the nitre－covered plains of Mesopotamis in the ensuing spring ；the pas－
sage of the Euphrates fringed with its weeping willows at the broken bridge of Thapsacus； the crossing of the Tigris；the nocturnal re－ connaissance before the great and memorable battle of Arbela；the oblique movement on the
field；the piercing of the enemy＇s centre－a manceupre destined to be repeated many cen－
turies subsequently at Austerlitz；the energetic purguit of the Pergien monarch ；these are ex－
ploits
times． $\qquad$ his camp－followers encountered at every marc unexpected and picturesque scener．
men，the Greeks were the most obse most readily and profoundly impressed．Her there were interminable sandy plains，there
mountains whose peaks were lost above the clouds．In the deserts were mirages，on the
hill－sides shadows of fleeting clonds sweeping over the forests．At Arbela they had fought against Indian Elephants；in the thickets of
the Caspian they had ronsed from Ђis lair the larking royal tiger．They had encountered
men of many complexions and many costumes ： men of many complexions and many costumes，
the swarthy Syrian，the olive－colored Persian， the black African．Even of Alexander himself
it is related that on his death－bed he caused bis sdmiral，Nearchus，to sit by his side，and foun consolation in listening to the adventures of
that sailor－the story of his vogage from the Indus up the Persian Gulf．The conquero
had seen with astonishment the ebbing and flowing of the tides．He had built ships fo it and the Black Sea might be gulfs of a grea ocean，such as Nearchus had discovered the Persian and Red Seas to be，He had formed
resolation that his ships should attempt the
circumnavigation of Africa，and come into the Mediterranean through the Pillars of Hercules －a feat which，it was affirmed，
accomplished by the Pharaohs．
Prematurely cut off in the midat of many grea
projects，Alexander died projects，Alexander died at Babylon before
had completed his thirty－third year（B．C．323） ed．Wis temper had become so unbrideded，his
passion so ferocions，that his passion so ferocions，that his generals and even
his intimate friends lived in continnal dread his intimate friends lised in contipual dread．
Clitus，one of the latter，he in a moment of fury
hat had stabbed to the heart．Callisthenes，the in
termedium between himself and Aristote，be had cansed to be hanged，or，as was positively
asserted by some who knew the facts，had hin
$\qquad$ have been in self－defence that the conspirator
resolved on his assasination．But surely
was a calumng tle with this transaction．He would have rather
borne the worst that Alexander could inflict， borne the worst that Alexander could inflict，
than have joined in the perpetration of so grea A scene of confusion and bloodshed，lasting many years，ensued，nor did it cease even after
the Macedonian generals had divided the Em－ pire．Among its vicissitudes one incident n of King Philip by Arsinoe，a beautiful con cubine，and who in his boybood had been driven
into exile with Alezander，when thes incorred their father＇s displeasure，who bad been Ales－ his campaigns，became governor and eventually

## king of Egypt．

At the siege of Rhodes，Ptolemy had been of such signal service to its citizens that in grati－
tude they paid divine honors to him，and saluted him with the title of Soter（the Savior）．B guisbed from succeeding kings of the Mace donian dynasty in Egypt．
any of the old capitals of the conutry，but in
Alexandria．It is to be particularly remarke
that not only did Alesander bimself deport
many Jews from Palestine to people the city， and not only did Ptolemy Soter send one hundred Philadelphus，his successor，redeemed from slavery one hundred and ninety－eight thousand
of that people，paying their Egyptian owners a just money equivalent for each．To all thes Jews the same privileges were accorded as to
the Macedonians．In consequence of this con－ siderate treatment，vast numbers of their com－
patriots and many Syrians volantarily came into Egypt．To them the designation of
Hellenistical Jews was given．In like manner tempted by the benign government of multitudes of Greeks sought refage in the Autigonus showed that Greek soldiers would desert from other Macedonian generals to join his armies，
Greek architects and Greek engineers had made Alexandria the most beautiful city of the
ancient world．They had filled it with magnif－ cent palacees，temples，theatres．In its centre， at the intersection of its two grand avanues，
which crossed each other at right angles，and in the midsed of gardens，fountains，obelisks， stood the mausoleum，in which，embalmela after
the manner of the Egyptisns，rested the body the manner of the Egyptisas，rested the body
of Alexander．In a funeral journey of two
gears it had been brought with great pomp


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