

IN THE HANDS OF THE ABYSSINIANS

A One-Time Prisoner Tells of His Experiences and of the People—The Oldest Monarchy on Earth.

BY T. D. JOHNSON, M.D., MAJOR AND SURGEON
EGYPTIAN ARMY.

The recent repulse of an Italian army of invasion by the Abyssinians brings back to my mind the fate of a similar expedition which I accompanied some years ago, and recalls memories of my own involuntary sojourn among this remarkable people.

Ambitious for the chosen profession of surgeon, I enlisted, with the rank of Major, in the Egyptian army, and reached Cairo just in time to join the Khedive's expedition which was being fitted out to avenge the fate of the Egyptian army which had been defeated by the Abyssinians several weeks before.

Suffice it here to say that we met the enemy about thirty miles from Addis Ababa and a dreadful slaughter ensued. The Egyptian army, taken completely by surprise, made little attempt at resistance, and were butchered by thousands. The cavalry took to flight, and most of the mounted officers were killed. Some 800 men of an army of 6000, which had marched out in the morning, about 400 were taken captive, and the rest were killed on the battlefield.

I was wounded with a spear about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and taken prisoner. With a confused throng of captured camels, mules and Egyptian soldiers, I was hurried away from the battlefield on foot, a large body of wide-spread Abyssinians guarding us.

At the rapid pace they compelled us to keep I was soon overcome with fatigue and nearly famished with thirst. I made signs to my guards for water, which they either failed to understand or chose not to heed. After we had gone some distance the mules and camels were thrusting their heads indiscriminately into the water, and I saw that they were drinking. I then drank freely of the muddy water, at which my captives laughed heartily.

After going a distance of several miles we reached an old Abyssinian camp where the whole Abyssinian army seemed to have gathered. Here I witnessed acts of brutality which I do not suppose were ever anywhere so unbridled as those which I saw. Men and women of all ages and of all ranks were being killed, and the bodies were thrown into a large pit.

My captivity and stay among the Abyssinians was mainly during the Lenten season, which they observe very strictly. Their religion is that of the Coptic Church. Many of them carry about with them their Bibles, or the book of psalms, and recite them in a low, monotonous voice.

At the time of my captivity, the Abyssinians were fighting the Italian army. They were fighting the Italian army, and they were fighting the Italian army. They were fighting the Italian army, and they were fighting the Italian army.

On Easter Sunday I was awakened at a very early hour by psalm singing, which seemed to be general and cheerful than any I had heard up to that time. It was a day of universal mourning and fasting, and each person of consequence in the camp seemed to be maintaining a gloomy and morose countenance.

Guns were firing all about the camp, and the noise was heard in front of the tents and the camp. The king's sister and her attendants were seen in the distance, and the king's sister and her attendants were seen in the distance.

In complexion the natives of Abyssinia resemble negroes. Some of them are almost jet black; some like the Italian negroes, and some like the Chinese. The women are dressed in a simple, but very beautiful, manner. They wear a long, flowing robe, and a headscarf which is made of a fine, white material.

THE CENTENARY OF VACCINATION

MARVELOUS RESULTS OF DR. JENNER'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

The Method of Inoculation Introduced into England by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and Tried by her on her own children—How the Discovery Came to Be Made.

The 14th of May, 1896, is the centenary of the first recorded vaccination for smallpox, and to Edward Jenner, an English country surgeon, the world owes this priceless gift. To appreciate the value of this wonderful discovery we should recall the history of the ravages of smallpox before the time of Jenner.

Smallpox, so described that we can distinguish it from other epidemic diseases, such as the plague, first appeared in the beginning of the seventh century. Its immediate dissemination through the world is ascribed to the conquering armies of the Persians, and its progress is traced to the present day. According to one authority one-fourth of the known population of the world perished during the epidemic, and it has reappeared in epidemics more or less disastrous ever since. The oldest medical treatise on the subject now extant was written by an Arabian physician named Rhazes in the 10th century. This work on smallpox and measles gives full accounts of the symptoms, pathology and treatment. It has been translated into many languages and in the course of nearly four hundred years has passed through more than thirty-five editions.

Smallpox was introduced into America soon after this continent was discovered. It was brought by the Spaniards, and it has since been introduced into every part of the world.

Among the notable epidemics of limited area occurring in late years and controlled by inoculation, we may mention the outbreak of smallpox in the army at Cambridge in 1778. Dr. Reid, who remembered Byston's inoculations in 1771 inoculated almost all the army. Another terrible epidemic

A SHOWER IN MAY.

From the St. James Budget—Drawn by J. H. Roberts.

ALL SERENE.

"YES, BY JOVE, THERE IS A DROP ON MY HAT."

TWO!

THREE!

THE FIRST VACCINATION, MAY 14, 1796.

from the district. Inoculation was thus a great step towards immunity from smallpox for the individual, but it was found that the percentage of deaths of the poor was higher with inoculation, since the persons who were inoculated, while perhaps suffering from the disease, were also well as in severe forms, and it caused smallpox to be always present in a community. It was forbidden by Act of Parliament in 1840.

His wonderful discovery was the outcome of a long series of experiments, the starting point being a country woman who came for advice to the surgeon with whom Jenner was studying medicine. The subject of smallpox being mentioned she said: "I can't take that, I have had cowpox." Jenner followed up this observation and found it to be a common belief that milk maids who took cowpox from the cows they were milking never had smallpox. This was regarded by doctors generally as a sort of old wives' tale, but Jenner, encouraged by the famous Hunter, under whom he afterward studied, tried to enter upon a prolonged series of experiments to verify or disprove the alleged fact. As the cowpox sometimes disappeared for years at a time, Jenner's experiments were sometimes interrupted from this cause. The accompanying picture shows in the Paris Salon the first vaccination May 14, 1796. The boy, James Phipps, was inoculated July 1, 1796, but as Jenner had predicted, did not take smallpox, and though this was tried on him at times afterward, he never took it. Some of his descendants are still living in England. Vaccination was at first as violently opposed and denounced as inoculation had been, but rapidly gained ground, and within five years after its introduction it was being practiced all over the world. Jenner had large grants of money made by the British Parliament and died in 1823 crowned with many honors, after having conferred an inestimable boon upon mankind.

FANNIE ELKINS.

The Bloodless Sportsman.

I go a-runnin', but take no gun;
I fish without a pole and catch such fish
As suit a sportsman's game; the forest holds
For the chase, and I have a rifle shot.
And the best fish of the brook
Are never caught with a hook.

I bob for fish by the forest brook,
I hunt for game in the trees,
For bigger birds than wing the air
Or fall that swim the sea.

A bloodless sportsman, I am,
A bloodless sportsman, I am.

ANTONIO MACAO.

was in March, 1885. In one short year he has traversed the island from one end to the other, and he has been seen by thousands of people. He has been seen by thousands of people, and he has been seen by thousands of people.

ONE!

TWO!

THREE!

THE FIRST VACCINATION, MAY 14, 1796.

from the district. Inoculation was thus a great step towards immunity from smallpox for the individual, but it was found that the percentage of deaths of the poor was higher with inoculation, since the persons who were inoculated, while perhaps suffering from the disease, were also well as in severe forms, and it caused smallpox to be always present in a community. It was forbidden by Act of Parliament in 1840.

FANNIE ELKINS.

The Bloodless Sportsman.

I go a-runnin', but take no gun;

I fish without a pole and catch such fish

As suit a sportsman's game; the forest holds

For the chase, and I have a rifle shot.

And the best fish of the brook

Are never caught with a hook.

I bob for fish by the forest brook,

I hunt for game in the trees,

For bigger birds than wing the air

Or fall that swim the sea.

A bloodless sportsman, I am,

A bloodless sportsman, I am.

ANTONIO MACAO.

was in March, 1885. In one short year

he has traversed the island from one

end to the other, and he has been seen

by thousands of people. He has been

seen by thousands of people, and he has

been seen by thousands of people.

ONE!

TWO!

THREE!

THE FIRST VACCINATION, MAY 14, 1796.

from the district. Inoculation was thus

a great step towards immunity from

smallpox for the individual, but it was

found that the percentage of deaths of

the poor was higher with inoculation,

since the persons who were inoculated,

while perhaps suffering from the disease,

were also well as in severe forms, and

it caused smallpox to be always present

in a community. It was forbidden by

Act of Parliament in 1840.

FANNIE ELKINS.

The Bloodless Sportsman.

I go a-runnin', but take no gun;

I fish without a pole and catch such fish

As suit a sportsman's game; the forest holds

For the chase, and I have a rifle shot.

And the best fish of the brook

Are never caught with a hook.

I bob for fish by the forest brook,

I hunt for game in the trees,

For bigger birds than wing the air

Or fall that swim the sea.

A bloodless sportsman, I am,

A bloodless sportsman, I am.

ANTONIO MACAO.

was in March, 1885. In one short year

he has traversed the island from one

end to the other, and he has been seen

by thousands of people. He has been

seen by thousands of people, and he has

been seen by thousands of people.

ONE!

TWO!

THREE!

THE FIRST VACCINATION, MAY 14, 1796.

from the district. Inoculation was thus

a great step towards immunity from

smallpox for the individual, but it was

found that the percentage of deaths of

the poor was higher with inoculation,

since the persons who were inoculated,

while perhaps suffering from the disease,

were also well as in severe forms, and

it caused smallpox to be always present

in a community. It was forbidden by

Act of Parliament in 1840.

FANNIE ELKINS.

The Bloodless Sportsman.

I go a-runnin', but take no gun;

I fish without a pole and catch such fish

As suit a sportsman's game; the forest holds

For the chase, and I have a rifle shot.

And the best fish of the brook

Are never caught with a hook.

I bob for fish by the forest brook,

I hunt for game in the trees,

For bigger birds than wing the air

Or fall that swim the sea.

A bloodless sportsman, I am,

A bloodless sportsman, I am.

ANTONIO MACAO.

was in March, 1885. In one short year

he has traversed the island from one

end to the other, and he has been seen

by thousands of people. He has been

seen by thousands of people, and he has

been seen by thousands of people.

ONE!

TWO!

THREE!

THE FIRST VACCINATION, MAY 14, 1796.

from the district. Inoculation was thus

a great step towards immunity from

smallpox for the individual, but it was

found that the percentage of deaths of

the poor was higher with inoculation,

since the persons who were inoculated,

while perhaps suffering from the disease,

were also well as in severe forms, and

it caused smallpox to be always present

in a community. It was forbidden by

Act of Parliament in 1840.

FANNIE ELKINS.

The Bloodless Sportsman.

I go a-runnin', but take no gun;

I fish without a pole and catch such fish

As suit a sportsman's game; the forest holds

For the chase, and I have a rifle shot.

And the best fish of the brook

Are never caught with a hook.

I bob for fish by the forest brook,

I hunt for game in the trees,

For bigger birds than wing the air

Or fall that swim the sea.

A bloodless sportsman, I am,

A bloodless sportsman, I am.

ANTONIO MACAO.

was in March, 1885. In one short year

he has traversed the island from one

end to the other, and he has been seen

by thousands of people. He has been

seen by thousands of people, and he has

been seen by thousands of people.

ONE!

TWO!

THREE!

THE FIRST VACCINATION, MAY 14, 1796.

from the district. Inoculation was thus

a great step towards immunity from

smallpox for the individual, but it was

found that the percentage of deaths of

the poor was higher with inoculation,

since the persons who were inoculated,

while perhaps suffering from the disease,

were also well as in severe forms, and

it caused smallpox to be always present

in a community. It was forbidden by

Act of Parliament in 1840.

FANNIE ELKINS.

The Bloodless Sportsman.

I go a-runnin', but take no gun;

I fish without a pole and catch such fish

As suit a sportsman's game; the forest holds

For the chase, and I have a rifle shot.

And the best fish of the brook

Are never caught with a hook.

I bob for fish by the forest brook,

I hunt for game in the trees,

For bigger birds than wing the air

Or fall that swim the sea.

A bloodless sportsman, I am,

A bloodless sportsman, I am.

ANTONIO MACAO.

was in March, 1885. In one short year

he has traversed the island from one

end to the other, and he has been seen

by thousands of people. He has been

seen by thousands of people, and he has

been seen by thousands of people.

ONE!

TWO!

THREE!

THE FIRST VACCINATION, MAY 14, 1796.

from the district. Inoculation was thus

a great step towards immunity from

smallpox for the individual, but it was

found that the percentage of deaths of

the poor was higher with inoculation,

since the persons who were inoculated,

while perhaps suffering from the disease,

were also well as in severe forms, and

it caused smallpox to be always present

in a community. It was forbidden by

Act of Parliament in 1840.

FANNIE ELKINS.

The Bloodless Sportsman.

I go a-runnin', but take no gun;

I fish without a pole and catch such fish

As suit a sportsman's game; the forest holds

For the chase, and I have a rifle shot.

And the best fish of the brook

Are never caught with a hook.

I bob for fish by the forest brook,

I hunt for game in the trees,

For bigger birds than wing the air

Or fall that swim the sea.

A bloodless sportsman, I am,

A bloodless sportsman, I am.