

and which are commonly known by the name of Albert Nyanza and Victoria Nyanza. This was the identical region that had been discovered and explored by the great British traveler and scientist, Dr. Livingstone, and afterwards visited by Baker, Stanley, and others. It was but natural that Great Britain should wish to retain control over these provinces which had already cost so much in valuable lives and treasure. Accordingly General Gordon sent his lieutenant, Emin Pasha, to govern this interior region while he (Gordon) remained in the vicinity of Khartoum to hold in check the Mahdists and guard the southern frontier of Egypt proper, as well as to prevent any attempt at revolution against the Khedive's government. The death of Gordon left Emin Pasha without a superior officer. For several years the latter maintained his position in Central Africa, till at length Stanley penetrated the tropical forests and came to his relief. During all this time Emin had acted as a British officer and his letters that succeeded in reaching Europe plainly show that he recognized British authority.

It is therefore with mingled surprise and indignation that many look upon the late conduct of Emin and are quietly asking if this is to be the reward of saving him from his mutinous followers. At all events he has definitely entered the German service at a salary of five thousand dollars a year. Accompanied by several German officers and two hundred Soudanese soldiers, he will leave Bagamoyo about the middle of April and will march directly to Victoria Nyanza. Thus, within four months after reaching the coast, he returns as a paid subordinate officer of a German company, to the very spot where he recently lived as the governor of a territory under British influence.

Thus it will be seen that both Germany and Great Britain are keen rivals in the struggle to possess large tracts of the Dark Continent. In Central Africa, as in Europe, the Emperor has inaugurated a new policy. His European policy has a profession of a desire of peace about it, supported nevertheless and upheld by a powerful armed force. He has evidently made an unexpected move in Central Africa, and doubtless he will talk of "Peace on earth and good will toward men." But the attempts to found a colonial German Empire in the eastern and central portions of Africa will still be carried on in the same military spirit as hitherto. There is no doubt that the spread of the German power in Africa will receive an immense impetus by the efforts of Emin Pasha. There is even a possibility that much of the territory explored by Livingstone, Baker and Stanley will be lost to British commerce and manufactures. It is impossible to foresee what complications may not arise. Sooner or later British and German interests will clash, and the matter will have to be settled by diplomacy or something more powerful. Africa is the dark cloud that is looming up on the horizon of Europe.

While the attention of Europe seems directed toward Africa and the development of its vast resources, the affairs of southeastern Europe and Asia Minor appear to be overlooked. As in ancient times, the Greek race is again flowing into that region, where once stood the famous cities of Smyrna, Thyatira, Pergamos, Ephesus and Philadelphia. The iron horse has already gone up among the hills of Anatolia and the steam whistle has resounded through the valleys where were planted the earliest Christian churches in the days of St. Peter and St. Paul. In some of these valleys agriculture has advanced in rapid strides, and the coalfields of Heraclea will give an impetus to the manufacturing interests of the country.

The railways already completed measure upwards of five hundred and sixty-five miles and consist of four branches. These lines, it is expected, will be extended at least three hundred miles during the present year. One of them when completed will reach Damascus and Bassorah, the chief port on the Persian Gulf, and thus will Persia be brought to the very door of Europe.

In order to facilitate the transfer of passengers and freight from the European to the Asiatic shore, a company of French engineers have commenced a bridge across the Bosphorus. The length of the bridge exclusive of the approaches will be 850 yards, or a little less than half a mile. So far, therefore, as length is concerned the Bosphorus railway bridge will be by no means extraordinary. But it is proposed to build it with one arch only; and a single span of 850 yards or 2550 feet is something the world has never yet seen, and will deservedly place the structure among the great engineering triumphs of the nineteenth century. The material used will be the best Bessemer steel and it is expected that it will be finished by the spring of 1892. By that time the line to Bassorah, it is expected, will be completed and thus direct railway connections will be established between the various cities of Western Europe and the Persian Gulf. Passengers for India, China, Japan, etc., will then have a choice of routes; either they can go by way of Brindisi, Alexandria, Suez and the Red Sea to Aden and thence across the Indian Ocean, or they can take the new way via Constantinople, Damascus, Bassorah and the Persian Gulf. Slow as the Ottoman Government has been considered, it can hardly be denied that it has lately given evidence of something more than a mere desire to encourage improvements in the means of communication throughout the empire.

J. H. WARD.

EUROPE, April 14th, 1890.

CHEMINTOE, April 29.—Official placards are posted at all the stations of the railways in Saxony, notifying the employees that if they absent themselves from work on May 1st they will be dismissed and prosecuted for dereliction of duty.

## THE GOVERNOR UNMASKED.

Now that the double-dealing official who has so long been imposed on the people of Utah, and who now holds the position of Governor, has been unmasked in his hypocrisy, he comes out square on one point—his desire to have the entire "Mormon" people robbed of their franchise because of their religious belief. His mendacity having been made known, he was compelled to state his position; otherwise he might have gone on in his efforts to injure the people, while at the same time pretending to have a friendly feeling for them. The following *Herald* special gives details of Saturday's events on this subject:

Washington, April 26.—In the House committee on Territories this morning Judge Jere Wilson made a powerful argument against the Mormon disfranchisement bill. He gave a history of the anti-Mormon legislation from 1862 to the present time, showing that the object and intent were to suppress polygamy and not to interfere with the faith or religious opinions of members of the Mormon Church. He said the present measure, stripped of its serpentine verbiage, was simply a bill to disfranchise all the members of that Church.

Delegate Dubois admitted that such was the intention. "Then," said Mr. Wilson, "you should amend the bill by striking all out after the enacting clause and insert 'That no member of the Mormon Church shall hereafter hold office or serve as a juror.'" He then proceeded, and for nearly an hour punctured the proposition from every possible standpoint, showing that it was contrary to the genius of our American institutions, unnecessary and unwise. The judge showed that even if a "Mormon" took the prescribed test oath there was no provision which gave him a right to vote. If he voted he was liable to be arrested for perjury, tried and convicted by a jury of his enemies, and he had no recourse. He suggested in the event that the committee should conclude to report the bill favorably, that a provision should be inserted that if any voter was convicted of perjury he should have the right to appeal to the supreme court of the United States, said court to be given jurisdiction to hear and determine all such appeals.

Chairman Struble, before Judge Wilson had concluded his argument, announced that ex-Senator Saunders, of the Utah commission, was present and he wished to give him a few minutes' time. The chairman also said: "I am requested by Governor Thomas to say in reply to Delegate Chase's remarks at the previous meeting, that while he is not here for this purpose, but in behalf of a public building bill, he is in hearty sympathy with this measure and earnestly desires its passage."

Commissioner Saunders then addressed the committee. Upon being asked if he favored this measure, after evading the question two or three times and confessing his lack