TELEGRAPHIC.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

Joseph Chamberlain Points Out the Blessings of British Rule.

SITUATION AT WADY HALFA BAD.

The Object of the Soudan Expedition is to Extend British Possessions in Africa.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons Morley pointed out that the diversion of the funds of the Caisse for the purposes of England would necessarily prolong the English occupation, and by insisting upon remaining in Egypt, Great Britain admitted that Egypt was not strong enough to stand by itself. Yet, he continued, the new policy is to impose upon Egypt the duty of governing one of the most difficult countries on the earth. Therefore he asked the government to inform the House with full reasons for the advance, as nothing in his opinion, showed that the Egyptian frontier was menaced.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, replying for the government, contended that the opposition arguments were founded on a wholly preconceived determination to evacuate Egypt. He pointed out the benefits accruing to that country from the British occupation, saying that nothing in recent history was a subject for greater pride than the peaceful revolution in Egypt. The finances had been restored and its administration strengthened, and other benefits had been conferred upon the country. All subsidies, he added, agreed that the withdrawal of the British troops would mean that all the work was to be undone, and a vast majority of English men were convinced that the work of Great Britain in Egypt was not completed and that it would be cowardly to leave Egypt until it was completed.

Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain intoned, had been the sanguine in the past respecting the time for the fulfillment of pledges, and it would occur to the majority of the House that she was determined to maintain her troops in Egypt until her work was accomplished and they could be withdrawn in safety.

The under-secretary of state for foreign affairs said the first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Chamberlain, had already explained the reason for the advance of the Dervishes and the state of turmoil existing previous to the government's decision.

The situation at Wady Halfa was bad, but, Mr. Chamberlain explained, it might have been better if some years sooner had it not been for the event of the Italians. Now, however, it was felt that if Kassala fell the efforts would be incalculable upon Egyptian interests; and if Italy was again defeated many a tribe hitherto alienated from the Khalifa would rejoin his forces and he might make a great effort to destroy Egypt and the civilization of which England was the protector. Therefore it was of paramount importance to Egypt that Kassala should not fall, and the advance of the British-Egyptian troops up the Nile was dictated from this consideration. The wisest policy for Egypt was to anticipate attack and prevent the concentration of the Dervishes, thereby creating a diversion in favor of Italy.

The advance upon Akasheh, Mr. Chamberlain explained, might possibly be extended to Dongola, but it would be limited by the security of the communications which they could maintain and the amount of resistance which would be met. However, he firmly asserted, wherever the troops went they would remain, for Great Britain was not going to hand back to barbarism whatever territory might be recovered. [Loud cheers.] (Cheers.)

The government did not want to incur unnecessary expenditure by sending a gigantic military force into the rainless Soudan. If the Dervishes were capable of serious resistance which would overtrain the resources of Egypt, the government would not enter into such a policy. But if, on the other hand, it was true that the Khalifa's power was entirely broken and the tribes were tired of misgovernment, it would be unfair and foolish to refuse Egypt the possibility of recovering a position which was essential to her security.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, liberal-unionist member for North Lambeth, made a speech in support of the government, in the course of which he said he hoped the British troops would push on to Khartoum.

Mr. Curzon, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, explained the instructions of the opposition were colored by their own experience. If the summer heat were found unbearable for a British contingent, the Egyptian troops would remain at Akasheh, but if it were found desirable to pursue the expedition to the natural objective, Dongola, that would be done. Nobody would believe that Egypt was able to stand alone against a Dervish attack.

As to evacuation, Mr. Curzon continued, it could not be presumed that the conditions were fulfilled under which England undertook to withdraw troops.

"The present expedition," he concluded, "is inseparably connected with the work that we are doing in Egypt, and we should prejudge its fate if we said it is necessarily linked."

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the opposition leader, complained that the House was still ignorant of the aims and objects of the opposition, and whether it was intended to go to Dongola, and eventually, perhaps to Berber and Khartoum. If that were not the avowed intention, he continued, was it not the inevitable consequence of the present action? He avowed his ignorance of the policy, believed it was fraught with danger and would be condemned by the country.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, the government leader, in the course of a long speech, said the expedition had no reference to the occupation of Egypt, or at least to the duration of the occupation. The government was convinced, he concluded, that in the interests of Egypt and of Egypt alone, they were well advised in their present policy.

The vote was then taken on Mr. John Morley's motion, and it was lost—200 to 145.

The result of the division was received with loud cheers on the part of the supporters of the government.

An Accounting Asked For.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A motion was made before Justice McLean in the supreme court for an order compelling Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Frederick and Gustav Vanderbilt and other heirs of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, to produce the books and accounts showing the earnings of the steamers Sea Bird, Daniel Webster, Independence and the Vanderbilt during the year 1895. The matter has been aired in the morning many times by the attorneys for William H. A. Brown, administrator of the estate of his father, W. A. Brown, who was the owner of the steamers.

Mr. Brown claims that an agreement was entered into between W. A. Brown and Commodore Vanderbilt, March 21, 1864, by which Brown was to run his steamer from San Francisco to San Juan del Sur, to connect there with vessels of the Vanderbilts. Brown borrowed $120,000 from the latter and gave a bill of sale for the steamers which he owned. This was to be legal out of the profits of the vessels. The claim is further made by Mr. Brown that the steamers earned $60,000 a year, and that they were transferred to the Nicaragua Canal company, of which Commodore Vanderbilt was the chief owner. The value of the steamers was placed at $600,000.

As accounting, Mr. Brown claims, was never rendered, and as Cornelius Vanderbilt is about to leave for Europe, the application for the order was made at this time.

Judge McLean signed an order granting the order.

All Favor McKinley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 20.—At a meeting of the Republican state central committee a poll of members showed that every one of the forty-seven present was favorable to McKinley. It was proposed by the Republican conventions, the first at St. Joseph on Wednesday, May 27th, for the selection of delegates-at-large to the National convention and second convention for the nomination of candidates for state officers at Springfield, on Wednesday, July 22nd.

KEEP'S SECRETARY.

Will Not Interfere with the Voice of Other Commanders.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 20.—In a letter to Hon. Thomas B. Reed recently, H. W. B. English of this city stated that it was proposed by the Republican county committee to submit the names of McKinley and Quay to the voters of Allegheny county, in order that they might have an opportunity to show their preference for presidential candidates, and suggesting that as he had many warm friends in this county his name would be submitted as well.

This morning Mr. English received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—H. W. B. English, Pittsburg: My dear sir—I have not the slightest desire to cave my name submitted in the way you suggest. While I might have been glad of an opportunity under other circumstances, under the present I would not. In no state where there is a contest, have any friends of mine interfered with local wishes, nor will they while my consent, I am very much subject to you for the personal guidance received in your suggestion, and have very pleasant memories of your previous kindness.

Yours very truly,

T. B. REED.

Henderson and McKinley Forces.

OMAHA, March 20.—After an animated conference which lasted all day, an agreement was reached between the Henderson and McKinley forces of Nebraska, by which the supporters of General Henderson agree to withdraw all opposition to the candidacy of McKinley as delegates to the Republican national convention. In return for this concession the McKinley people will instruct their delegates to support the claims of General Henderson to the vice-presidency, unless in their judgment it is apparent that McKinley will be nominated. The conference took place at 11 o'clock this morning. It was attended by representatives of both sides.

The following resolution will be adopted by the state convention:

Resolved, That the name of Charles F. Manderson be formally presented to the convention as a candidate for the presidency of the Chicago convention, it is apparent that McKinley will be nominated for President.

THE DAVIS WILL.

Another Effort to Break It—The Future Disposition.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—Another effort is being made to break the will of Admiral J. Davis, which, after a long trial in which the jury disagreed, was admitted to probate through agreement of the different heirs. The will was filed in court today by Ellsworth S. Bowditch of Springfield, Mass., one of the dead millionaire, asking that the probate of the will be revoked. It alleges that the will which was produced never was signed by Davis or the attesting witnesses, and that it was executed if it was signed by a later one made in 1888. The latter will, it is alleged, expressly revoked the other one and all other former wills. In 1888, it is said, Davis had got into an old trunk in the First National bank, where it was deposited, and destroyed it. The will which was probated set aside the estate to John Davis, a brother, for under an agreement arrived at when it was probably some of the other heirs were protected by the will of 1888, it is alleged, had lost all accident or mishap, illness, absent and negligent.

The Fate Will Vary.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—In spite of the efforts of the children of James G. Fair to avoid contesting their father's will, a legal fight over the disposition of his estate is imminent. The children withdrew their opposition to the trust will, believing that the trust clause would be set aside by the state supreme court, and all that they desired would be thus attained. The heirs forgot the "spoiler" or "Grafter" will, and the earlier model this will, Mr. Marc Livingston, secured affidavits and obtained a decision that the will being dated three days later than the trust will, should first be considered for probate.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

Negotiations Still Going on Between Washington and London.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—No doubt is made in official circles here of the fact that direct negotiations with Great Britain respecting the Venezuela boundary dispute have been begun by our state department at the point where they were left by the exchange of notes between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury of last July and Mr. Venner, respectively. Lord Salisbury and the last word according to the published correspondence, and the sending of the special message to Congress by President Cleveland had the effect of obliging a response to Lord Salisbury's note, but did not relieve the importance of the necessity of fulfilling the obligation to reply evasively. It is believed herein that not only have this response been made, but that other exchanges have taken place informally through Ambassador Bayard at London, and that since then the negotiations are running along in smoothest temper, with fair prospects of a satisfactory termination.

Cuban Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Just before the Senate adjourned today Senator Morgan, who reported the Cuban resolutions originally and who has been the chief mover in a prominent part in the senate debate favorable to the recognition of the Cubans, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in the United States of Congress assembled, that it is hereby declared that a state of public war exists in the island of Cuba between the government of Spain and the people of that island who are supporting a separate government under the name of the republic of Cuba, and that a state of belligerency between said governments is hereby recognized."

The resolution was at Morgan's request, allowed to lie on the table and was not referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. He said he would try to call it up on Monday regardless of the urgent resolutions now before the Senate, and that he hopes it can be passed with but little delay.

A Green Navy.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A dispatch from Washington says: The ram Kalamazoo is to be the first craft at the U. S. navy yard. Under orders signed by Assistant Secretary McAdoo on St. Patrick's day, the vessel is to be painted an olive green. It is the intention of the navy department to color all the torpedo boats green, in order that the vessels may take advantage of natural conditions to conceal as nearly as to their appearance.

Probable Movement of Troops.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A special from Washington says: It is reported at the war department that Lieutenant Miles has sent his report to the secretary of war, making recommendations concerning the annual movement of troops throughout the country. The report has been closely guarded, but enough has been learned to show that it contemplates the possible movement of the First, Seventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth regiments of infantry, in addition to some troops in the cavalry and artillery branches of the service. General Miles suggests it would be wise to make short strategical changes and most of them to give troops the benefit of service in different parts of the country. One of the officers of the war department, in speaking about the report, said: "It looks now as if the Twenty-fourth is only eight months from home. The Twenty-fourth has been in the west nearly ever since the war, and has been stationed in the wilds of New Mexico and Arizona since 1885. If the policy of short transfers is carried out, and General Miles seems much in favor of it, the Second infantry, now at Fort Omaha will naturally come to Chicago and its place garrison at Fort Riley, Ind."

Vanderbilt Coming to California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Mr. C. E. Crocker of the Southern Pacific has received a letter from Chauncey M. Depew stating that Mr. Vanderbilt and he are coming to California. They will be in New Orleans on Monday and will start immediately for San Francisco. Mr. Crocker has arranged to meet them at Los Angeles.

The visit of Depew and Vanderbilt to California together with the fact that J. P. Morgan is one of the directors of the New York Central, and Daniel McCoy one of the officers of that road, are already rife, has caused considerable gossip as to whether or not the trip is one of business or pleasure.

The visit of Vanderbilt and Depew is regarded as tending to confirm the belief that they intend to buy the Central and Union Pacific lines in case the government should foreclose. Col. Crocker says that as far as he knows Vanderbilt and Depew are simply on pleasure bent. They will spend a few days in southern California and will return east after the Central and southern Pacific rates.

Italian Cabinet Safe.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rome says: Feeling justified in the belief that the government is recovering from the motion for a vote of confidence.

The Tribuna declares that the king is responsible for a dissolution of the chamber and is dissatisfied with the prime minister's failure to take action in regard to the anti-slavery proceedings of authentic orders and that the ministry is generally in a critical position.

Your correspondent is informed on the authority of a member of the cabinet that the French occupation at Tripoli would lead to great complications.

Ministers Should Use Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

THERE IS NO PROFESSION, where health is necessary to the performance of its duties, so much of the misery. The disappointment of the most sanguine hopes, the crushing of lofty ideals and settled purposes, Dan. A. Lemon, of Ashland, Ohio, writes: T. B. Lemon, Lincoln Hills, Ind., Sewell's Dry Goods, Wabash, Ind., Sewell's Dry Goods, Wabash, Ind., Sept. 1, 1895. "Years after that and serious troubles had begun to develop, my wife was induced to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. The result was so marked that I became interested in the preparation. Since then I have sold a great deal of it, and have never heard a word of complaint. That is a record which no other medicine can boast. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is a wonderful medicine. We think so highly of it that we have made it our leading seller. Our customers are all well satisfied with it. We shall continue to keep it in stock and recommend it to our customers."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.....

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee. Get bottle will benefit or money refunded.

For sale by all druggists.

MADE TO ORDER.

An All Wool Suit for $14.00.

All goods in our store will be closed out at once regardless of cost.

We will make to order any

$20.00	Suit	for	$14.00
$25.00	"	"	$18.00
$30.00	"	"	$22.50
$35.00	"	"	$25.00
$4.00	Pants	"	$3.50
$8.00	"	"	$6.00
$12.00	"	"	$7.50

D. L. ROSS,

Merchant Tailor,

41 West Second South St.

"THE FIVE POINTS."

What It Was and What It Is.

1846.

1896.

"It is the most fruitful spot on the American continent," said a distinguished Frenchman who once visited the notorious New York slum known as the "Five Points." The same spot was exposed by Charles Dickens when going through the dangerous quarter with an armed police escort. The five points, in time, gave way to factories, stocks of cheese, butter and merchandise.

In recent years, this memory dwelt has undergone a marked improvement. Dollar is comparing quality with price. The purchase of other great cities and is one of the improvements it has to the enlistment. The Fifth Month and in area of Chicago workers. This excellent organization has refreshed and is continuing to refresh the minds of the people of the strenuous work of the Salvation Army. It is the task and a work that deserves the support of all who are in the employ of the Salvation Army. Its work has been checked or crippled, a case amounts of success and effort effort to every worthy cause with the aid of one excellent remedy. It is of course, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a well known and popular medicine, and has been for years the leading remedy for all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. It is also a most valuable tonic, and is a specific for malaria, rheumatism, kidney and nervous complaints. Its merits have been tested and proved by a long and severe ordeal, and it is now recognized as the best medicine of its class. Its sale is enormous, and it is in demand by all classes. Its ingredients are purely vegetable, and it is free from all injurious substances. Its effects are invigorating, and it is a most valuable remedy for those who are weak, nervous, or suffering from the effects of exposure, or from any form of bowel or stomach disorder. Its use is also recommended for fever and ague, rheumatism, and kidney and urinary troubles