

It was not to be expected that the dissatisfaction in the army could be quelled at once. The treasury could not be filled without strenuous efforts and the pay of the soldiers was not immediately forthcoming. Besides, the new Khedive endeavored to organize his army according to European pattern. This necessitated a drill, which greatly disturbed the indolent Mohammedans. Foreign officers were placed in command and preferred to the natives. All these measures led to the revolt of the army under the leadership of Colonel Arabi Bey, which compelled the Khedive to take refuge in Alexandria and call upon England for assistance. Arabi Bey went through the country and the people flocked to him from all sides. Foreigners and the friends of the Khedive fled to Alexandria and Port Said. But even in the first named place the Mohammedans arose to arms for the rebel, and many of the Christians were cruelly massacred in 1882. Arabi fortified himself in one of the forts. There was now no other means of quelling the revolt than for the English fleet to bombard the beautiful city. This was done. Arabi fled, but was again attacked by British and East Indian forces at Tell-el-Kebir, where he made a brief defense, but was overpowered and captured. This secured peace in Egypt and made it possible for the Khedive to continue his reformatory measures. But it also gave England a plausible pretext to continue a protectorate over Egypt, which she still holds, notwithstanding the protests of the Porte and the diplomatic declarations of France, and later of Russia.

It is to be regretted that England, having once assumed the responsibilities of a protector over Egypt, did not take energetic steps to subdue Soudan, which would have been accomplished had Gordon Pasha not been left to his wretched fate in Khartoum. The commerce of Egypt can never be fully developed as long as the Mahdi is allowed to continually harass the upper parts of the country, terrorizing the inhabitants in different ways.

The death of the Khedive will be the cause of many skillful movements on the diplomatic chessboard, so far as the Orient is concerned. The western powers, jealous of each other, will no doubt seek to influence the Sultan in the appointment of a successor. And each of the interested governments has naturally a preference of its own.

The deceased Khedive is spoken of as an intelligent, progressive reformer. He was free from many of the prejudices of the East, having no particular

religion, although professedly a disciple of Mohammed. Towards strangers he was uniformly courteous. He never kept a harem. During his reign Egypt has developed in the direction of occidental civilization as no other country has done while suffering under Turkish misrule.

GARZA THE REBEL.

THE *New York World* has the following biographical sketch of Garza, the man who is now making so much noise along the Rio Grande border, both in the United States and Mexico:

"Catarino Garza is yet a young man. He is a native of Mexico but was reared at Brownsville, Tex., where, in his boyhood, he received a fair education, although he was then so wild that it was generally predicted he would die with his boots on. Afterwards he attended the University of Mexico, and upon his graduation entered the army, in which he served until an act of insubordination caused him to fly to the Texas side of the Rio Grande. At Palo Pinto he married the daughter of a wealthy Mexican-Spaniard and started a fiery little paper which he called *El Libre Pensador* (*The Free Thinker*), in which he began his assault upon the Mexican government.

"Garza came first to public notice at Rio Grande City, where in a political altercation he shot a man named Sebreo and, it is said, killed two customs inspectors. He himself was seriously wounded in the affray. After his recovery he went to Laredo, Tex., and soon became involved in a quarrel over Gen. Martinez, who was afterwards assassinated. Garza next appeared at Duval, Tex., where he started another paper even more fiery than the first and where he had any number of quarrels and petty troubles, until at last he disappeared, turning up next at the head of his quixotic expedition, which he thought was going to overthrow the Diaz government at a single stroke. His little army was met in the neighborhood of Nier by 700 Mexican troops and Garza was routed after a brief battle. This was in September last. Since that time he has lived the life of an outlaw, fleeing from the Mexican authorities on one hand and dodging United States troops on the other, for his expedition was a violation of international law which the United States could not overlook.

Garza is a man of splendid physique, six feet three in height, of fine military carriage, and eyes which snap in anger or melt into dreamy tenderness, according to his mood. He is said to be a kindly disposed man among friends, but headstrong and quick of temper as well as abnormally sensitive to personal insult.

INCREASE IN MURDERS.

IN the matter of crime the new year bids fair to eclipse its predecessor. In Chicago it opened with a riot in which several hundred persons were involved, and in which the police were severely handled. In Alabama the Sims outrage and subsequent lynching also marked its first week. Brutal murders are being reported daily from every part of the country. Only yesterday a dispatch from Georgia stated that eight men lost their lives to a quarrel

over a game of cards. This morning the telegrams tell the story of a man who made it his profession to go around the country marrying rich and good looking women, and then robbing and deserting them. He has been arrested at last, and seven of his victims have been already heard from. Only four days ago there occurred a quarrel over a few dollars at Challis, Idaho, which resulted in the death of two men. And thus it is with every newspaper one takes up; it contains accounts of the most horrible crimes, in the way of murder, lynching, rape, robbery, arson, etc.

In the absence of complete statistical departments in the majority of the States of the Union, many of the prominent newspapers keep a criminal record, which at the end of the year is published. Among this class of journals is the *Chicago Tribune*, which owing to its enterprise as a newsgatherer, and its location in the centre of the most populous districts, might be taken as a good standard. Its tabulation of murders, executions and lynchings for 1891 makes instructive reading.

During 1891 there were 123 legal executions, as compared with 102 in 1890. Of these 52 were whites, 65 negroes, 1 Mexican, 4 Indians and 1 Japanese. In the South 96 of the executions took place and 27 in the North.

During 1891, 195 persons were lynched by mobs. Of these six were women. This is the largest number ever lynched in one year in the United States. There were 121 negroes, 69 whites, 2 Indians, 2 Chinese and 1 Mexican. In the South 169 of these were taken off by the mobocratic process, and in the North 26. The 11 Italians executed by the mob last March in New Orleans are included in the 169 for the South.

During 1891 the total number of murders, as reported by mail and telegraph to the *Chicago Tribune*, was 5,906, as compared with 4,290 in 1890, and 3,567 in 1889. Thus it is that though nearly 6,000 persons were murdered in the United States during 1891, only 123 legal executions and 195 mobocratic executions took place. Of the latter, it should be stated that 45 were for assaults on women by negroes in the South. That leaves only about 250 executions, legal and illegal, as contrasted with nearly 6,000 murders. But of these 432 are accounted justifiable. That is 102 were due to insanity, 74 in self-defense, 182 resisting arrest, and 74 highwaymen were killed. That still leaves over 5,500 unjustifiable murders and only 250 executions, or about one execution to twenty mur-