

ance is felt by the Porte at the fact that Turkey was not consulted in regard to the advisability of dispatching a British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile, and the feeling of irritation has been increased by the Khedive also ignoring the Porte entirely. Reproaches have, in consequence, been addressed to the Ottoman commissioners in Egypt for not taking steps to prevent the organization of the expedition, as it is feared that the effect of the advance up the Nile will be felt elsewhere than on the frontier of Egypt, and that the Arabs of Yemen (the principal division of Arabia, adjacent to the strait of Bab el Mandeb) may be encouraged to fresh hostility to the Turkish authorities.

There are people who believe that the appeal of the Porte to France, Russia and Germany to intervene will have an effect in Great Britain contrary to the one hoped for. While it is known that no great enthusiasm exists in England over the prospects of another bloody and expensive campaign in the Sudan, the appeal of Turkey to the recognized enemies of Great Britain for intervention may arouse the war spirit of the British Isles and so play into the hands of British statesmen while aiming to do the reverse. The more this view of the case is considered the more plausible, it is asserted, it becomes; for Englishmen of both parties have declared themselves against the proposed Sudan campaign, and the expedition might have been allowed to flicker out after the occupation of Akasbeh. Now, however, the British may be spurred to push onward to Khartoum, as there is a great difference, it is pointed out, between a graceful backdown in the face of popular opinion in Great Britain and a humiliating retreat in the face of the adverse representations of France and Russia.

It is true, it is argued, that there are only about 5000, rarely British troops in Egypt, but this number could be promptly increased by draft from India and Great Britain, and the task of "uplifting" the British out of Egypt, as suggested by the more fiery of the French newspapers, might be more difficult than calculated upon by them. If the ostensible object of the Anglo-Egyptian Nile expedition is to be accomplished, namely, creating a diversion which will relieve Kassala, it must be done speedily. The distance from Wadyhalfa, the southern boundary of Egypt to Dongola is about 300 miles. But the route is a most arduous one, even for the black troops of Egypt, and especially so at this period on account of the low water of the Nile, necessitating the employment of immense number of camels for transportation and the possible building of a light railroad. Then, admitting that Dongola is reached without serious reverses, which is by no means certain, that place is not likely to capture upon simple summer. A long siege may be necessary, and the 20,000 to 30,000 men of the Mahdi may muster there, possibly, under Osman Digna, may prove more than a match for the British-Egyptian troops which will reach Dongola after a most wearisome march from Wadyhalfa. Then, even with Dongola fallen, Kassala is not necessarily relieved, and the capture of the latter place by the Dervishes would threaten Suakin and Tokar.

The possession of Dongola, it is explained, is necessary in order to defend Egypt against Dervish raids. It consists of a fortified town in a district of the same name. Locally the place is known as El Ordeb, and it was the headquarters of Sir Herbert Stewart's troops in 1884. An advance from there in the direction of Berber could hardly be made until August or September.

Therefore, the Sudan campaign, it is held, would in all probability have died out had it been allowed to take its own course, but intervention will be likely to make what was originally a party measure a national question, uniting all parties for the defense of Great Britain against France and Russia.

CHICAGO, March 28.—A special telegraphic report from New Orleans says: Three hundred armed men with Winchester and shotgun held possession all day Friday of the little town of Palmetto, twenty-nine miles from Opelousas, in St. Landry's parish, where the trouble occurred about ten days ago. Their presence there was for the purpose of preventing the negroes from registering. Registrar Swords was advertised to open the registration office in the morning. He kept it open all day but not a single negro registered. The blacks were thoroughly overawed by the presence of the armed men. Palmetto has a population of about 400 negroes and twenty whites. After the registrar had left the town the armed men rode off. They came from all parts of the parish. The same tactics will no doubt be pursued in other parts of the parish.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: At a meeting of the cabinet Senor Canovas Del Castillo, the prime minister, had a long talk with his colleagues concerning the Cuban war and its resulting complications. Both the premier and the minister for foreign affairs spoke very hopefully of the future. Neither appeared to entertain any fear of further complications with the United States and both expressed in most forcible terms their confidence in the judgment of the American Congress. War with the United States is generally considered to be out of the question.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The North China Daily News prints what is said to be a translation of a secret treaty entered into between Russia and China. The treaty allows Russia to use any of the harbors along the coast of China, to mobilize fleets there, to buy coal and supplies, recruit forces in Chinese territory, buy horses, wire cables, etc. Russia is to have the use of Port Arthur as a winter harbor, but if complications with other powers should arise, Russia may use any other port on the coasts of Kiangsu and Chekiang. In return Russia is to help China in case of war with other powers. Russia will be permitted to build a branch of the Siberian railway through Manchuria, the line to be controlled jointly for fifteen years by China and Russia. At the end of that time China is to be allowed to purchase Russia's share of the branch road. In order to protect this road, Russia will be allowed to fortify points in Chinese territory opposite Vladivostok. If Russia and Japan should come to blows

Russia is given permission to attack the western frontiers of Corea by way of the Yalu river, China will open her markets to the sale of Russian goods and Russia will lend several hundred officers to drill about 100,000 Chinese troops. This treaty is taken seriously by Japanese papers and is believed to be authentic.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Three injured Chinese were blown to atoms by the explosion of a magazine attached to the fort at Kiangyin, China, on Feb. 24. The disaster, according to the mail advices received by steamer, was the work of mutinous soldiers, who were preparing to join secret society rebels in an attack on the adjacent town but whether through carelessness or by intention is not known.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Advices from Seoul are to the effect that the American minister has frequently advised the new Korean cabinet to refrain from committing atrocious cruelties. Despite this advice, the latter actively set about the task of arresting those regarded as the partisans of Tal Won Kun of Japan, and was going to execute eight men who had been arrested. Thereupon the American minister so strongly objected to these measures that he declared he would put down his flag and withdraw from the country unless those prosecuted were more leniently treated. The cabinet was forced to suspend the arrests and the eight prisoners are likely to be spared their lives.

PARIS, March 29.—The political world of France is again in a highly perturbed condition, and there are indications going to show that the government seeks to retrace some of the steps by which it has been placed in the position of impotent acquiescence in the dispatch of an Egyptian expedition up the Nile and the defraying of the expenses of it out of the Egyptian rent surplus. The government will be interpellated in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow and the ministry will be under the necessity of making some kind of statement on the reply. An important debate is expected to result, and there is a feeling in some quarters that far-reaching changes of policy may be announced.

The air is electric with expectation tonight, and numerous rumors are current of grave things that are in contemplation. Among those which are circumstantially formulated are that the resignation of M. Berthelot, as minister of foreign affairs, announced yesterday, was due to the wish of M. Bourgeois, the premier, to recall Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador in London that France's naval reserve squadron has been ordered placed upon a war footing, and that France and Russia will convene a European conference to discuss the powers of the Egyptian debt commission to act against the vote of a minority of the powers guaranteeing the debt, and to discuss also the evacuation of Egypt.

There is a growing belief among Frenchmen that the entente between Great Britain and the Dreikaiser is a whole is not as official as it was believed it was when the Nile expedition was first announced. The sign of the unreconciled attitude of Germany towards Great Britain have been keenly noted in France for two weeks past,