

for the corresponding week of last year and even larger than for the years of 1894 and 1895 which is somewhat discouraging but the great productiveness of this country must in time assert itself and produce conditions more favorable and satisfactory.

## ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons Morley pointed out that the diversion of the funds of the Cause 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 furnish 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 all the opposition arguments were tainted with a preconceived determination to evacuate Egypt. He pointed out the benefits resulting 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 authorities, he added, agreed that the withdrawal of the British troops would mean that all this work was to be undone, and a vast majority of Englishmen were convinced that the work of Great Britain in Egypt was not completed and that it would be dishonourable to leave Egypt until it was completed.

Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain insisted, had been too sanguine in the past respecting the time for the fulfilment 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of the House that she was determined to maintain her troops in Egypt until her work was accomplished and they could be withdrawn in safety.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 and the first lord of the treasury, said Mr. Chamberlain, had already explained the reason for the advance of the Dervishes and the state of ferment existing previous to the government's decision.

The situation at Wadyhalfa was bad; but, Mr. Chamberlain explained, it might have been worse for some years longer had it not been for the defeat of the Italians. Now, however, it was felt that if Kassala fell the effects 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 Akashah, 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 conservative cheers.]

The government did not want to incur incalculable expenditures by sending a gigantic military force into the lawless Soudan. If the Dervishes were capable of serious resistance which would overstrain 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 unwise 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 Lambert, made a speech in support of the government, in the course of which he said that he hoped the British troops would push on to Khartoum.

Mr. Curzon, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, declared the imaginations of the opposition were colored by their own experience. If the summer heat were found unfavorable for a further movement, the Egyptian troops would remain at Akashah, 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 pretended 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 persevere in the task until it is accomplished."

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 protested against the policy, and believed it was fraught with danger and would be condemned by the country.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, the government leader, in the course of a brief reply, 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—288 to 145.

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

## THE ROADS INCORPORATE.

The articles of association of the Salt Lake and Pacific Railroad Company and the Utah and California Railway company, both of which were mentioned in Saturday's News, were filed with State Auditor Richards Tuesday afternoon, after which that official submitted a certified copy of each to Secretary of State Hammond.

The preamble of the first mentioned—The Salt Lake and Pacific—which is to exist for a period of 50 years, runs as follows:

"The undersigned who are all citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Utah, whose names and places of residence and the amount of capital stock taken by each are hereto subscribed, and who have heretofore severally subscribed for the amount of the capital stock of the proposed railway company herein mentioned which are placed opposite their respective names, amounting to \$1,000 per mile for the entire length of such proposed railway and have paid 10 per cent of such subscription in cash to Abraham H. Cannon, one of the subscribers who has been heretofore appointed treasurer by them, and who have received from said treasurer due notice of this meeting, having now met, in pursuance of said notice, at the Templeton hotel in Salt Lake City, on the 17th day of March, 1896, for the purpose of adopting articles of incorporation, and electing directors and constituting themselves a body, corporate, to construct, own, acquire, operate and maintain such a railroad, do hereby organize and form a corporation, under chapter 3, part 4 of the Compiled Laws of Utah of 1888, entitled 'Railroad corporation and the acts of the Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory and the State of Utah amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and do hereby adopt the following articles of association.'

Eleven directors shall manage the corporate affairs, six of whom will be a quorum. The directors and incorporators named are George Q. Cannon 150 shares, John E. Dooly 10 shares, John W. Donnellan 10 shares, N. W. Clayton 150 shares, Frank J. Cannon 150 shares, James Jack 150 shares, George A. Lowe 10 shares, John M. Allen 10 shares, Willford Woodruff 150 shares, Joseph F. Smith 150 shares, R. Mackintosh 10 shares, Abraham H. Cannon 150 shares, Abraham H. Cannon, trustee, 900 shares.

The amount of capital stock is \$2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$100 each.

The Utah and California company has a similar preamble to that of the other company and is also to exist for fifty years. Two-thirds of the incorporators are residents of Utah, and at least \$1,000 per mile of the proposed railroad has been subscribed to, and 10 per cent in cash thereon paid to Treasurer A. H. Cannon.

The capital stock is placed at \$5,000,000 divided into 50,000 shares of \$100 each. Eleven directors shall manage the corporate affairs, six of whom shall constitute a quorum. The directors and incorporators are George Q. Cannon, 300 shares; Theodore F. Meyer, St. Louis, Mo., 300 shares; Abraham H. Cannon, 300 shares; W. B. McCorkick, 10 shares; Willford Woodruff, 300 shares; John Derr, 10 shares; Joseph