



MAP OF EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN—SHOWING  
TERRITORY IN 1883.

favor to foreigners he provoked the formation of the "Egyptian Party," which adopted as its rallying-cry and motto, "Egypt for the Egyptians." At the head of this party was Arabi Pasha, the Minister of War, who presently abused his position and his popularity to practically depose the Khedive and to seize the supreme power himself. Tewfik was confined at Ramleh, and Arabi busied himself in strengthening the harbor defences of Alexandria, anticipating an armed interference by England or France.

These defences at length became openly menacing to the British fleet, and Arabi was ordered to discontinue them. On his refusal, Alexandria was bombarded, the forts demolished and the

rebel forces were obliged to evacuate the town. With as little delay as was possible, British regiments were sent to Africa, and with an army of English and Egyptian troops, Lord Wolseley completely defeated Arabi's forces at Tel-el-Kebir. The surrender of Cairo was demanded and received, and Tewfik was reinstated upon the throne.

It was sufficiently plain to every one that to leave Egypt to her own resources at that critical period would be to abandon her to anarchy, and England was compelled to undertake the difficult and delicate task of a protectorate over an already dependent kingdom. France, which was nominally associated with England in the preservation of Egyptian order, but which had shirked the cost and responsibility of action, now demanded a share in the administration of affairs, a demand which it did not suit the purposes of the British Government to grant. Thus opposed, France raised an outcry against *perfidie Albion* and

for the speedy abolition of the protectorate, which cry has continued down to the present day.

In the management of Egyptian finances, however, she was given a share, along with the other five great European powers. These finances were found to be in a hopelessly entangled condition, and were placed in the hands of a commission consisting of representatives of England, France, Austria, Russia, Germany and Italy, and known as the Caisse de la Dette. While the jealousies of the different nations involved sometimes led to difficulties in the council, the same causes tended to prevent mismanagement and fraud, and the results of the system adopted is shown to-day in the gratifying balance over expenditure.