

BRITAIN IN AFRICA.

Slatin Pasha to Join the Expedition—Opinions of Gordon's Friend and Companion.

Feeling in France—Jealous of England—Russia Supports Great Britain.

ROME, March 17.—A large Italian caravan has reached Kassala, showing that communications with that place are open, and that the sensational stories circulated in regard to the danger of the garrison there are unfounded.

Cairo, March 17.—Sir H. Kitchener, the Brigadier General in command of the Egyptian forces, has been definitely appointed to command the British-Egyptian expedition, which will advance on April 1 from Wady-halfa up the Nile and towards Dongola. Slatin Pasha, formerly an officer of the Austrian and Egyptian armies, and who recently escaped from Omdurman after having spent seventeen years in captivity in the Sudan, will take part in the expedition. There are few men, if any, who are calculated to help the British expeditionary force more than Slatin Pasha. He went to the Sudan in 1877 as a traveller, and at the end of the latter year was appointed Inspector-General of the forces by Gen. Gordon, an old friend of his. Later he was appointed Governor of western Darfour by the late Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, and while occupying that position fought twenty-seven battles against the Mahdists and lost the greater part of his troops and almost all his ammunition. He was cut off from communication with Khartoum and was eventually forced to surrender. In one battle he went out against the forces of the Mahdi with 10,000 men, and being suddenly attacked in less than half an hour had only 900 left. Yet with these few men he managed to retreat with his wounded.

After the fall of Khartoum, having been eight months in chains and almost starved, he was released by the Khalifa on condition that he would never leave his presence, and was lodged in a house next to the Khalifa's. But he eventually succeeded in escaping. He says that the Khalifa's attitude of respect and honor recent years, is still very powerful, and that at Omdurman, where the Khalifa's court and principal garrison is housed, there are about 400,000 persons. Strong garrisons are also maintained at other places, especially at Dongola, where it is possible that the Derwishes may muster over 20,000 men. The Khalifa manufactures his own ammunition and has a quantity of machine guns and modern rifles similar to those used by the Egyptian troops. In fact thousands of them have been captured in battle.

LONDON, March 17.—An autobiographical sketch entitled "Fire and Sword in the Sudan," just issued from the pen of Slatin Pasha, is of particular interest just now, in view of the British advance and Slatin's participation therein. As Governor-General of Darfour, Slatin Pasha was in a position to understand and explain the ethnological, social and political conditions which made the triumph of the Mahdi possible, and during his long captivity at Omdurman, he was an eye-witness of the ruin which the revolution brought on the greater part of the native population. Slatin Pasha is of the opinion that the whole Sudan in the Sudan might have been changed if in the winter of 1883-83 the authorities at Cairo had accepted the good advice which they received not to dispatch a large expedition with the aim of reconquering Khartoum, but to send reinforcements from Egypt in strong defensive positions along the White Nile, and to leave for the time being the rebels to themselves.

In the author's judgment, the military forces at the disposal of the royal officers were quite sufficient to stamp out the revolt in the so-called Cesira, or island between the Blue and White Nile, and to check the advance of the Mahdists from the west. Had this plan been adopted, it is pronounced more than probable that the complete absence of any regular system of administration among the rebels would have succeeded in causing an outbreak at a late period, the Egyptian government would have been able to recover the ground it had lost. The extent of country now governed by the Khalifa is little altered from the original territory originally by the Egyptian government; but prosperous districts that once possessed a teeming population have been reduced to desert wastes. The great plains over which the Western Arabs roamed are deserted and their places taken by wild animals, while the homesteads of the Nile dwellers are now occupied by those nomad tribes who have driven out the rightful owners of the soil, or enslaved them till the land for the benefit of their new masters.

According to Slatin Pasha, it is folly to imagine that the country can help itself by international revolt. The help which the British have rendered is a hand must come from without, and the local populations must be made to believe that the first step to establish Egyptian authority having been taken, there will be no drawing back. They must be convinced that the Khalifa's power is doomed, and that the brighter era of civilization is assuredly returning. Then, and not until then, will what is left of the river tribes throw in their lot with the advancing forces, and lend their aid in breaking down the power of the now waning Mahdi empire.

The under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, announced in the House of Commons today that Italy had expressed her pleasure at the proposed advance of British-Egyptian troops up the Nile.

PARIS, March 17.—The French government up to this time have not defined their position towards the proposal to dispatch an Egyptian expedition up the Nile. There is reason to believe that the proposal came as a surprise to the French government. French statesmen had been entertained with the hope that an opening of negotiations was near at hand looking to the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops. Next to the sovereignty of Germany over Alsace-Lorraine, probably the greatest source of irritation known to French diplomacy is the British occupation of Egypt. The present move on Great Britain's part is

doubly irritating as it comes as a check to the hopes which French statesmen had allowed themselves to entertain. The first intimation came to-day of the probable course which France will take in view of the new conditions in Egypt. A sensation has been caused by the announcement made by M. Berthelot, minister of foreign affairs, at the cabinet meeting to-day that he had asked the British ambassador, the Marquis of Dufferin, for information regarding the proposed advance of British-Egyptian troops up the Nile, and had pointed out to him the serious consequences of such an advance. This warning note may be a preliminary to more decided steps. The Foreign Minister's announcement was eagerly taken up in the lobbies of the chamber of deputies, and was the exclusive topic of discussion. The prevailing sentiment expressed was one of indignation at the course adopted by Great Britain, and the general feeling is that France must adopt a decisive tone in dealing with the matter.

A semi-official statement was given out this evening reflecting the opinion of the government on the subject, although M. Berthelot had decided to postpone making the formal statement in the chamber of deputies on the attitude of the government towards the proposed expedition. "The proposed advance up the Nile," says this inspired utterance, "is a great surprise to the government, and will serve to embitter anti-English feeling in France at a time when a better entente was promised."

There was a reference to the London agreement of January 15, bearing on the delimitation of the English and French possessions on the Mekong river with substantial advantage to France; the appointment of commissioners for fixing the boundaries between the French and English possessions of the Lower Niger, and the opening for a fresh convention respecting Tunis. The government's semi-official statement further announces that Great Britain's explanation that the advance is necessary in the interests of Egypt, "is viewed with scepticism in France." France is not deciding upon the course she will pursue without a full understanding with her Russian ally, and it is announced that numerous telegrams passed between Paris and St. Petersburg to-day on the subject.

It is understood here that Great Britain also sounded the Russian government before announcing the Egyptian programme. But the action of the Czar in conferring upon the Negus Menelik the military order of St. George, is accepted as a peremptory notice that Russia has no sympathy with Great Britain's plan for aiding and abetting the Italians in Africa. As one of the guaranteeing powers to the Egyptian bondholders France has more than the usual interest of the other powers in the disposal of the Egyptian revenue and may refuse to consent to the cost of the Nile campaign being charged to the Egyptian budget. The scepticism semi-officially expressed by the French government as to the alleged necessity of the campaign in the interest of Egypt indicates a purpose to try to restrain the disposal of Egyptian revenues.

The apprehensions aroused in France by a British campaign up the Nile extend beyond Egypt, beyond Dongola and Khartoum and inter-Central Africa, and the sources of the Nile, where French colonial expansion has been active as well as more active than it has been in Tonkin and up the Mekong. The French expansion threatens to absorb the valley of the Nile itself and to push the borders of the Italian possessions in Ethiopia thus forming an obstruction between British Uganda and Egypt. Great Britain has viewed these encroachments with impatience, and French observers do not fail to note that even Liberal members of the British Parliament express the belief that Lord Salisbury is looking to reoccupying the Sudan and opening a way to the British possessions in South Africa.

A returning commissary gentleman from the French Congo recently gave public expression to the hopeful prospects for France of gaining access to the valley of the Nile from the Franco-Congoese territory. It is for us now, he added, only to follow persistently the road which is open to us, and to surmount the obstacles which the powers interested may place in our way. Access to the valley of the Nile from the south is the only way in which we may be enabled to settle the Egyptian question in a manner consistent with our interests. By this means also we shall be able one day to successfully oppose the progress of our rivals in regard to colonization. The vast territory eastward of Lake Tschad, including the Mohammedan states of Baghruir, Wadai, and Darfour, have also been rapidly brought under French influence and form another point of vantage for advance into the Nile valley. France fears that the Egyptian advance to Dongola covers a British advance to Khartoum and to Uganda, and that French influence and form another point of vantage for advance into the Nile valley. France fears that the Egyptian advance to Dongola covers a British advance to Khartoum and to Uganda, and that French influence and form another point of vantage for advance into the Nile valley.

Word comes from all quarters that the nearest and most satisfactory dye for coloring the hard brown or black is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

THE TERMINAL CITY.

VANCOUVER, March 17.—(Special)—At a large mass meeting of citizens to-night in the city hall, a committee of fifteen was chosen to frame the prospectus for a week's carnival of sports. The citizens were a unit in the opinion that the sports should be held. They will be sure to come off. Gaudaur wrote today that he will meet Stanbury at Vancouver for \$1,000. All the best professional rowers in the world will attend your regatta. Stanbury sends word: "If Gaudaur's deposit is \$2,500 will cover it in 24 hours and send him to Vancouver." The C.P.R. promises passes to all professionals and reduced rates to all visitors. Champion cycle, lacrosse, football, baseball and cricket matches, open to the Pacific Coast, will be held in Vancouver. Both addressed an immense meeting to-night. He says the British Columbia soldiers will remain true to the "General." He was enthusiastically received here.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

JAMESON'S RAIDERS.

Further Testimony at Their Trial—Events of the March Detailed.

Sir John Willoughby and Dr. Jameson's Explanations of Their Movement.

LONDON, March 17.—The examination of Dr. Jameson and his fourteen companions, charged under the foreign enlistment act with warring on a friendly state, was resumed to-day at Bow Street police court before Sir John Bridge, chief magistrate. The court was crowded. Seated on the bench near the magistrate were the Marchioness of Londonderry; the Duke of Abercorn, chairman of the British Chartered South African Company; the Countess of Gosford, Mrs. Henry Asquith, and a number of other ladies of high position in society.

Serg. Puck, of the Matabeleland mounted police, testified that on leaving Pitsani the men were told that they were bound for Johannesburg and would be found in food, forage and stores. The witness described in detail the events of the march, the arrest of the young Boer leader Elloff, who came to warn the party to return across the border, and the firing of the Boers in the night of the 28th and 29th of Jameson's party. This, Serg. Puck asserted, was the first intimation they had of the presence of the Boers in their proximity. The fire, he added, was returned, and the Boers fled. On January 1, witness said, the Jameson party encountered sixty or seventy Boers. The latter opened fire on the Jameson column, and the fire was again returned and the Boers retired in the direction of Krugersdorp, followed by the troops. Trooper Hill, one of the Matabeleland mounted police, testified to hearing Dr. Jameson make a speech at Pitsani to the men who were to compose the expeditionary column. According to him, Dr. Jameson told the troops that they were going to Johannesburg to protect English women and children, whose lives were in danger. Dr. Jim, he testified, said he hoped they would be no fighting, but if there was, "why we will fight." He added that he hoped the column would reach Johannesburg before the Boers had time to collect. The witness further testified that Dr. Jameson assured the troops that "if it comes to a push the Cape mounted rifles and the Natal police will assist us."

Replying to a question on the subject the witness said that Dr. Jameson while addressing the troops referred frequently to a letter which he held in his hand, and which appeared to contain instructions as to the conduct of the expedition. Sir John Willoughby, military commander of the expedition, Trooper Hill said in the conclusion of his testimony, also made a speech to the men on the same lines as the remarks of Dr. Jameson, and expressed the hope that the troops would do their best.

A letter from Johannesburg, dated December 20, and appealing to Dr. Jameson to assist the Uitlanders against the oppression of the Boers, was introduced in evidence. A despatch sent by Sergeant White with orders to overtake Dr. Jameson and recalling the raiders was also submitted, and the hearing was adjourned for a week.

PERMANENT ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In view of the fact that a widespread desire has been manifested both in the United States and Great Britain for the establishment between these two countries of a permanent system of arbitration, a call has been issued for a national conference to be held at Washington City on Wednesday, April 23, and on April 25, 26 and 27, to express the general conviction that such a system of arbitration should be speedily provided for by the proper authorities and with the most comprehensive application practicable. Invitations will be sent to representatives, irrespective of party or creed, in every state and territory in the union, the combined membership of the two houses of congress being taken as a general basis of numbers and appointment. The call reads: "Assuming you to share our belief as to the importance of the end proposed, we deem it unnecessary in this preliminary communication to enter into an extended statement on the subject. By repeated acts, as well as by repeated declarations, our government has appeared before the world in advocacy of international arbitration, and has repeatedly declared its own interests and to the genius of our institutions, as well as to the cause of general justice and civilization. To this effect, patriotism, philanthropy, statesmanship and religion have spoken with one voice. In confining the present movement to the promotion of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, we are not unconcerned for a wider application of the principle involved but taking into consideration the importance and value of practical results, it seemed wise to concentrate our immediate efforts upon the attainment of a permanent system between the two great English-speaking peoples."

Truly astonishing—Miss Annette N. Moon, Fountain, Minn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured my child of a severe and dangerous cough, which was not after taking this preparation."

Wash Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, we used for Castoria. When she became Mrs., she clung to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Wonders of Silence. "Dearie, these X rays are going to make life easier for you." "How precious?" "Why, you can lie in bed and find out whether it will pay you to get up and go through my pockets."—Chicago Record.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

Probability That a Vote Will Not Be Taken Until Thursday Morning.

B. C. Southern Railway Under Discussion—Mr. Martin's Anxiety Regarding This Province.

OTTAWA, March 16.—Mr. James McShane intends to-morrow to move the adjournment of the house at 6 o'clock in honor of his patron saint.

The board of customs is in session, Chief Inspector McMichael, who has just returned from Europe, had a conference with the French department of commerce and trade regarding the working of the French treaty.

Mrs. James Pearson the other day secured the order of the committee for funds from her husband to defend her suit before the Senate committee, and this has evidently frightened Pearson.

An interesting discussion took place in the Commons to-day regarding the British Columbia Southern railway.

Mr. Martin thought the Crow's Nest pass reservation should be withdrawn.

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brought up Hon. Mr. Costigan in reply. Messrs. Edwards and Flint followed, and there are about twenty other speakers. The division may not take place until after lunch. The government's majority will probably exceed twenty.

Last night an invitation was sent to the government of Manitoba to participate with the Dominion in a conference to settle the school question. A reply was received by the government to-night that the invitation had been accepted. The Manitoba legislature will adjourn to-morrow until after April 16. Hon. Mr. Dickey and probably Sir Charles Tupper will go to Winnipeg to discuss the question with Mr. Greenway.

Sergeant Brown, from the Yukon, handed \$1,000 to the Customs department to-day, being the sum collected at Fort Cudahy.

Bishop Hamilton, of Niagara, was elected the first bishop of the new Anglican diocese of Ottawa on the third ballot. It is expected he will accept.

The Senate mercilessly scored the Toronto historical exhibition bill to-day, several Senators characterizing it as hog town.

Representatives of the Halifax-Bermuda Cable Co. are here to ask the government for a subsidy to extend their line to Jamaica. It is claimed that it will be of great benefit to Canadian merchants.

The presbytery of Algoma petitions parliament to urge the imperial government to interfere in behalf of dying Armenia.

TOBACCO, March 17.—Referring to the numerous adverse criticisms by Canadian journals of the United States Government's delay in settling the Behring Sea claims, Goldwin Smith thus writes: "We cannot afford to add an unnecessary drop to the cup of international bitterness, or increase in the slightest degree danger to which that bitterness is giving rise. The \$425,000 award ought to be paid by the American Government, but the sum is not, like the Geneva indemnity, payable under the 'award' of an international tribunal. If it were, the refusal to pay it would be a distinct breach of international faith. It was the amount named by Mr. Gresham as what he deemed satisfactory, and he recommended congress to pay it, but congress demurred.

While under the cabinet system of government the executive commanding a majority in parliament can pledge the assent of the legislature to a diplomatic agreement under the presidential system it has no such powers. The inconvenience is extreme in the case of treaties, which after being framed with the president may be thrown out by the senate. But those who negotiate with the United States know the conditions of the negotiation. The ground on which congress demurred to the payment was the nationality of the claimants and that of some of them were fictitious they being not really Canadians but Americans. The requirements of an affidavit of nationality might perhaps help to cut the knot. I am inclined, however, to suspect that party feeling was the bottom of the mischief and that the actuating motive was not so much unwillingness to pay the money as willingness to differ from Mr. Gresham."

ALBANY, March 14.—(Special)—Mr. R. DeBeaux arrived in town yesterday from Mineral Creek and reports the snow to be rapidly leaving the side hills in that neighborhood. He has put in a good stock of provisions for his store and hotel, so that he will be well prepared for the spring rush.

The dam on the Cataract Hydraulic Co.'s lease is almost completed. They expect to be taking out the yellow metal very soon.

F. T. Childs, of the Duke of York Hydraulic Co., has returned from Victoria. Some thirteen or fourteen tons of hydraulic machinery arrived by the steamer Maude on Thursday for the Duke of York Hydraulic Co.

George Brown arrived in town to-day from Mineral Hill and will return with a number of men on Monday to clear the tail through to the Albany mine.

A contract has been let to run a fifty-foot tunnel on the Star of the West, Granite creek.

Messrs. Roberts and Pemberton, surveyors, arrived by steamer Maude and commenced yesterday to complete the survey of the new townsite on deep water, and also survey the site for the new wharf.

ITALY WILL FIGHT.

The Premier Declares That Hostilities in Africa Must Be Continued.

Enthusiastic Demonstration in Honor of Released Socialists—Premier Rudini Cheered.

ROME, March 17.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Premier Rudini said that after the battle of Adowa, General Baldissera had been instructed to treat for peace on the best terms possible, but the government was now convinced that it would be preferable to establish the state of things agreeing with Italy's interests. In the meantime hostilities must continue. Italy did not wish to conquer the Tigri district and did not desire a protectorate over Abyssinia. He asked for a credit of 140,000,000 lire for the African campaign, which was granted, and in conclusion, said: "Let us follow the same pre-arranged course in our foreign policy which has heretofore secured us friends and alliances. (Cheers and cries of dissent.)"

The speech of the Marquis was cordially received by the deputies, and he received an ovation when he referred to the heroism of the Italian troops. Contrary to the general expectation there was no very great demonstration when the socialist deputies entered the house. The crowds outside and inside the chamber were so taken up with the excitement caused by the announcement that the war would be prosecuted, and by the enthusiasm aroused by the tribute paid by the new premier to the Italian army, that nobody seemed to have time to make a demonstration from a socialist standpoint. The senate adopted the resolution thanking the British parliament for its expression of sympathy with Italy and her soldiers, as expressed in the House of Commons yesterday by the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Geo. N. Curzon.

The Socialists of the city turned out in force to-day to welcome back to Rome and liberty the leader of their party, Giuseppe De Felice, formerly member of the chamber of deputies, who, early in the year 1894, was arrested on a charge of planning with the exiled anarchist Cypriote and Signor Caselli, another deputy, a revolution which had for its ultimate aim the overthrow of the monarchy. They succeeded in causing a serious uprising in Sicily and other parts of Italy, resulting in considerable bloodshed and destruction of much property, but the outbreaks were eventually suppressed by the government by a display of overwhelming forces of troops in all the disturbed districts. De Felice and about forty of his companions were tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

While in prison several of them were re-elected members of the chamber of deputies, and among the former were De Felice, Barbato and Bosco. On July 18 last the chamber of deputies nullified the elections on the ground that the men elected were convicts. The Socialists, however, denied this on the ground that the prisoners were sentenced by a military tribunal, and claiming that their offences were purely political and in consequence expected De Felice, Bosco and Barbato will appear in the chamber of deputies to-day, when the new cabinet makes its first appearance. Although their election were annulled, it is claimed that they can under the law take their seats at least until an amendment is reported unseating them. The Socialists hope to succeed in retaining their seats, and that if they are determined to sit next to Signor Crispi, who brought about the prosecution, and who was mainly instrumental in causing the suppression of the outbreaks which were the great degree caused by the fiery speeches of De Felice, Barbato and Bosco, the recognized leaders of the revolutionary movement.

When the Socialist leaders reached the railroad station they followed by 1,000 of their followers and admirers assembled about the depot, with a band and half wild with enthusiasm, determined to show that Signor Crispi was in truth overthrown. Here and there a black or red flag fluttered in the air, despite the order of the police and loud cries of "Long Live Rudini," "Down with Crispi," rose every now and then, and was taken up by the throngs which filled the streets in the anticipation of witnessing the Socialist demonstration. But this was peace comparatively speaking, to the roars of cheering for Socialism, for De Felice, for Rudini, and against Crispi, which swept over the multitude as the Socialist leaders left the depot and entered a carriage in waiting for them. The three leaders were compelled to stand on the seats of the vehicle, and to bow and bow for several minutes before they could be heard. Then De Felice succeeded in making a short speech, during which, on behalf of his companions, he thanked his friends for the cordial welcome accorded them on their return to Rome, and called for cheers for Marquis di Rudini, which were given with a will, after which the Socialists made a rush for the carriage containing their leaders, dragged the horses from the bars, and pulled the vehicle triumphantly through the principal streets, waving flags on both sides, with bands both preceding and following the procession.

FRISCO'S CHURCH SCANDAL. SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The Congregational council has adjourned without finding a verdict regarding Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown. The general belief among the best informed is that the council will find that Brown has not been proven guilty of immorality, but that he has been guilty of unministerial conduct. This verdict would deprive him of his present pastorate, but would not debar him from preaching elsewhere if he could obtain a pulpit. It will take several days to formulate the findings after the council has finally adjourned in seriatim upon each charge and specification.

Self-Made. He—'I'd have you know I'm a self made man. She—I saw you make a donkey of yourself yesterday.—Pick Me Up.

OVER THE WORLD... CURE FOR... THE MOST PROMPT PLEASANT AND PERFECT CURE FOR... BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, QUINSY, ETC.