

on the government funds that the exchequer was soon empty, and the idea was to obtain some method to refill it. Egypt was a poor country, rich neither in agriculture or manufacturing, and therefore it was not at home Ismail was to look for aid. He soon devised a plan. He built gorgeous palaces and gave magnificent entertainments, inviting as his guests only wealthy Europeans, who would be proud of the honor. From them he received the money to discharge the debt, giving as security those notable Egyptian bonds, which have been the cause of so much trouble and bloodshed. But this could not be kept up, and again debt stared them in the face. The pay of the army was reduced in order to allow part of the interest on the bonds to be paid, but even this small attempt proved a miserable failure, and the end of it all was that Ismail was ousted from the throne. The English and French bondholders now considered themselves justified in appointing whom they pleased to take the head of affairs, and they chose Tewjick Pasha. He was obliged to use the strictest economy, and this did not at all accord with the oriental ideas of grandeur held by the members of the army. Feelings now became unpleasant between the army and the Khedive, and soon things came to a crisis. Colonel Arabi Bey demanded on behalf of the army, that all the back pay be delivered to them, and their remuneration enlarged, and that he should regard their welfare and not that of the bondholders. This request of course Tewjick dare not grant, and the result was the rebellion of 1881. Every one will remember the particular events of this war.

The French and English were pledged to uphold the Khedive, and it was to their interest to do so. French and English fleets were quickly sent to Alexandria, which place was bombarded by Admiral Seymour,

and Khedive who was virtually a prisoner was released and placed under British protection, while Arabi retired under cover of a flag of truce.

A request was immediately sent to the Sultan of Turkey requesting him to send troops to quell the rebellion. The Sultan adopted a Fakian policy, and though outwardly on the Khedive's side, still secretly he was working for Arabi Bey, whose one great idea was the destruction of the Suez Canal. Great Britain suggested that a joint French and English expedition for protection be sent to the Suez Canal. France refused, and England has had sole control ever since. It is useless to detail the brilliant campaign planned and carried out by General Wolseley. Arabi was taken prisoner, tried and banished to Ceylon, where he still is. It was then thought that the danger was over and the British might withdraw without any serious results, and the reports of a rebellious force under El Madhi, the false prophet, were regarded as a myth, but soon the garrisons stationed near Khartoum reported themselves in danger from Mahdi's troops, and Hicks Pasha was sent to their assistance. His army was entirely routed by El Mahdi at El Obeid, and this showed them they were not so secure as had been imagined. The garrisons were thus left unprotected in the very midst of their enemies. It was here that England joined in the fray for no obvious reason unless it be her generous aid always given to the weak. Gen. Gordon was sent out early in February to Suakim, where he twice defeated the rebel forces. After his withdrawal the rebellion recommenced and it was found necessary to have a regular garrison at Suakim. Another force could not be sent out because of the state of the climate. The best course now open to the British was to appoint the brave Gordon to take the head of affairs in Egypt, which