

the barbarities of slavery than the detestable barbarities and crimes of the Egyptian rulers.

And these are the cruel, plundering scoundrels whom the British Government and its armies are endeavoring by all the "resources of civilization" to sustain in the Sudan. It is their cause that Mr. Gladstone has made his own. Surely such co-operation in crimes against humanity must meet with a signal chastisement. Other accounts of incredible horrors have appeared, and a member of parliament, Wilfred Blunt, asserts that the tribes were set in a permanent feud, that the whole country is corrupted by English money and that the land is positively left in a famine. He has asked the Government to deny, if it could, that English troops had cut palm trees and burned water wheels to fill up the wells; that a reward for every human head brought to camp alive or dead had been offered, and particularly fifty pounds for the head of Olivier Paine, the French journalist, and supposed aide-de-camp of the Mahdi, and that native laborers had been forced under the lash to destroy wells against the rules of Arab warfare? To these charges the Government, knowing its guilt and seeing the long silent witnesses of its infamy are rising up to tell the truth, has nothing to say. History will, however.

MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVENTION.

THE CONVENTION POSTPONED TO SEPTEMBER.

A large and influential meeting of the Montreal College convention was held at four o'clock last Thursday afternoon, at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Notre Dame street, when there were present Rev. Carl Leclerc, in the chair, also the Rev. Messrs. Colin, Sentenne, Leclerc, Deschamps, Deschamps, Bedard, Salmon, Deschamps, Racicot, Chevrier, and Messrs. Gagnier, Bagnais, Monk, Morin, Benoit, Gagnier, Chausse, Dr. Leclerc, Aime Gellies, Dr. P. Lachapelle, J. A. Descares, H. J. Cloran, H. Lucot and others. The convention question having been explained by Rev. Mr. Colin, it was unanimously decided that the convention be postponed until the 9th of September.

THE SEMINARY OF THREE RIVERS.

THE REUNION OF THE FORMER STUDENTS.—THE OFFICERS OF THE MONTREAL SECTION.

Last Friday a meeting of the former students of the Seminary of Three Rivers was held in the Cabinet de Lecture Parisienne, to appoint a committee of organization for the section of Montreal. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. L. G. A. Creese, advocate; vice-president, Mr. G. Lamont; secretary, Mr. S. D. Marquis; treasurer, Mr. J. B. Bouchard. Committee:—Rev. Father Garcon, Rev. Father Desaulniers, Messrs. L. N. St. Armand (merchant), Dr. G. Baril, Arnold G. Fenwick (Fenwick & Slater), Richard Kinghorn, G. Workman, C. Leclerc and six others. The president, in addressing the meeting, thanked the members heartily for having accepted him president of the Montreal section of the old students. He urged them to be united and to form one family, and hoped that all the students be present at the grand feast at Three Rivers, to show to the whole world that the Seminary of Three Rivers holds one of the first places amongst educational institutions. The students could be certain that they would be very warmly received by their second fathers and old professors. He hoped they might have the pleasure of seeing their old fellow-students, and have the satisfaction of accomplishing one of the most sacred duties—the study of gratefulness. Mr. St. Armand and Mr. Marquis also addressed the meeting, urging the students to do all in their power to organize for the festival of the 24th June.

A VERY RICH WIDOW.

THE EARL OF DUDLEY'S \$1,500,000 LIFE INSURANCE RECALLING A DIAMOND ROBBERY.

LONDON, May 11.—The late Earl of Dudley, who died suddenly yesterday, had the life insured in various companies for \$1,500,000 for the benefit of Lady Dudley, and this amount, added to the dowry secured to her by her marriage settlement, makes her one of the richest women in England. The society papers contain many references to the vagaries of the late Earl and the constancy and devotion of the Countess. One reminiscence is given which indicates that the latter was devotedly attached to her own family as well as to her husband. Lady Mordaunt, the defendant in the famous divorce case in which the Prince of Wales was said to have "perjured himself like a gentleman," is a younger sister of Lady Dudley. Her father, the late Sir Thomas Mordaunt, was a comparatively poor man, and the expense of his daughter's defence was a serious drain upon his resources.

Just at the time that the lawyers were pressing him the hardest occurred the famous robbery of the Dudley diamonds. According to the published accounts, these jewels were stolen from Waterloo Station on the Southern Railway while Lady Dudley was starting on a journey. The jewels were valued at \$50,000. Shortly after the robbery Sir Thomas Mordaunt settled with the lawyers. He has been hunted since that there was no robbery, and that Mr. Robert Attenborough, the aristocratic jeweller of Duke street, could give a very accurate account of the disposition of the diamonds.

ALLEGED DYNAMITERS ON TRIAL.

LONDON, May 11.—The trial of Cunningham and Burton, the alleged dynamiters, began this morning at the Old Bailey; Judge Hawkins presiding. Little public interest is manifested in the trial; the prosecution is conducted by Attorney-General James and Solicitor-General Harschell assisted by Pollock, Pollock and Wright. In addition to Cunningham and Burton, the prosecution has secured as special counsel for Frederick Richards and Duke for Cunningham. The Attorney-General for the prosecution stated that he expected to prove that Cunningham caused the explosion at the Tower, and that Burton was the author of the outrage at the Victoria railway station. The king of testimony was then begun. The court was thronged with people who followed the proceedings closely. There were many policemen on duty.

A COMPOSER DEAD.

Coloche, May 11.—Bernard Riller, the celebrated composer and pianist, is dead.

THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

An Interesting Account by one Engaged in the Fight.

The following letter has just been received by a young lady residing in Montreal from her brother, a volunteer in A Battery, and which she has kindly allowed us to publish:—

FISH CREEK CAMP, April 27th, 1885.

I was overjoyed to receive your monster letter, with scapular and map enclosed, last night, and was so glad that I do not suppose I slept much. When the mail arrived in camp, of course I saw it coming, accompanied by a mounted escort. Not knowing that a postal service would be established, I told you not to write; so I turned in saying to myself, "There is nothing there for poor Jim." Well, I lay inside the tent listening to the boys all night, at least most of them, reading their letters received. Suddenly I heard my name called; but I did not stir for I thought I was mistaken. But as it being repeated, and hearing the boys shouting with impatience, "Here is a letter for you," I turned out, but even then did not think it was a letter from you, but I need not tell you the account I saw the writing I knew it was from you, but could not make out where you got the address. Well, Mary, for all the prayers and love I am deeply grateful, and long before you receive this letter you will have heard of the battle of Fish Creek, and, Mary, it was a terrible day, nine hours hard fighting. I will now try to tell you the particulars. We left Clarke's Crossing on the 23rd about 6:30 a.m. Marching some eighteen miles, we camped for the night. Next morning at the same hour we again started on the march, and when we were an hour out, a halt was ordered, which we thought was for the usual rest that Middleton gives us, which is five minutes every hour. However, as it lasted half an hour, we knew it was unusual. We started again, and I must now give our formation so that you can understand it. The route lay along a very narrow trail twisting in and out through bushes. In one part were Boulton's mounted scouts, and then an advance guard of the 60th Winnipeg Rifles, with a support composed of the same corps. Then came those little darlings, the two field guns of A Battery, supported in front and rear. Behind followed the members of the infantry school, Toronto, and the remainder of the Winnipeg volunteers. With these was the ambulance corps, which by the way is a wretched institution. The whole consists of an old covered wagon and a white flag with red cross flying from the top. Two doctors were in attendance with a couple of assistants, and this made up the whole staff. We might have gone about half a mile, when crack! crack! went two rifle shots, then followed more and we knew the scouts were attacked. The column was now halted, and Captain Drury galloped forward to get orders from the General, who was in front with his staff, and I, as his orderly, galloped after him. By the formation you will see that we must have been some 500 yards behind with the gun when the first shot was fired. We had gone about half the distance when Mr. Wise, A.D.C. to the General, met us on the way, and told Captain Drury that the General awaited the artillery. Back we came, and he gave us the command, "Wait, march, halt, center, gallop, oh! you should have heard those guns thundering along, each with their six horses. The fighting had now commenced about three minutes, and yet, Mary, we passed by two dead bodies and several wounded men lying about. I shall never forget the first ten minutes of that fight. We came into action almost immediately and so remained for about eight hours, and we must have done fearful execution with the gun, for it was all short range, but we lost terribly, 10 killed and about 50 wounded. Of these A Battery lost two killed and ten wounded, one of the latter not being expected to live; one died yesterday and another had his left arm amputated. The names of the killed in A Battery are:

The name of the man, or rather boy, who lost his arm is Wilson. He is only 18 years of age. After some time we beat them back into a ravine, and it was here that they did their worst, for they could pick off our men without mercy; but we ran up our guns by hand, and poured in common shrapnel and grape shot for ten minutes at a time, until it would get too hot for us, when we would run back on the slope. They wounded four of the men at the guns, young Wilson being one of them. Mary, that day I thought of the time that I had the smallpox, and I felt as though that my time had not yet come, and though the unpleasant "zip" of the bullets around my head would bring a prayer to my lips, yet something told me I was all right, and it must have been those prayers you tell me of, and I hope they are continued. At one time Captain Peters, of A Battery, led his men into the ravine at one end and charged them, but it was a sad mistake; they were driven back, nearly all wounded, and they had to leave one of their dead after them. In another part poor Cook and one of the 90th were left dead. About five in the afternoon the enemy's fire slackened very noticeably and it became evident we were getting the best of the day; it was time, for we were all tired and hungry. Less and less the "zips" of the bullets would be heard around us, and finally we got the order to limber up, and we proceeded to the about 400 yards from the scene of the day's work, but it took nearly all the poor fellows for picket duty, and they had very little rest. You will think it strange that we had to leave the dead bodies of two of our men in the ravine, but after the General had ascertained that they were dead, he would not risk any of the men's lives, so they had to remain until later on. Well, Mary, we buried our poor dead on Saturday, that is, five of them, the General reading the burial service, and on Sunday we reconnoitered in force and got the other bodies, which were buried about two hours ago. Well, dear Mary, I have tried but failed to give you an account of that day, but I know that you will allow for my lack of power in that respect. I was nearly forgetting to tell that we were alarmed by the pickets firing on Sunday morning, but it was only at some prairie wolves. We had service on that day, but we have no priest, so merely said a few prayers together, I mean the Catholics. The poor old General got a bullet through his hat, and it nearly drove him mad to think he could not get near to the Indians. It is reported that the half-breeds deserted the Indians when we made it too hot for them, for on Sunday we could only find Indian corpses on the field, so they must have taken away the dead half-breeds. I send you a feather out of a head-dress found on the battlefield. Do you know that the war cry of those Indians was terrible, I would sooner hear the bullets.

I wrote to you from Clarke's Crossing.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and sealed, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

THE DANGER OF CHOLERA.

THE CLERGYMEN OF THE CITY ASKED TO URGES UPON THEIR CONGREGATIONS THE NECESSITY OF PROPER HYGIENIC MEASURES.

The following letter which has been sent by the Board of Health to all the clergymen in the city speaks for itself:—

BOARD OF HEALTH, CITY HALL, MONTREAL, March, 1885.

REVEREND SIR,—In view of the possibility that Asiatic cholera, which last year invaded certain parts of Europe, and which has again, it is rumored, begun to exhibit itself in places where it remained dormant during the winter season, may this year extend to America, and with its accustomed virulence ravage the population of the United States and Canada, also, in view of the prevalence of smallpox, diphtheria and other deadly contagious diseases in this city, I have been instructed to direct the attention of the clergy to the grave responsibility resting upon all persons whose calling gives them influence over the masses, at a time, such as the present, when the community is threatened with a great evil, and to invite them to unite with the authorities in the endeavor to prepare our city and its inhabitants, so far as human foresight and power will permit, to meet the terrible scourge which may presently visit our shore, or, should we be spared a visitation of cholera, to stamp out, or at least control, so far as possible, the other deadly maladies that are insidiously carrying off large numbers of victims.

You are therefore earnestly requested to urge upon your parishioners the immediate necessity of attending to the following points:—

Every individual should seek to acquire these dispositions of mind and those sober habits which prescience and virtue demand in the face of a threatened public calamity.

Care should be exercised in the selection of a wholesome diet. Drinking water should be rendered pure before being used.

Cleanliness of body should be observed. The slightest symptoms of intestinal disturbances should be promptly treated.

Houses, out-houses, cellars, yards, etc., should be whitewashed and kept scrupulously clean. All buildings should be kept thoroughly ventilated.

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Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an interrogatory, said the government had already spent a great deal of money in the Sudan, but were unable at present to say whether any portion of the £1,500,000 mentioned in the budget would be saved.

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When he concluded a bitter attack was made upon the Premier and Government by the Conservatives, led by Lord Hamilton, who is being strongly pushed forward by the Tories as a leader in the Commons. He was under secretary of state for India from 1874 until 1878. He moved that the consideration of the amendment be given notice of by Sir Stafford Northcote on Friday, which concludes as follows:—The speaker showed his readiness to vote against the policy and purposes for which the money to be granted is to be applied."

Lord Hamilton said the Marquis of Hartington had just made the most extraordinary statement that ever fell from a minister in this house. After announcing their intention of taking Khartoum, the government have announced to-night their intention to abandon the Sudan after having murdered six or seven thousand men. Yet the government expect the house to acquiesce silently in the policy. The greatest danger to the country was in the incapacity of the men in office. (Conservative cheers.) The government had surrendered every one of the questions between them and Russia. The prime minister had altogether abandoned the vote of credit. The great objection he had to the premier's policy was that from the very day he assumed office until now he had shown a readiness to sacrifice anybody and anything to save himself. (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Chamberlain taunted Lord Hamilton with inconsistency in asking for information from the government that could not be relied upon. Mr. Chamberlain said the House would be unable adequately to judge of the conduct of the government until all papers in the case were presented to it. He contended that the object of Sir Peter Lumsden's mission had to a great extent been achieved. He was glad to find Lord Hamilton advocating that faith should not be placed in Russia, and that the only course was to go to war. When the general elections come the government would remind the opposition of their policy, and it would then be seen whether or not the country was tired of peace.

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Mr. Chaplin (conservative) objected that the expenditure of so much blood and treasure, and the ruin caused in the Sudan, were due to efforts to save the seats of an imbecil ministry.

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DEATH OF JOHN H. CLORAN, T. C. TUAM.

On the 17th of April was announced in these columns the death of Mr. John H. Cloran, which sad event took place as we were going to press. We were then barely able to insert a line to express regret at the melancholy occurrence—a regret that was deep and heartfelt, as, doubtless, was that of every person who knew Mr. Cloran. For a long period there has not departed from amongst us one more widely or more sincerely lamented. It could hardly be overdoing, for to know Mr. Cloran was to like and regard him. He was of that class that do good not to gain praise, and whose private charity knows no bounds. The widow and the orphan, the destitute and the woeful-stricken, invariably experienced his beneficence, and were proof of our assertion would it could be found in the wailing of the poor on the day of his burial. Who in Tuam that witnessed our streets crowded with hungry people, in the famine of '79, could forget the exertions of Mr. Cloran. Incessantly, night and day for months, he worked to provide relief for the starving hundreds. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to be of service to his fellow-men; may God reward him for it. The public interest of Tuam shared much of Mr. Cloran's solicitude. He was always foremost in any movement calculated to benefit his native town, and many of the local improvements that meet the eye here may be traced to his years of efficient service as Chairman of the Town Board. He laid the foundation stone of our new school, Town Hall, a building which will be to him a lasting memorial, and a credit to the locality. That his tact and ability as Mr. Cloran as head of our town body were duly appreciated by its members may be seen from the fact that he was elected to that position three years in succession. That such a man did not lack love of country must be apparent. Yes, patriotism was a prominent trait in his character, and never was it so manifest as in time of coercion. When the nation's leader was immured in a fustian dungeon and blatant braggarts held their tongues, Mr. Cloran was the foremost of the few in Tuam who had the manliness to hold a public meeting to denounce Castle Government and make a collection in aid of the prisoners' sustentation fund. And later on, when English intrigue at Rome obtained a papal rescript against the Parrel testimonial, Mr. Cloran, in his position as Chairman of the Town Commissioners, voiced the popular indignation. His unmistakable out-speaking on those occasions was of course unpalatable to the Castle authorities, who, doubtless, remembered it as a grievance for the borough magistracy by a vast majority of the Town Commissioners. From a social standpoint, Mr. Cloran's qualities were such as could not fail to endear him—gentle, hospitable and warm-hearted, firm in friendship, of a forgiving disposition and forgetful of affront. Needless to say that he was popular with all classes and that his demise creates a void in local society that can not soon be filled up.

The funeral obsequies took place in Tuam Cathedral in the presence of a vast congregation. The celebrants at the solemn High Mass were Rev. Joseph Cantan, C.C., celebrant; Rev. Michael O'Connell, C.C., deacon; Rev. Thomas Corran, Professor St. Jarlath's College, sub-deacon, and Very Rev. Dr. Kilkeny, President, master of ceremonies. In the Sanctuary were a large number of the clergy from far and near. Very Rev. Dr. Kilkeny spoke in feeling terms of the deceased and expressed strong hope that Mr. Cloran's charity to the poor had now obtained for him mercy from God and eternal reward in Heaven. At all the Masses on Sunday the prayers of the congregation were bespoken and fervently said for the soul of the deceased. The coffin rested on supporters in the aisle of the Cathedral until about 1 o'clock, the lid being literally covered over with floral wreaths. Amongst those tokens of respect was a beautiful cross of ivory and roses, with a card attached bearing the words, "From the Tuam Town Commissioners."

Among those present in the vast and representative funeral cortege were the Right Rev. Dr. Bernard, Lord Bishop of Tuam, and a contingent from Galway, and the Tuam Council in a body.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants, and at a special meeting of the town commissioners, resolutions of condolence with the family of the deceased were passed, and the public regret expressed at the loss of a noble, energetic and patriotic citizen.—*Tuam News*.

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LONDON, May 12.—The *Times* says the liberal whip has been loyally answered. On the final division it is expected there will be a small government majority.

DEATH OF JOHN H. CLORAN, T. C. TUAM.

On the 17th of April was announced in these columns the death of Mr. John H. Cloran, which sad event took place as we were going to press. We were then barely able to insert a line to express regret at the melancholy occurrence—a regret that was deep and heartfelt, as, doubtless, was that of every person who knew Mr. Cloran. For a long period there has not departed from amongst us one more widely or more sincerely lamented. It could hardly be overdoing, for to know Mr. Cloran was to like and regard him. He was of that class that do good not to gain praise, and whose private charity knows no bounds. The widow and the orphan, the destitute and the woeful-stricken, invariably experienced his beneficence, and were proof of our assertion would it could be found in the wailing of the poor on the day of his burial. Who in Tuam that witnessed our streets crowded with hungry people, in the famine of '79, could forget the exertions of Mr. Cloran. Incessantly, night and day for months, he worked to provide relief for the starving hundreds. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to be of service to his fellow-men; may God reward him for it. The public interest of Tuam shared much of Mr. Cloran's solicitude. He was always foremost in any movement calculated to benefit his native town, and many of the local improvements that meet the eye here may be traced to his years of efficient service as Chairman of the Town Board. He laid the foundation stone of our new school, Town Hall, a building which will be to him a lasting memorial, and a credit to the locality. That his tact and ability as Mr. Cloran as head of our town body were duly appreciated by its members may be seen from the fact that he was elected to that position three years in succession. That such a man did not lack love of country must be apparent. Yes, patriotism was a prominent trait in his character, and never was it so manifest as in time of coercion. When the nation's leader was immured in a fustian dungeon and blatant braggarts held their tongues, Mr. Cloran was the foremost of the few in Tuam who had the manliness to hold a public meeting to denounce Castle Government and make a collection in aid of the prisoners' sustentation fund. And later on, when English intrigue at Rome obtained a papal rescript against the Parrel testimonial, Mr. Cloran, in his position as Chairman of the Town Commissioners, voiced the popular indignation. His unmistakable out-speaking on those occasions was of course unpalatable to the Castle authorities, who, doubtless, remembered it as a grievance for the borough magistracy by a vast majority of the Town Commissioners. From a social standpoint, Mr. Cloran's qualities were such as could not fail to endear him—gentle, hospitable and warm-hearted, firm in friendship, of a forgiving disposition and forgetful of affront. Needless to say that he was popular with all classes and that his demise creates a void in local society that can not soon be filled up.

The funeral obsequies took place in Tuam Cathedral in the presence of a vast congregation. The celebrants at the solemn High Mass were Rev. Joseph Cantan, C.C., celebrant; Rev. Michael O'Connell, C.C., deacon; Rev. Thomas Corran, Professor St. Jarlath's College, sub-deacon, and Very Rev. Dr. Kilkeny, President, master of ceremonies. In the Sanctuary were a large number of the clergy from far and near. Very Rev. Dr. Kilkeny spoke in feeling terms of the deceased and expressed strong hope that Mr. Cloran's charity to the poor had now obtained for him mercy from God and eternal reward in Heaven. At all the Masses on Sunday the prayers of the congregation were bespoken and fervently said for the soul of the deceased. The coffin rested on supporters in the aisle of the Cathedral until about 1 o'clock, the lid being literally covered over with floral wreaths. Amongst those tokens of respect was a beautiful cross of ivory and roses, with a card attached bearing the words, "From the Tuam Town Commissioners."

Among those present in the vast and representative funeral cortege were the Right Rev. Dr. Bernard, Lord Bishop of Tuam, and a contingent from Galway, and the Tuam Council in a body.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants, and at a special meeting of the town commissioners, resolutions of condolence with the family of the deceased were passed, and the public regret expressed at the loss of a noble, energetic and patriotic citizen.—*Tuam News*.

THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

DISCUSSING THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ENGLAND.

ABANDONMENT OF AN ADVANCE TO KHARTOUM—AN ARRANGEMENT ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION—A BITTER ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT BY THE CONSERVATIVES—THE GOVERNMENT VICTORIOUS ON THE SECOND READING OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND BILL.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SUDAN.

LONDON, May 11.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Granville said the government were unable to make any statement at present about their intentions respecting the Sudan, but in the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington announced that the decision they had reached practically involved the abandonment of the advance to Khartoum.

He stated that the government had resolved to make Wady Halfa the most advanced position as the permanent defence of Egypt. The British troops would be withdrawn as soon as the Nile rises. This would probably occur about the end of May. The statement was received with cheers from the government benches. Efforts would be made, the secretary said, to establish an administration in the province of Dongola and complete the Nile railway as a commercial enterprise.

Lord Wolseley, he said, had advised the government to retire to Assouan from the Sudan. Gen. Wolseley attached great importance to the sending of armed boats to Egypt to be used in patrolling the Nile. The government had no intention of evacuating Suakin until some arrangement can be effected for holding it against the hostile Arabs, either by England or some other civilized power. At present, Suakin, he said, could not be held without fighting. Osman Digna for many months past had been besieging the place and had frequently declared himself determined upon driving the garrison into the Red Sea. The holding of Suakin was a military, not a political question.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone announced that he was about to present to the House some most important papers regarding the foreign policy of England in her relations with Afghanistan. He then stated that an arrangement had been effected between Lord Granville, the foreign secretary, the Duke of Cambridge, secretary of state for India, Baron Dufferin, Russian minister to England, and Mr. Lessar, the special Russian agent in London, in regard to the Afghan frontier. The arrangement was satisfactory to Her Majesty's government and to the Duke of Dufferin. He hoped the arrangement would be made the subject of a convention with Russia. Mr. Gladstone said the government was acting in concert with the Amir's wishes. He hoped to present papers by the end of the week in support of the arrangement.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an interrogatory, said the government had already spent a great deal of money in the Sudan, but were unable at present to say whether any portion of the £1,500,000 mentioned in the budget would be saved.