

SOUDAN INVASIONS.

BRITISH CONFLICTS WITH THE MAHDI'S FOLLOWERS.

The Present Expedition Against the Dervishes—How They Were Trapped in 1888—Fate of Hicks and Gordon.

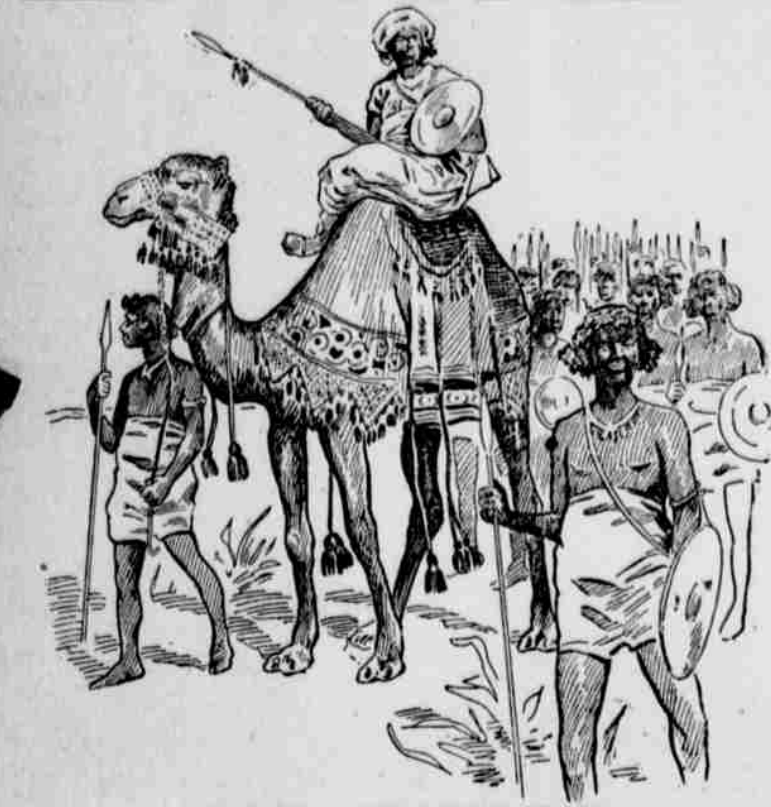
PRIME MINISTER SALISBURY perhaps desires to conquer the whole of the Soudan and give England a new lease on Egyptian affairs, asserts the Washington Pathfinder. He received notice from Italy that the dervishes were likely to attack Kassala, a point Italy has now decided to abandon, and if that point is taken it will be a great menace to Egypt.

The natives of the upper Nile region are laying aside their own internal quarrels to combine against Egypt and

propheesied by Mohammed, was to appear on the earth about this time to exterminate all unbelievers and turn the world over to Islam. He and his enthusiastic disciples grew obstreperous and in August, 1881, England, by reason of her sponsorship of Egyptian affairs, was forced to send an expedition against them. Hicks Pasha's army, the first sent, was massacred, and England decided to withdraw. But meantime the Mahdists surrendered at Suakim on the Red Sea, Kassala, Berber, Khartum and elsewhere, and it was then decided to send General "Chinese" Gordon to the relief of the expedition, the route being across the desert from Suakim. Gordon reached Khartum in the spring of 1884 and there, without reinforcements, he and his brave troops were butchered by the Mahdists. Thus ended the fatal Soudan campaign, and the people of England have never forgiven the Government for thus leaving the intrepid Gordon and his

The Khalifa Abdullah, the Soudanese potentate against whom the Egyptian army is marching, is the successor of the Mahdi, whose name was upon everybody's lips a few years ago. That the way which the great religious soldier held at his death has gradually shrunk under the rule of the present Khalifa there is no doubt. The present ruler assumed all the power and authority attaching to the position of his predecessor, but he never proclaimed himself Mahdi or prophet. The fanaticism which blinded the Soudanese to the deception practiced upon them has lost much of its influence. Abdullah's rule has been as tyrannical and rapacious as that of the Mahdi, but the Soudanese have been by no means as patient with him as they were with his predecessor. Slatin Pasha says that the extent of the territory now governed by Abdullah is little altered in extent from what it was under Egyptian rule, but the condition of the country is very different. Prosperous districts teeming with population have been reduced to barren, hateful deserts, and the fertile plains over which the Western Arabs roamed are now occupied by wild animals. Home-steads of the Nile dwellers are now tenanted by nomad tribes, who have enslaved the rightful owners to till the soil for the new masters. Many of the tribes, weary of Abdullah's cruel rule, have revolted and become independent, but the Khalifa has sufficient friends left to make him a powerful enemy and to give the invading expedition all it can do to reconquer the territory in question.

Slatin Pasha, who accompanies the British expedition, has been eleven years a prisoner of the Khalifa, the successor of the Mahdi, in his capital in the East Soudan. Slatin's career is one that is as full of color as that of any traveler in Europe, with the exception, perhaps, of Henry M. Stanley. In 1876, at the age of twenty, Radolph Slatin, born and educated in Vienna, fired with a desire to travel, and wishing to take part in the exploration of Africa, first went to the Soudan. After a short stay he returned to complete his military service, and it was not until three years later that he returned to Egypt, where he was appointed to a high post under General Gordon. He conducted a successful campaign against a pretender to the Darfur throne, and was made Governor-General of the province by the Khedive. Then the wave of Mahdism swept the whole of the Soudan, Gordon was murdered, and the British expedition was compelled to retreat.



OSMAN DIGNA, THE DERVISH LEADER.

the outside world. The dervishes have for years been making disastrous raids on the peaceable Nile farmers. The situation is more than sufficient, says the Salisbury Government, to justify this timely expedition to repress them.

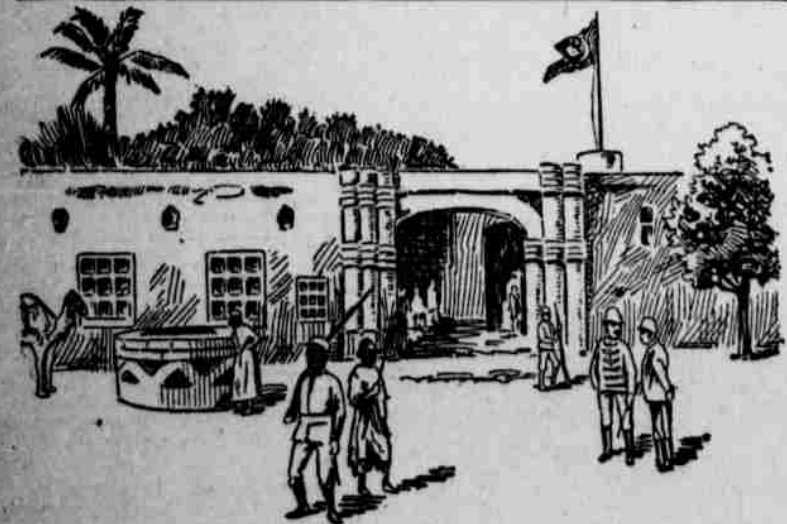
Dongola, on the Nile, between the third and fourth cataracts, will probably be the base of operations, whence the expedition is called the Dongola expedition. But it will be months before the military forces can be concentrated at this point. Geographies and atlases so commonly passed slightly over this region that we are prone to forget how great the distances are in the Nile country. Assuan (Assuan, with accent on last syllable) is the limit of the Egyptian civil authority on the Nile and as far as the most enthusiastic Nile tourist ever goes. It is over 500 miles from Cairo. But Dongola is nearly 500 miles farther, and Khartum, the old capital and stronghold of the Mahdi hosts, is still 500 miles beyond by the windings of the river.

Above Assuan is a military district under control of the sirdar or commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. This occupied district, which is garrisoned by about 6000 men of the English-Egyptian army, extends to the neighborhood of the third cataract, where the Mahdists have their northernmost outposts. Although since 1890 no hostile shots have been exchanged between the Egyptian army

men to their awful fate. The battle was left drawn, the Mahdists retiring into the Soudan, and the remnant of English troops being withdrawn. Thus England has an old score to settle.

The most authentic reports testify that the military power of the Mahdists has greatly declined under the Khalifa, the successor to the original Mahdi. Slatin Pasha places a very low estimate on their army, and it is probable they cannot hold out long against machine guns and other modern methods of warfare.

General Kitchener, who is in command of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, is an able soldier and well fitted to be head of the enterprise by which it is hoped to reconquer East Soudan. He is the sirdar of the Egyptian army, and the expedition consists chiefly of Egyptian troops. The native forces have been strengthened by 1200 British troops, under the command of General Henderson, staff major of the army of occupation. The native army is commanded almost exclusively by British officers. The forces will march up the Nile, passing through the two Dongolas (old and new) on their way to Berber, and there will be fighting unquestionably at Dongola, where the Mahdi has been collecting a strong force, to which he will add in anticipation of the approaching trouble. After Dongola is captured it will be made the base of operations against Berber. The dervishes are reckless fighters



THE HOUSE OF THE MUDIR OF DONGOLA, ON THE NILE.

and the Mahdists, England has always considered the Mahdists as an enemy.

In 1888 the dervishes at Taaki made an attempt to push into Lower Egypt, but they were suppressed the next year, the campaign ending in a most fearful slaughter of the dervishes. Grenfell, the English commander of the Egyptian forces, feigned retreat; the dervishes fell into the trap and they were sacrificed almost to a man. Long after the issue of battle was decided the fanatical natives continued to haul themselves into the breach, only to meet a certain death, refusing all quarter and giving none. They fought as only men can that are imbued with the highest sense of the justness of their cause. They are brave to an indomitable degree and are a very hard

and scorn danger, believing, as they do, that if they die fighting they will be at once translated to the paradise of the Koran. It is said that the purpose of the expedition is to assist Italy by this diversion near Abyssinia, but this is not believed. On the contrary, there can be no doubt that the sole purpose of this great undertaking is to re-establish British supremacy in the domain of the fanatical successor of the late prophet. The territory sought to be reclaimed for Egypt comprises Darfur, Kordofan, Senaar, Taka, the Equatorial province and Bahr-el-Ghazal. It was, until 1882, under Egyptian rule. In that year the revolt of the Mahdi made it free. After the Mahdi's death one of his lieutenants succeeded, and, with Omdurman as his capital, has since ruled over most of the territory. The Khalifa still holds several of the prisoners taken at Khartum. Last year France was said to have sent an expedition to the Soudan, but nothing has been heard of it.



SLATIN PASHA. (Formerly Governor of Darfur, and guide to the British expedition.)

Slatin was captured and placed in seclusion by the Mahdi. When the Mahdi died Slatin was released by his successor, the Khalifa, but was kept under close surveillance. After much weary watching he finally managed to escape, and returned to Europe last year. Since his return to civilization he has resided in London and has written a book on the Soudan question. While Governor of the Darfur province Slatin fought numerous battles against great odds. He has much private and valuable information concerning affairs of the Soudan and will be an immense acquisition to the expedition.

A HUMAN STAIRCASE, EACH STEP OF WHICH IS WORTH \$50,000.



Here's a human staircase. The fine lads who make it are the sons of the Hon. Herman-Hodge of England, member of Parliament, and famous as a speaker. It means something to these little chaps just to be boys, and this is why: One day their grandfather, who is one of the richest merchants in all England, said to Mr. Herman-Hodge: "Every time a son is born to you I will give the newcomer ten thousand pounds (\$50,000), and up to date the old gentleman has kept his word. One after another seven sons have come into the Hodges family, and at the birth of each boy \$50,000 was put in the Bank of England to his credit. This money will draw interest until each boy reaches his 21st birthday, when he may draw out the original amount and all other money that has been added to it. The father of these English juniors is a great horseman, and the eldest boy in the group is already a famous rider and hunter."

HISTORIC HOUSE.

Building Where "Yankee Doodle" Was Written Still Stands.

On the eastern bank of the Hudson River, directly opposite the site of Fort Orange (the first trading post established by the Dutch East India Company in this country for the purpose of dealing with the Indians), stands a building which was erected to serve the double purpose of fort and dwelling. It was named after an ancient estate in Holland, Fort Cralo, and is now known as the "Old Mansion."



WHERE "YANKEE DOODLE" WAS WRITTEN.

This house was one of the first built in the country, and it certainly was occupied longer than any other building in the State of New York. It was erected in the year 1642.

In 1755 the "Old Mansion" was selected for the headquarters of Major-General Abercrombie, Commander-in-Chief his Britannic Majesty's forces in North America. The troops were encamped on the grounds to the south of the house and directly on the banks of the Hudson River. At that time there was plenty of space there to accommodate a very large body of men. Since then the river has encroached on the banks bit by bit, until it has eaten its way nearly to the doors of the "Old Mansion."

Under orders from the English Government, Governor Hardy, of New York, called upon the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut colonies to aid in repelling the attacks of the French and Indians on the Northern borders, and demanded that each settlement should send its quota of men that should report for service at Albany, N. Y.

The only American-born Governor of the day was Thomas Fitch, Governor of Connecticut, who resided at Norwalk. He and his councilors raised a regiment, of which the eldest son of the Governor, Thomas Fitch, was elected Colonel.

The women of the colony had contributed their share toward the equipment of the regiment by weaving and making the coats of their warriors and coloring them with home-made dyes. This homely uniform was completed by the sisters and sweethearts of the men, who stuck turkey-tail feathers in their hats by way of distinction or mayhap ornament. This same simple feather has become immortalized and will forever be notable in the annals of this country. For when the regiment, headed by young Fitch, rode up the main road beside the river to report to the Commander-in-Chief at his headquarters in the "Old Mansion," the ridiculous appearance presented by the raw troops, who were mounted on sorry-looking nags (the best their farms afforded), prompted the English surgeon, Richard Schuckbury by name, who was seated beside the well at the back of the "Old Mansion," to write the squib:

"Yankee Doodle came to town
Riding on a pony,
Stuck a feather in his hat
And called it 'macaroni!'"

The last word was synonymous with our word "dude" and was used at the time to express contempt. The words fitted to the well-known air of "Lucy Locket Lost Her Pocket," and the jingle and air caught the fancy of the troops. Thus the jibe, instead of provoking the Yankee regiment, was most cleverly turned by them into a compliment to their unique appearance, and the English officers soon found that they had no braver men under their command than the Connecticut regiment, with Thomas Fitch, the original "Yankee Doodle," at their head.

Chinese Labor.

There are large districts in China where labor is so cheap that it can hardly be reckoned on a money standard. Thousands of Chinese laborers live on a little more than a handful of rice or so a day, and yet even then there are thousands of unemployed practically starving.

DAINTY DEVICES.

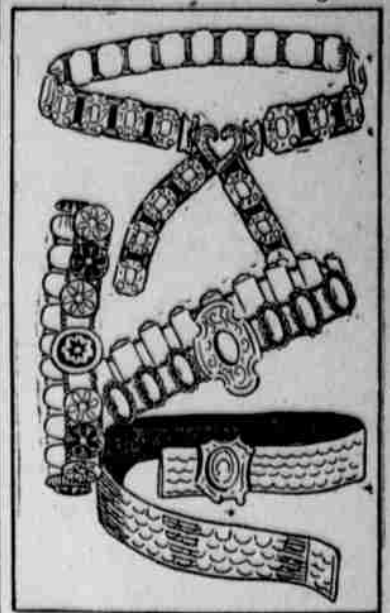
SOME OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN FEMININE ATTIRE.

Ladies' Wrapper With Watteau Plait — Tucked Yoke Waist of Linen Batiste — Girdles for All Sorts of Gowns.

IN the two-column illustration blue cashmere is daintily trimmed with lace insertion and edging to match. The stylish adjustment is made over fitted lining fronts, of basque depth, that close in centre, the upper portions of which are faced to form a double pointed yoke. The full fronts are gathered at the top and arranged on the lining, under lower edge of yoke. Under-arm gores give a smooth effect over the hips, the back being fitted with curved side and centre back seams. The stylish "Watteau" is laid in a box-plait at the neck and falls in graceful fullness to the lower edge of skirt, all seams being sprung below the waist to give the fashionable ripple effect. Pointed belt sections are inserted at the underarm seams, holding in the front fullness at the waist line. A Byron collar finishes the neck. Full gigot sleeves are shaped with single seams, the wrists being completed with single bands of insertion. Gathered bretelles edged with lace and insertion, stand out over the tops or sleeves, headed by insertion which outlines the lower edge of yoke in front and simulates a yoke in back. Pretty and useful gowns by the mode can be made from any soft woolen material, combinations being effected by making the collar, bretelles and belt or yoke, sleeves and belt of silk, velvet

the "chicness" of a gown is dependent upon the band which encircles the waist.

Jeweled bands met with large half



NEW FANCIES IN BELTS.

pendant buckles are richly studded with colored stones, deeply sunk into flexible bands of gilt or silver, or in round, square or oblong pieces held together by links. While these are by far the handsomest of imitation belts they are the most expensive, costing \$10, \$12 or \$15. Gilt or silver bands are sold as low as ninety-five cents.

Spangled elastic bands and enamelled belts are also among the newer styles, which promise to be much



BLUE CASHMERE WRAPPER WITH WATTEAU PLAITS.

or other contrasting fabric. Lawn, percale, gingham, batiste, dimity or other cotton wash fabrics will develop handsomely in this style, with decoration of lace or embroidery.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this wrapper for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 6 1/2 yards. Design and hints are by May Manton.

TUCKED YOKE WAIST OF LINEN BATISTE.

Sheer linen batiste, writes May Manton, is here shown plainly but stylishly arranged over apple green taffeta lining, the collar, belt and round cuffs being of green satin. A glove-fitting waist lining of taffeta that



TUCKED YOKE WAIST.

closes in centre front forms the foundation for the full front and back that is gathered and joined to the square, tucked, yoke portions, closing at the left shoulder. The full sleeves are shaped in three sections and arranged over two-seamed linings in tucks or plaits that turn backward and forward from the box plait at the shoulder and back of arm to the wrist. Round, flaring cuffs of satin complete the sleeves, the standing collar and belt being of the same material. This stylish waist is adapted to silk or cotton fabrics, affording ample opportunity for displaying handsome decorations of Dresden, Persian or plain satin ribbon, now so fashionable. It can also be developed in cloth or other woollens, made of one material and finished with machine stitching in all the severity of the tailor modes.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this waist for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 4 1/2 yards.

GIRDLES FOR ALL SORTS OF GOWNS.

Fancy belts have become as much of a necessity to a handsome costume as the material itself, and in many cases

worn this season. Leather belts are most useful and can be had for \$1. The belt has undergone a great change of fashion since last season, particularly in width. All belts are now narrow, except the broad elastic bands which are used when "in the field or on the road."—New York Herald.

THE NEWEST IN MILLINERY.

The display of millinery, says the New York Sun, gives the impression of extreme exaggeration in sizes, contrasts of color, and height which comes from feathers, aigrettes, and flowers wired to stand up in the most unnatural manner. But the hats are not all cart wheels in size and flower gardens in decoration, and by close inspection some moderation can be found in the pretty toques, bonnets and medium shapes, so over-shadowed by the fantastic models rarely in demand until later in the season. Violet green and petunia seem to be favorite colors, and masses of crimped silk muslin and tulle in black, white or colors, the distinguishing feature of the new hats; this gives a soft effect which is very becoming to most faces. A new rose color is to be very popular this season, and it is seen in straw as well as the trimmings. One bonnet of birds' nest straw in this color has a trimming of black and gray ribbon and pink roses and green leaves. Width still characterizes all hats, which must be worn well over the eyes if you would be in the latest fashion. It is impossible to give any definite idea of the shapes, for there are hardly two alike, except in the sailor hats. They are made to suit the wearer, and not pressed into form, each one like the other, and the successful milliner is the one who is equal to the variety demanded of her. Black tulle is used for wide-spreading bows, kept in shape by three rows of narrow yellow straw braid sewed on either side, and a novelty in hat trimming is an insertion of fine black horsehair embellished with applique designs of cream-colored lace, and fine rhine stones, or jet; one very stunning hat of rush-green straw is trimmed with green roses and petunia tulle.

NEW SHAPES IN HATS.

There are three new shapes which challenge popular favor. These are a big, broad-brimmed shape called the "Boulevardienne," a dashing walking hat designed by Virot, and a little three-cornered toque, that is especially becoming to round, fresh faces.