

MODERN EGYPT



MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED

LONDON • BOMBAY • CALCUTTA
MELBOURNE

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

NEW YORK • BOSTON • CHICAGO
ATLANTA • SAN FRANCISCO

THE MACMILLAN CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

TORONTO



S. B. Bessford, Photo

James Walker, Ph. Co.

Crowe

MODERN EGYPT

BY

THE EARL OF CROMER

In his first interview with the Governor of St. Helena, Napoleon said emphatically: "Egypt is the most important country in the world."

ROSE, *Life of Napoleon*, vol. i. p. 356.

Earum proprie rerum sit historia, quibus rebus gerendis interfuerit is qui narret.

GELLIUS, *Noctes Atticar*, v. 18.

τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος πυνθανόμενος ἠξίωσα γράφειν, οὐδ' ὡς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, ἀλλ' οἷς τε αὐτὸς παρήν, καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσον δυνατὸν ἀκριβεῖα περὶ ἐκάστου ἐπεξεληθῶν.

THUCYDIDES, i. 22.

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. I

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON

1908

First Edition March 1908. Reprinted March 1908

PREFACE

I AM wholly responsible for the contents of this book. It has no official character whatsoever.

CROMER.

LONDON,
December 31, 1907.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

P.T. 1 (Piastre Tariff)	.	= $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. = 26 centimes.
£E.1 (Egyptian pound)	.	= P.T. 100 = £1 : 0 : 6 = 25·9 fr.
1 kantar	.	= 99·05 lbs. = about 45 kilog.
1 ardeb	.	= about $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels = 198 litres.
1 feddan	.	= 1·038 acres = about ·42 hectare.

(A feddan and an acre are so nearly equal that in this work the two measures have been considered equivalent.)

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

	PAGE
Objects of this book—The narrative portion—The effects on Egypt of the British occupation—Chief point of interest in Egyptian reform—Difficulty of ascertaining Eastern opinion	1

PART I

ISMAIL PASHA

1863-1879

CHAPTER II

THE GOSCHEN MISSION

NOVEMBER 1876

Financial position in 1863—And in 1876—Suspension of payment of Treasury Bills—Creation of the Commission of the Public Debt—Decree of May 7, 1876—The Goschen Mission—Decree of November 18, 1876—Appointment of Controllers-General—Sir Louis Mallet—I am appointed Comaissioner of the Public Debt—Ismail's predecessors—Crisis in the career of Ismail Pasha—Accounts Department	11
--	----

CHAPTER III

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

NOVEMBER 1876-APRIL 1878

Condition of Egypt—The law of the Moukábala—Petty taxes—The Egyptian public service—The fiscal system—Floating debt—	ix
--	----

MODERN EGYPT

Efforts to pay interest on the funded debt—Famine—The coupon of May 1, 1878—The Commissioners of the Debt—The Commission of Inquiry—The Khedive proposes a partial inquiry—The Commissioners decline to take part in it—The Khedive accepts a full inquiry	PAGE 29
--	------------

CHAPTER IV

THE NUBAR-WILSON MINISTRY

APRIL 1878—NOVEMBER 1878

Difficulty of the task assigned to the Commission of Inquiry—Chérif Pasha declines to appear as a witness—Defects in the system of administration—The floating debt—The Rouznameh Loan—Loans from the Wakf and Beit-el-Mal Administrations—Ultimate reforms proposed by the Commissioners—Immediate reforms necessary—Enforcement of Ministerial responsibility—The Khedive's Civil List—Cession to the State of the Khedivial properties—The Khedive accepts the proposals of the Commissioners—Nubar Pasha forms a Ministry—Sir Rivers Wilson and M. de Bliignières named Ministers—Loan authorised on the security of the Khedivial estates	46
--	----

CHAPTER V

THE FALL OF NUBAR PASHA

NOVEMBER 1878—FEBRUARY 1879

Difficult position of the new Ministry—Support of the British and French Governments—The Khedive declines all responsibility—Convocation of the Chamber of Notables—The principle of Ministerial responsibility—Contest between the Khedive and Nubar Pasha—The Khedive intrigues against the Ministry—Mutiny of the officers—It is quelled by the Khedive—Nubar Pasha resigns—Immediate consequences—Remote consequences—State of discipline of the army—The Khedive's responsibility for the mutiny	64
---	----

CHAPTER VI

THE COUP D'ÉTAT

APRIL 1879

Triumph achieved by Ismail Pasha—His parliamentary projects—Necessity of maintaining the reformed administration—	
---	--

CONTENTS

xi

	PAGE
Attempts to reinstate Nubar Pasha—Relations between the Khedive and the new Ministry—Position of the British and French Governments—Common policy—Different methods of executing the policy—Dissensions at Cairo—Position of Prince Tewfik—Mistaken principles of the new Ministry—The payment of the coupon on the 1864 loan—The Khedive prepares a separate financial scheme—Dismissal of the Ministers—Proposal to revive the Control—Letter of the Khedive to Chérif Pasha—Character of the new Ministers—Comments on the Khedive's proceedings	82

CHAPTER VII

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

APRIL 1879

Declaration of bankruptcy—Principles of the settlement—The Khedive's Civil List—The Ouchouri land-tax—The Rouznameh loan—The law of the Moukábala—Reductions of taxation—Composition with the creditors—Comments on the report—The Commissioners resign—The Khedive's counter-proposals—Revival of the practices of the old régime—The Commissioners of the Debt institute legal proceedings against the Egyptian Government—My departure from Egypt	110
--	-----

CHAPTER VIII

THE FALL OF ISMAIL PASHA

APRIL-JUNE 1879

Embarrassment of the European Powers—Turkey—England—France—Italy—Russia—Germany and Austria—The French and British Governments demand the reinstatement of the European Ministers—The Khedive declines to reinstate them—Question of re-establishing the Control—The German Government protest against the proceedings of the Khedive—The British and French Governments advise abdication—The Khedive appeals to the Sultan—The Sultan deposes the Khedive—Inauguration of Prince Tewfik—Ismail Pasha leaves Egypt—Remarks on his reign	128
--	-----

PART II

THE ARÁBI REVOLT

AUGUST 1879—AUGUST 1883

CHAPTER IX

THE INAUGURATION OF TEWFIK

AUGUST—NOVEMBER 1879

	PAGE
State of the country—Chérif Pasha's Ministry—The Khedive assumes the Presidency of the Council—Ministry of Riaz Pasha—Relations between the Khedive and his Ministers—The Sultan cancels the Firman of 1873—Objections of France and England—The Mohammedan law of succession—The right to make Commercial Conventions, and to contract loans—The Army—The Khedive's investiture—Appointment of Controllers—Relations between the Government and the Controllers—Division of work between the Controllers—The Commission of Liquidation	149

CHAPTER X

THE DUAL CONTROL

NOVEMBER 1879—DECEMBER 1880

Working of the Control—Relations between the two Controllers—And between the Controllers and the Egyptian Government—Delay in paying the Tribute—Interest on the Unified Debt paid at 4 per cent—Financial scheme proposed by the Controllers—The Budget for 1880—Reforms in the fiscal system—Confidence inspired by the Control—Reports on the state of the country—The Law of Liquidation—The military danger	164
--	-----

CHAPTER XI

THE MUTINY OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

JANUARY—SEPTEMBER 1881

Discontent amongst the officers—They petition Riaz Pasha—Mutiny of February 1—Dismissal of the Minister of War—Imprudent conduct of the Khedive—Conduct of the French Consul-General—Increase of discontent in the army—Mutiny of September 9—Sir Auckland Colvin—Demands of the muti-	
--	--

CONTENTS

xiii

	PAGE
neers—Dismissal of the Ministers—Reluctance of Chérif Pasha to accept office—Nomination of the Chérif Ministry—Chérif Pasha supports the European Control—Arábi is the real ruler of Egypt—His conduct due to fear—Situation created by the mutiny	175

CHAPTER XII

THE CHÉRIF MINISTRY

SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER 1881

The Porte wishes to interfere—Objections of France and England—Despatch of Turkish Commissioners to Cairo—Effect of their mission—British and French ships sent to Alexandria—Arábi leaves Cairo with his regiment—Remarks on Turkish interference—Divergent views of France and England—Despondency of the Khedive—Chérif Pasha's policy—Sir Auckland Colvin's views—Arábi's policy—Insubordination in the army—Violence of the local press—Attitude of the civil population—Summary of the situation at the end of 1881	194
---	-----

CHAPTER XIII

THE JOINT NOTE

JANUARY 1882

Proposal to establish an Anglo-French Military Control—Change of Ministry in France—M. Gambetta proposes joint action—Lord Granville agrees—Sir Edward Malet consulted—Sir Auckland Colvin's recommendations—M. Gambetta prepares a draft note—Lord Granville agrees—Instructions sent to Cairo—Proposed increase in the army—Reorganisation of the Chamber of Notables—Effect produced by the Note—Remarks on the Note	214
---	-----

CHAPTER XIV

THE EFFECTS OF THE JOINT NOTE

JANUARY—FEBRUARY 1882

The British Government wish to explain the Joint Note—The French Government object—The Chamber of Notables claims the right to vote the Budget—Proposals of the British Government—Objections of the French Government—The Consul-General instructed to oppose the Chamber—The Chamber	
--	--

	PAGE
demands a change of Ministry—Appointment of a National Ministry—The French Government press for an Anglo-French occupation—The British Government favour a Turkish occupation—Resignation of M. Gambetta—Remarks on his policy	236

CHAPTER XV

THE ARÁBI MINISTRY

FEBRUARY—MAY 1882

Proposal to revise the Organic Law—Mr. Wilfrid Blunt—M. de Blianières resigns—Concessions made to the army—Disorganisation in the provinces—The Porte protests against the Joint Note—The Powers are invited to an exchange of views—M. de Freycinet wishes to depose the Khedive—Lord Granville proposes to send Financial Commissioners to Egypt—Alleged conspiracy to murder Arábi—The Ministers resign, but resume office—M. de Freycinet assents to Turkish intervention—Arábi requested to leave Egypt—He refuses to do so—The Ministers again resign—The Khedive reinstates Arábi—And asks for a Turkish Commissioner	234
APPENDIX.—Note on the relations between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt	279

CHAPTER XVI

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA

MAY—JULY 1882

State of the country—Vacillation of the Porte—A Conference proposed—Dervish Pasha and Essad Effendi sent to Egypt—The Alexandria massacres—Failure of Dervish Pasha's Mission—Panic in Egypt—The Conference meets—The Ragheb Ministry—The British Admiral demands that the construction of batteries at Alexandria shall cease—The French decline to co-operate—The bombardment of Alexandria—The town abandoned and burnt	261
--	-----

CHAPTER XVII

TEL-EL-KEBIR

JULY—SEPTEMBER 1882

State of the country—British policy—Vote of credit—Negotiations with France—Fall of the Freycinet Ministry—France declines to co-operate—Negotiations with Italy—Italy declines to	
--	--

CONTENTS

XV

	PAGE
co-operate—Negotiations with Turkey—Tel-el-Kebir—General remarks	300

CHAPTER XVIII

THE DUFFERIN MISSION

SEPTEMBER 1882—AUGUST 1883

British policy—Trial of Arábi—Resignation of Riaz Pasha—Exile of political prisoners—Courts-martial—The Alexandria Indemnities—The abolition of the Dual Control—Rupture of the Anglo-French understanding—Lord Dufferin's Report—My arrival in Egypt	331
---	-----

PART III

THE SOUDAN

1882—1907

CHAPTER XIX

THE HICKS EXPEDITION

JANUARY—NOVEMBER 1883

Extent of Egyptian territory—Misgovernment in the Soudan—Slave-hunting—Said Pasha's views—Colonel Stewart's Report—The Mahdi—Military and financial situation—Interference from Cairo—Attitude of the British Government—Destruction of General Hicks's army	349
--	-----

CHAPTER XX

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE SOUDAN

NOVEMBER 1883—JANUARY 1884

My position—I press the British Government to depart from a passive attitude—Lord Granville's reply—The Egyptian Government decide to hold Khartoum—Colonel Coetlogon recommends a retreat on Berber—Opinions of the military authorities at Cairo—The Egyptian Government wish to invoke the aid of the Sultan—The British Government recommend withdrawal from the Soudan—The Egyptian Ministers resign—Nubar Pasha takes office—Observations on the policy of withdrawal from the Soudan	371
---	-----

CHAPTER XXI

THE REBELLION IN THE EASTERN SOUDAN

AUGUST 1883-MARCH 1884

Prevailing discontent—Annihilation of a force sent to Sinkat—And of one sent to Tokar—Defeat of the Egyptians at Tamanieb—It is decided to send the Gendarmerie and some black troops under Zobeir Pasha to Suakin—Instructions to General Baker—He arrives at Suakin—His instructions are modified—Zobeir Pasha retained at Cairo—General Baker advances to Tokar—His defeat—Fall of Sinkat—It is decided to send a British force to Tokar—Fall of Tokar—General Graham advances—Action at El Teb—The British troops return to Suakin—Battle of Tamai—Results of the operations	PAGE 396
--	-------------

CHAPTER XXII

THE GORDON MISSION

DECEMBER 1883-JANUARY 1884

The situation in Egypt—Sir Frederick Stephenson—General Earle—Sir Edgar Vincent—Sir Evelyn Wood—Foreign Office support—First and second proposals to send General Gordon—They are rejected—Third proposal to send General Gordon—It is accepted—No British officer should have been sent to Khartoum—General Gordon should not in any case have been chosen—The responsibility of the British press—And of the British Government—General Gordon's optimism—My regret at having assented to the Gordon Mission	417
--	-----

CHAPTER XXIII

GORDON AT CAIRO

JANUARY 24-26, 1884

General Gordon wishes to go to Suakin—He goes to Cairo—Consequences which resulted from the change of route—General Gordon's views as to the Soudan—His London instructions—Instructions issued at Cairo—General Gordon appointed Governor-General of the Soudan—And furnished with certain Proclamations—Reasons why General Gordon's instructions were changed—The Darfour Sultan—General Gordon proposes that Zobeir Pasha should accompany him—Interview between General Gordon and Zobeir Pasha—It is decided not to employ Zobeir Pasha—General Gordon leaves Cairo	440
---	-----

CHAPTER XXIV

GORDON'S JOURNEY TO KHARTOUM

JANUARY 26—FEBRUARY 18, 1884

Contradictory nature of General Gordon's proposals—The Darfour Sultan—General Gordon proposes to visit the Mahdi—Or to retire to the Equator—He issues a Proclamation announcing the independence of the Soudan—The Slavery Proclamation—General Gordon arrives at Khartoum—He is sanguine of success—Colonel Stewart's warning	PAGE 461
---	-------------

CHAPTER XXV

ZOBEIR PASHA

FEBRUARY 18—MARCH 16, 1884

The turning-point of General Gordon's Mission—General Gordon's Memorandum of February 8—Change in General Gordon's views—He asks for Zobeir Pasha—I advise that Zobeir Pasha should be General Gordon's successor—The Government reject this proposal—General Gordon proposes to "smash up" the Mahdi—Conflicting policies advocated by General Gordon—His Proclamation stating that British troops were coming to Khartoum—General Gordon's neglect of his instructions—I again urge the employment of Zobeir Pasha—Difficulty of understanding General Gordon's telegrams—Colonel Stewart recommends that Zobeir Pasha should be sent—I support this view—General Gordon recommends that the Berber-Suakin route should be opened—The Government object to the employment of Zobeir Pasha—I again urge the employment of Zobeir Pasha—General Gordon's communications to the <i>Times</i> correspondent—The tribes round Khartoum waver—The Government reject the Zobeir proposal—I instruct General Gordon to hold on to Khartoum—I again urge on the Government the necessity of employing Zobeir Pasha—The proposal is rejected—I remonstrate—Final rejection of the Zobeir proposal—Were the Government right in their decision?	479
--	-----

CHAPTER XXVI

THE PROPOSED DASH TO BERBER

MARCH 16—APRIL 21, 1884

Sir Gerald Graham proposes to move on Sinkat—Lord Granville approves—The proposed movement on Wadi Halfa—Proposal	
---	--

	PAGE
to send a British expedition to Berber—It is rejected—The order to move on Sinkat is cancelled—Remarks on this decision—Proposal to despatch a force to Wadi Halfa—General Gordon recommends the employment of a Turkish force—The Government reject the proposal—Necessity of preparing for a Relief Expedition	535

CHAPTER XXVII

THE RELIEF EXPEDITION

APRIL 21—OCTOBER 5, 1884

General Gordon's motives—Spirit in which the question should be approached—Did General Gordon try to carry out the policy of the Government?—The situation at Berber—Messages to General Gordon and his replies—Sir Frederick Stephenson instructed to report on the Relief Expedition—The Suakin-Berber Railway—The fall of Berber—The vote of credit—Lord Wolseley appointed to command the Nile expedition—He arrives at Wadi Halfa—Remarks on the above narrative	559
APPENDIX.—Note on the Khedive's telegram to General Gordon of September 14, 1884	593

 PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY G. C.
BERESFORD *Frontispiece*MAP OF THE SOUDAN *At the end of Volume*

APPENDIX

*Note on the Khedive's telegram to General Gordon of
September 14, 1884.*

The following entry occurs in General Gordon's Journal (vol. ii. p. 359), dated November 25, 1884: "Tewfik, by a telegram, cancels his Firman, which gives up the Soudan, which I have *torn up*."

"A telegram to the Ulemas from Tewfik says: '*Baring is coming up with Lord Wolseley.*'"

It appears from the numerous discussions which have taken place in connection with the Gordon mission that some misapprehension exists with regard to the circumstances under which the telegrams to which allusion is here made were sent. I propose, therefore, to state what actually took place.

On September 14, 1884, the Khedive sent a telegram to General Gordon. The full text of this telegram is given in a note to an article written by Sir Reginald Wingate, and published in the *United Service Magazine* of July 1892. For my present purposes the following extracts will suffice: "We inform you now that a great change has taken place since the time that the aforementioned (*i.e.* the British) Government advised the evacuation of the Soudan, and communication with you had been cut. . . . But the English troops will shortly occupy Dongola, and Colonel Chermiside, the Governor of Suakin, has been ordered to communicate with the tribes regarding Kassala; also Major Kitchener, one of the officers of my new army, is ordered to confer at Dongola, and we hope he will shortly be able to open communication with you. Again, it becomes necessary, under these circumstances, to modify the Firman which we had granted you, so that your authority will now be confined to being Governor of the Soudan, including Khartoum, Sennar, Berber, and their present vicinities. . . . You will also receive the necessary instructions from the British Government, through Sir E. Baring and Lord Wolseley, who has been made Commander-in-Chief of the English expedition, and who is at present in Cairo."

At the same time, a telegram was sent to the Ulema of Khartoum, urging them to do their utmost to maintain the honour of the Government.

So far as I am aware, no British authority was consulted before these telegrams were sent. I certainly never saw them until long after General Gordon's death. Inasmuch, however, as General Gordon could not know that the Khedive had sent the telegrams solely on his own authority, this point is of slight importance.

On receipt of the Khedive's message, General Gordon appears to have published the Proclamation given in Appendix Y to his Journal (vol. ii. p. 552). This Proclamation contains the following passage: "Formerly the Government had decided to transport the Egyptians down to Cairo and abandon the Soudan; and, in fact, some of them had been sent down during the time of Hussein Pasha Yusri, as you yourself saw. On our arrival at Khartoum, on account of pity for you, and in order not to let your country be destroyed, we communicated with the Khedive of Egypt, our Effendi, concerning the importance and inexpediency of abandoning it. Whereupon, the orders for abandoning the Soudan were cancelled."

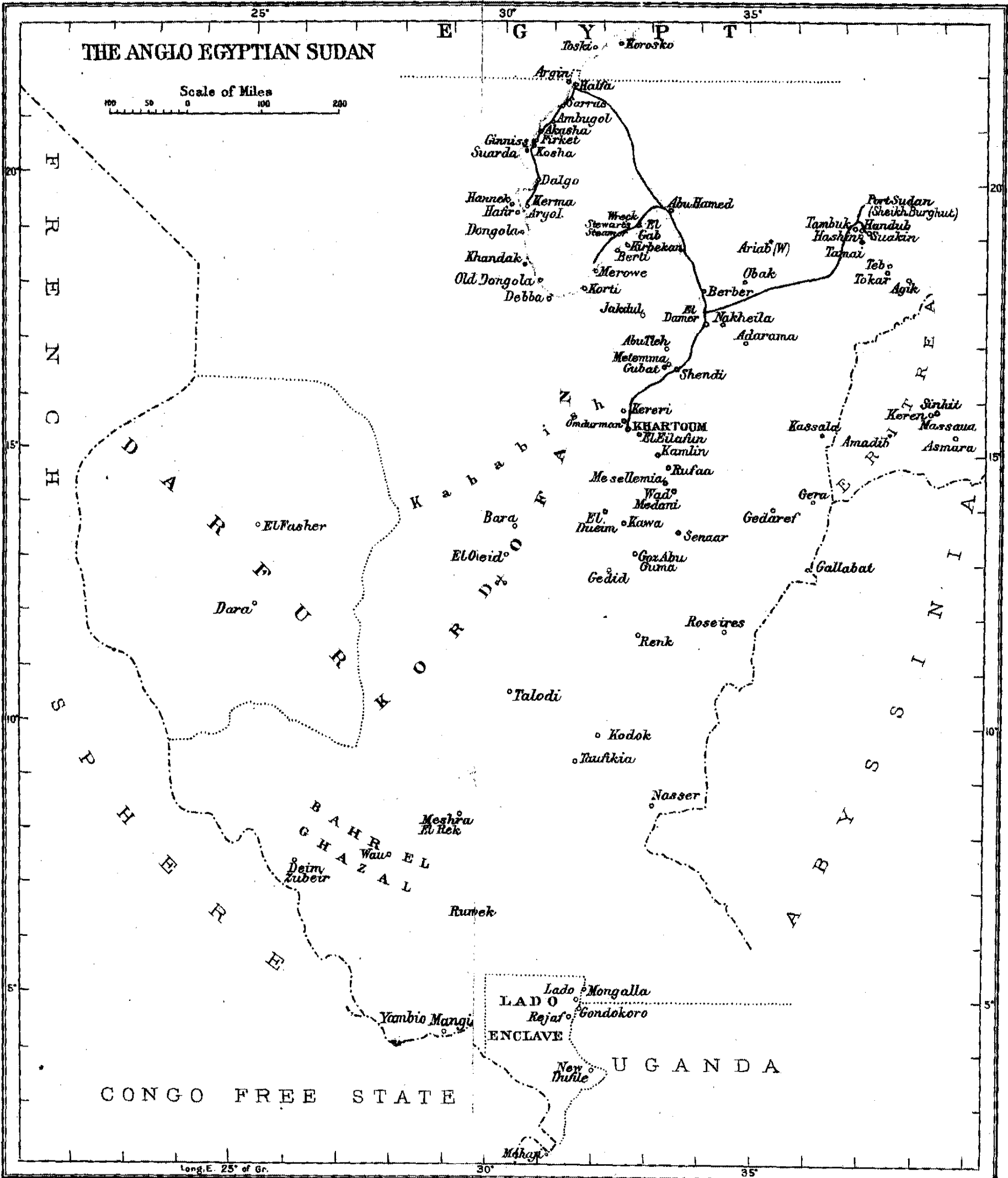
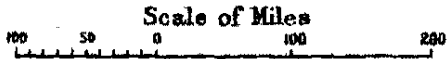
From a perusal of these documents, it is easy to judge of what took place. On February 27, 1884, that is to say, nine days after his arrival at Khartoum, General Gordon had practically announced to the public the abandonment of the policy which he was sent to carry out. In a Proclamation issued on that day he said: "British troops are now on their way to Khartoum."¹ He had many misgivings as to the correctness of this proceeding. The Khedive's telegram of September 14, 1884, is worded in such a manner as to render it possible to misapprehend its meaning. General Gordon, therefore, readily seized the opportunity to put himself, as he thought, in the right.

A mere comparison of the dates of General Gordon's original Proclamation and of the Khedive's telegrams is sufficient to show that, as evidence as to how far General Gordon endeavoured to carry out his instructions on his arrival at Khartoum, the entry in the Journal on November 25, 1884, is valueless.

¹ *Vide ante*, p. 490.

END OF VOL. I

THE ANGLO EGYPTIAN SUDAN



Reproduced by permission of the Director of Military Operations.

MACMILLAN AND CO.'S NEW BOOKS

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF.

RAMBLING RECOLLECTIONS. By the Right Honourable Sir HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., late British Ambassador in Spain. With Photogravure and other Illustrations. Two vols. 8vo. 30s. net.

B. L. PUTNAM WEALE.

THE COMING STRUGGLE IN EASTERN ASIA. By B. L. PUTNAM WEALE, Author of "Manchu and Muscovite," "The Re-Shaping of the Far East," and "The Truce in the East and its Aftermath." With Illustrations and a Map. 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.

F. C. SELOUS.

AFRICAN NATURE NOTES AND REMINISCENCES. By F. C. SELOUS, Author of "A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa." With a Foreword by President ROOSEVELT and Illustrations by E. CALDWELL. 8vo.

COLONEL G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND.

THE STORY OF THE GUIDES. By Colonel G. J. YOUNGHUSBAND, C.B., Queen's Own Corps of Guides. With Illustrations. 8vo.

H. FIELDING HALL.

THE INWARD LIGHT. By H. FIELDING HALL, Author of "The Soul of a People," etc. 8vo. 10s. net.

DR. HOFSTEDE DE GROOT—JOHN SMITH.

A CATALOGUE RAISONNÉ OF THE WORKS OF THE MOST EMINENT DUTCH PAINTERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. Based on the Work of JOHN SMITH. By Dr. C. HOFSTEDE DE GROOT (with the assistance of Dr. W. R. VALENTINER). Translated and Edited by EDWARD G. HAWKE. In Ten Volumes. 8vo. Vol. I. Jan Steen, Gabriel Metsu, Gerard Dou, Pieter de Hooch, Carel Fabritius, Johannes Vermeer. 25s. net.

EDWARD PORRITT.

SIXTY YEARS OF PROTECTION IN CANADA, 1846-1907. Where Industry Leans on the Politician. By EDWARD PORRITT, sometime London Editor of the *Manchester Examiner*. Crown 8vo. 5s. net.

MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD., LONDON.

MACMILLAN AND CO.'S RECENT BOOKS

LORD ACTON.

THE HISTORY OF FREEDOM AND OTHER ESSAYS.

By JOHN EMERICH EDWARD DALBERG-ACTON, First Baron Acton, D.C.L., LL.D., etc., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Edited with an Introduction by JOHN NEVILLE FIGGIS, M.A., sometime Lecturer in St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, and REGINALD VERE LAURENCE, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge. With Portrait. 8vo. 10s. net.

LORD ACTON.

HISTORICAL ESSAYS AND STUDIES. By JOHN

EMERICH EDWARD DALBERG-ACTON, First Baron Acton, D.C.L., LL.D., etc., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Edited by JOHN NEVILLE FIGGIS, M.A., and REGINALD VERE LAURENCE, M.A. 8vo. 10s. net.

ALFRED AUSTIN.

THE GARDEN THAT I LOVE. Second Series. By ALFRED AUSTIN, Poet Laureate. Extra Crown 8vo. 5s. net.

FREDERIC HARRISON.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COMMON SENSE. By FREDERIC HARRISON. Extra Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.

Philosophical Essays and Discussions—Natural Theology—Psychology—Agnosticism—Controversies with Herbert Spencer, Huxley, Matthew Arnold, Fitzjames and Leslie Stephen, Mr. A. J. Balfour, etc.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H. PATTERSON.

THE MAN-EATERS OF TSAVO, AND OTHER EAST AFRICAN ADVENTURES. By Lieut.-Colonel J. H. PATTERSON, D.S.O. With numerous Illustrations, and a Foreword by FREDERICK COURTENEY SELOUS. 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.

LADY DOROTHY NEVILL.

LEAVES FROM THE NOTE-BOOKS OF LADY DOROTHY NEVILL. Edited by RALPH NEVILL. With Photogravure Portraits. 8vo. 15s. net.

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM: A Diary. Edited by H. ALLINGHAM and D. RADFORD. With Portraits in Photogravure. 8vo. 12s. net.

AUSTIN HARRISON.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY. Republished from *The Observer* By AUSTIN HARRISON. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.

MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD., LONDON.