

Our Illustrations

BLACK RHINOCEROS ATTACKING A WAGGON
BY PARKER GILLMORE

ARTEMUS WARD considered his kangaroo the most "owdacious and cussedest" beast in existence. It is evident from this that he was not acquainted with the *boerle*, black rhinoceros, or rhinoceros, the Boers, for, if the whole world was sought, such an inscible, obstinate, reckless, pigheaded brute could not be found. It dreads nothing, and is equally willing to do battle with an elephant or buffalo as with the tree or rock that stands in its way. Its appearance gives the impression of sweetness and clumsiness; but there, as is often the case, appearances are not to be trusted, for an angry (when are they otherwise?) black rhinoceros will give a really good Cape horse as much as it can do to avoid being overtaken in a dash of a hundred and fifty yards, always being overtaken in a dash on nearly equal terms. But this effort having been made, the assailant "shuts up," either from lack of perseverance, or that Nature has denied it the power of further exertion. What can be said of the male can with equal truth be said of the female, so that all the mammoths of the wilds give them a wide berth. On the Crocodile River, about two days' trek below where the Zootspansberg drift crosses, I was attracted to a scene that I am not likely to forget.

A wounded rhinoceros cow with a calf was keeping a magnificent lion at bay. The mother had been severely wounded, and her apparent incapacity, combined with the smell of blood, had, doubtless, made the "king of beasts" more reckless than usual. The youngster was the game that his majesty yearned for, but the sorely-stricken parent was evidently determined that her child should not be a victim while she possessed life. The youngster knew its danger, too, and kept as close to its mother's flank—at times almost between her legs—as it possibly could; but the lion was not to be denied his anticipated feast, and there is no more toothsome and succulent food to be obtained on the veldt than a sucking rhinoceros.

It was at once apparent to me that the incessant vigilance and unwonted exertion must soon wear the old lady out; so I took the side of the harassed mother, and relieved her of her persecutor.

The subject of my sketch occurred very close to where the previous experience took place. In the afternoon I had had a very trying and long chase after a giraffe; thus the sun had almost sunk when I sought my waggon. As I passed through some unusually dense bush I suddenly became aware that a large animal was in front of me. Springing off my mare, the better to assure the correctness of my shooting, I was not long in ascertaining that the unknown was a black rhinoceros. Its position was broadside to me, and, as far as I could judge, I had neither been heard nor winded. The range was about seventy yards, and my "Ubique" gun was true as a rifle up to even a greater distance. But the light was bad and momentarily getting worse, so delay in firing was out of the question. I heard the bullet strike, and immediately afterwards the brute rushed off, grunting like a high-pressure engine. Nothing more could now be done, so I cantered home, resolved to visit the scene on the morrow. Soon after break of day I approached the place. Jabbering voices intermingled with Boer oaths met my ear. In a moment after I learned the cause of the disturbance. A black rhinoceros had attacked some Griqua hunter's waggon, and was rapidly making a wreck of it.

The enraged brute—for it proved to be the one that I had wounded the previous evening—had its horns between the spokes of a hinder wheel, and was sending them flying in every direction. The object of the assailant seemed to be to overturn the conveyance, and this its inmates certainly thought it would succeed in doing, for a very portly black woman, with a baby on her back, sprang over the back-board and scuttled off into the bush with the celerity of a rabbit. However, the escapade of the bellicose brute met its reward. One of the hunters from the further side of the dissel-boom fired his heavy elephant-gun into the assailant's flank. The range was only five or six yards, and the effect produced instant death.

Similar incidents to the above were far from uncommon ten or fifteen years ago, in the country situated between the Limpopo and Zambezi.

"INNOCENCE AND CRIME"

We may assume, writes the artist, that sentiment, or repentance, does not enter into the reflections of the average convict; he probably frequently blames himself for—being caught, the one little act of preventible folly, the "How did I come to do it?" of life. I frequently watched an old convict—could not tell his age, he appeared old; his time was shortly to expire; his clothing was partly blue, a badge of trust and distinction; he was employed in gardening and odd jobs, and frequently near children in their happy lives. I never spoke to him, but frequently reflected on what might be his reflections—were they all regrets, or did he, in sympathy, lead a second life—one somewhat Peter Ibbetsonian?

"CONFIRMING THE CONTRACT"

This Spanish scene represents two dealers from the horse-fair at Salamanca sealing the contract they have made in a tavern over a glass of wine. One of the men is a countryman from the district round Salamanca, and the other is a gipsy.

"A VISIT OF CONDOLENCE"

This engraving is published by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company, Limited, 43, Old Bond Street.

"SMUGGLING AT GIBRALTAR"

Napoleon said that Europe ended with the Pyrenees. He was not always so truthful. Recent events beyond the British lines at Gibraltar are characteristic of Spanish cheapness of life. Most of the smuggling that has come under notice has been that of the petty commodities of life—especially of lump sugar—the secreting of which about their persons by women and children is a matter of but little secrecy, well within view of the two patrolling civil guards on No Man's Land. The contraband is invariably transferred to small parcels in stiff yellow paper before padding, each parcel being about the size of an average fish. The same women and children appear to tramp backwards and forwards, so their petty trade can be no secret, increasing or decreasing in apparent development each trip. The guards at the Spanish barrier carry steel prodders, generally slipped through the bayonet-handle, and seem expert or reckless; one constantly expects to see the donkeys kicking up behind. Liena, the unsavoury, appears, except as seen by the English horsemen passing to and fro, unknown. It is much abused, but there is more in the place than meets the careless eye. I need barely say that the picturesque contrabandista is as extinct as the mastodon or the twopenny coloured and spangled Fra Diavolo. The modern male smuggler can only outwardly be guessed at.—Our illustrations are from sketches by Mr. C. W. Cole.

London mortality decreased considerably last week. The deaths numbered 1,481 against 1,656 during the previous seven days, being a decline of 235, although 66 above the average, the death-rate diminishing to 17.9 per 1,000. The diphtheria epidemic is less alarming, for while the 74 deaths were 43 above the usual return, they showed a fall of 22. Scarlet-fever remains high, the 39 fatal cases being 9 in excess. There were 2,513 births registered—115 below the average.

Home News

PUBLIC UTTERANCES

WITH Mr. Graham's reply to Mr. Gladstone public speaking has almost ceased, but Lord Randolph Churchill at Stalybridge last week said that the House of Lords by rejecting the Home Rule Bill had protected the rights of the people, of the House of Commons, and the independence of the House of Commons. They would throw out the Bill until they forced the imperious Minister to ask the judgment of the people. The Marquess of Londonderry, speaking at Skelton, in Cleveland, said that people were beginning to understand the Home Rule Bill, and that the majority in Great Britain against that measure would be very much larger at the next General Election and that the loyal minority of Ulster had already obtained. Lord R. Churchill made his second speech at Huddersfield on Monday, he again attacked the Home Rule Bill, and urged all Unionists to lay the truth before the electors, and thus gain their support.—Mr. Courteney, too, addressed his constituents at the Gladstonians evening, and said that he had noted signs that the Gladstonians were not sorry that the Home Rule Bill had been defeated.—But the most important pronouncement was that of Mr. John Redmond, who, at a political meeting held in Dublin, said that it was now proposed to hang up the Home Rule Bill for the whole of next year; but that the Irish Nationalists who submitted to such an arrangement would be fools or knaves.—Sir Edwin Arnold delivered an address at Birmingham on Tuesday on "Some Aspects of Life," taking an optimistic view of matters.

THE COAL STRIKE

At the close of last week the Miners' Federation decided to accept the invitation of the Mayor of Sheffield to a conference convened with a view to arriving at some basis of settlement. The colliery-owners in the Cannock Chase district have unanimously approved the decision of the Federated Owners at the meeting in London. Only one colliery in the Cannock Chase has reopened its pits at the old rate of wages. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the Featherstone riots will meet at Wakefield about the middle of this month. Mr. Pickard, M.P., speaking at Barnsley, said the representatives of the men appointed to attend the Conference at Sheffield would only report upon the suggestions made, and that the Federation would decide upon them. The week closed with no further advance of prices to the public, but the retail trade in the metropolis was almost at a standstill. At the beginning of the week miners resumed work in Denbighshire and Flintshire; and the activity in the mines of Staffordshire and Worcestershire is very great, the output in one colliery having increased five hundred tons a day. One coal-owner who reopened his works remarked that the cause for the reduction in wages had passed away with the increased prices paid by the public. As arranged, the representatives of the coalowners and miners met at Sheffield, on Monday, and, after conferring together for two hours without result, called in the six mayors, at whose suggestion they had come together, and asked for their proposals. The mayors submitted their recommendations to the Conference, the pith of their suggestions being that the men should return to work at the old rate of wages for the present; but, in six weeks' time, agree to a reduction of ten per cent. out of the forty per cent. increase they have been receiving, and that as soon as possible a Board of Conciliation should be appointed. The representatives agreed to lay these propositions before the two Federations. On Wednesday morning the decision of the coalowners was published. They agreed to let the miners resume work at a reduction of fifteen per cent., and to meet the representatives of the miners at an early date to arrange about the formation of a Board of Conciliation.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS

The Church Congress at Birmingham devoted a sitting to a discussion upon Ritualism, the opposing views being represented by Viscount Halifax and Sir R. Lighton. Among other topics discussed were the establishment of a preaching order, the duties of employers and employed, Church reform, the Parish Councils Bill, the Church of England in relation to the Protestant Episcopal Churches in other countries, home missions, and voluntary schools. The last day but one of the Congress was made memorable by Father Ignatius, who, when the Rev. C. Gore rose to read a paper upon the relation of the Church of England to other bodies of Christians, denounced Mr. Gore as a man who denied the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures. The Bishop of Worcester, who presided, requested Mr. Lyne (Father Ignatius) to take his seat, but Mr. Lyne refused to obey, and for a time confusion prevailed. Several times later Mr. Lyne renewed his efforts to speak; but at last he yielded to the representations of the Mayor that the direction of the meeting was in the absolute discretion of the Bishop in the chair. Other papers, followed by discussion, were on science and faith, by Sir G. Stokes, ex-President of the Royal Society; the financial condition of the clergy; the Church and the poor; foreign missions; the ministry of the laity; and the connection of the Church with the State. On the closing day the Congress discussed the relation of the Church to the Press, and the disposal of the dead, several of the speakers expressing themselves in favour of cremation. A reception by the Mayor at the council-house in the evening closed the Congress.

PRESENTATION TO SIR PRYCE PRYCE-JONES, M.P.

The Montgomery Boroughs constituency have presented their member, Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones, with a massive suite of three solid silver vases in recognition of his services to the Unionist cause. The presentation was to take place on Thursday, in the Town



VASES PRESENTED TO SIR PRYCE PRYCE-JONES, M.P., BY THE MONTGOMERY BOROUGHS

Hall, Welshpool, the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis presiding and making the presentation, and the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., addressing the meeting. The vases, which were designed and manufactured by the Goldsmiths' Company, 112, Regent Street, London, bear a suitable inscription, with the arms and motto of Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones.

THE RAILWAY SERVANTS' CONGRESS

The Railway Servants' Congress was held this year in Glasgow, and a resolution was passed approving of the Employers' Liability Bill, and urging the Government to retain the provisions preventing persons contracting themselves out of the Act. A resolution expressing satisfaction that the Railway Servants' Hours Bill had become law was passed, with the rider that no legislation would be satisfactory which did not provide a fixed standard of hours with compulsory provisions. At the closing meeting a resolution was passed urging the Board of Trade to appoint practical railway men as sub-inspectors, as such appointments would probably reduce accidents among the servants of Railway Companies.

THE PARNELL ANNIVERSARY

The second anniversary of the death of Mr. Parnell was commemorated last Sunday in Dublin by a great demonstration. Great numbers of processionists, most of whom wore an ivy-leaf as a badge, poured into Dublin all the morning by the railways. The societies and bodies taking part in the procession had bands and banners, and a start was made about half-past one. At the head of the procession came marshals on horseback, and behind them came a waggon drawn by six horses, bearing the funeral wreaths sent to be laid on the grave of the late Irish leader. Some of the processionists bore portraits of Mr. Parnell, and many other flags draped in black. The demonstration took seventy minutes to pass any given point, and when it arrived at Glasnevin Cemetery, marched round the grave, passing it by another gate. The proceedings were extremely well organised, and though the crowds in the street were enormous, there was nothing in the shape of disorder or disturbance.

LEGAL NOTES

The Ardlamont mystery still occupies the attention of the police in Argyleshire, and it is understood that several important discoveries have been made. It is expected that Monson will shortly be put on his trial.—An inquest has been opened on the remains of Elizabeth Luke or Wilkie, whose remains were discovered in a cave near Bath on the 22nd of last month.—The Dutch police are making great efforts to trace the movements of De Jong during the past year, but the rumour has been denied that an attempt was to be made to elicit facts from him by means of hypnotism.—The epidemic of suicide still continues undiminished, mental depression in an intense form being in general the cause of the tragedy.—Several men have been fined for holding a meeting in West Ham Park in defiance of the by-laws.—A boy named Richard Lee was charged at the Mansion House with giving a false alarm of fire, an offence which has become very frequent of late. The boy was only fined, and the magistrate paid the fine.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The Licensing Committee of the London County Council has been sitting during the past week to hear the applications for music, theatre and dancing licences for places south of the Thames.—The Elcho Shield, which was won by the English Eight at Bixley last July, was received by the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall on Saturday last.—Twenty thousand oysters were consumed at the annual Colchester Oyster Feast last week.—The General Purposes Committee of the London County Council have reported in favour of the scheme for reclaiming the foreshore of the Thames by the unemployed.—The Cesarewitch resulted in a dead heat between Red Eyes and Cypria, Lady Rosebery being third.

OBITUARY

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM SMITH

Sir William Smith was born in London and educated at University College. In 1853 he was appointed Classical Examiner in the University of London, a post which he held for many years. In 1842 he published "The Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities."



THE LATE SIR WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L., LL.D.

He afterwards edited "The Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," "The Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography," and "The Dictionary of the Bible," and in 1855 published his Latin-English Dictionary. Sir William was well known for his series of students' manuals and his Latin and Greek courses for schools. In 1867 he was appointed editor of the *Quarterly Review*, retaining the post until his death. Last year, on the retirement of Lord Salisbury's Government, Her Majesty conferred on him

the honour of knighthood. Sir William was a well-known figure in London society, and possessed a large circle of friends. He was a member of the Senate of the University of London, senior registrar of the Royal Literary Fund, and for some years a governor of St. Paul's School.—Our portrait is from a photograph by A. Marx, Munich.

Among the deaths recorded during the past week are those of Mr. H. Saville Clarke, the dramatist and journalist; of Major-General Murray, late R.E.; of Lieut.-Colonel Fitzgerald, Commandant of the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Chelsea; and of Mrs. Alexander Ireland, author of the "Life of Jane Walsh Carlyle."

The Court

AUTUMN ON DEESIDE

THE cold weather and shortening days are sending most visitors home from the Highlands; but the Queen still intends to remain another month at Balmoral, returning to Windsor about November 17. Her Majesty's private apartments in the Victoria Tower are being redecorated during her absence, together with other portions of the Castle. At present the Queen continues to enjoy the society of her grandchildren at Balmoral, for Princess Albert of Anhalt has now joined the party, and the Russian Grand Duchess Sergius, with her husband and brother-in-law, is still at the Castle. Princess Christian and her daughter, Princess Victoria, will be the next arrivals. Her Majesty and her guests are out of doors greater part of the day, walking and driving, besides paying visits to the Duke and Duchess of Fife at Mar Lodge, or the ex-Empress to Eugénie at Aberfeldie. The ex-Empress has been over to dine at Balmoral several times, whilst the members of the foreign Royalties and the Minister in attendance generally join the Royal dinner-party. A little music usually follows the dinner, such as a concert by Signor Curtis' band or a violin recital by M. Johannes Wolff.

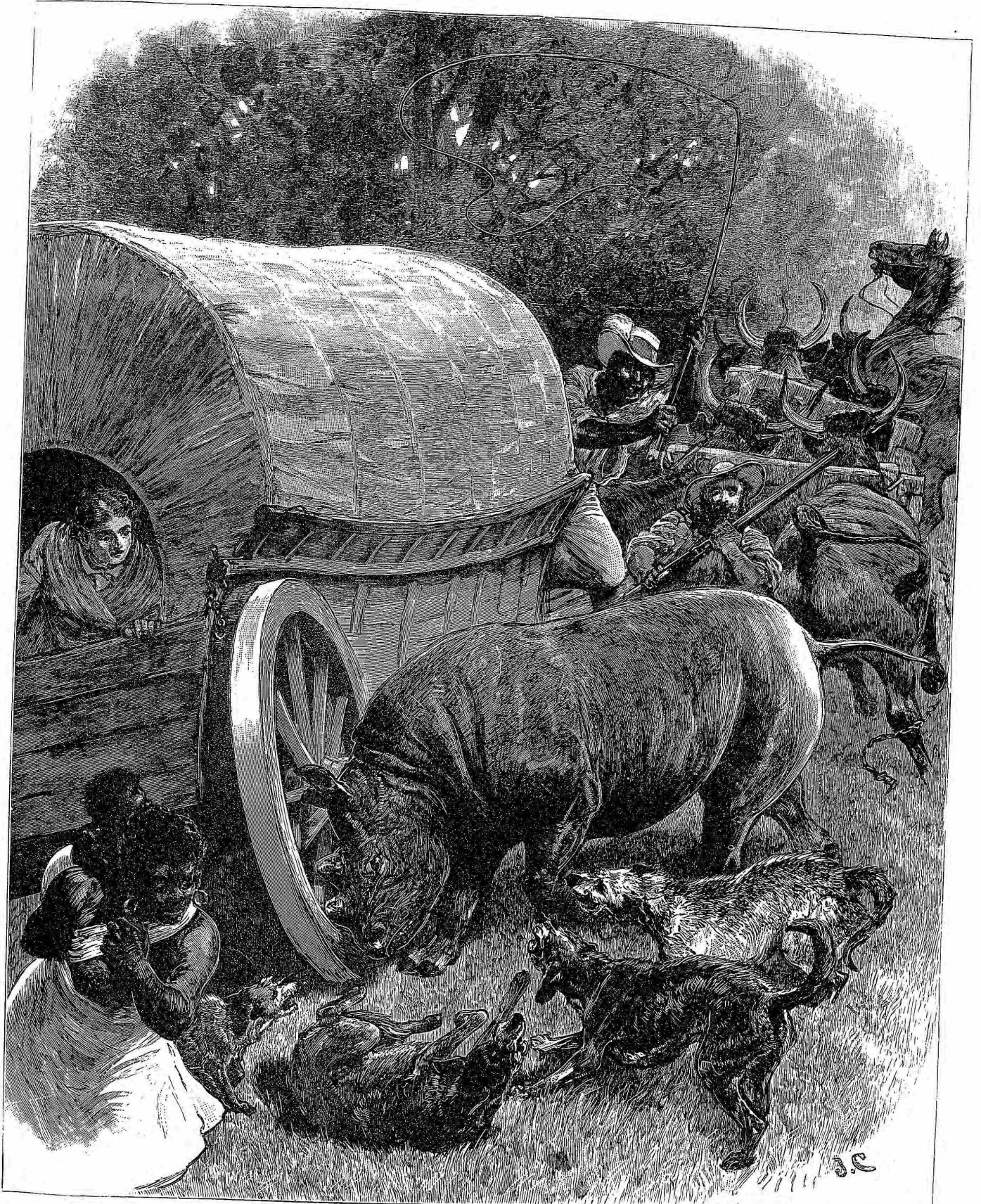
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THE PERILS OF TRAVEL IN SOUTH AFRICA: A BLACK RHINOCEROS ATTACKING A GRIQUA HUNTER'S WAGGON NEAR THE BUBYE RIVER

DRAWN BY JOHN CHARLTON

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