

AROUND THE WORLD.

The Ghastly Siege of Lucknow Graphically Pictured.

TWO THOUSAND SEPOYS BAYONETED

By the Highlanders and Lowlanders of Scotland—Rigid Discipline the Only Safeguard to British Supremacy—Evil on California Found in Central Hindustan.

LUCKNOW, INDIA, Jan. 23, 1903. Desiring to avoid the backsheesh extractors at the hotel at Benares, I took carriage quite unexpectedly to them, but those horses, doubtless trained for the purpose, balked at the hotel door and left me at the mercy of the crew, composed of begging employees ranging in position all the way from the grand providers of the toothpicks down to the imperial pancake turners. Not willing to be outdone by a balking team, I sprang into another carriage and was off for the depot. My next stop was at Lucknow, a city of 300,000, situated 187 miles from Benares. Lucknow is the fourth city of India, being surpassed only by Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. It is the capital of the province and is noted for the splendor of its palace, built as a relief work during the famine of 1780, costing \$5,000,000. The British have a first-class garrison here consisting of two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, one native infantry regiment and one of native cavalry.

Writing of Lucknow, Rudyard Kipling said: "There is no city, except Bombay the queen of all, more beautiful in her garish style than Lucknow, whether you see her from the bridge over the river, or from the top of the Imambora looking down on the gilt umbrellas of the Chutter Muzil and the trees in which the town is bedded. Kings have adorned her with fantastic buildings, endowed her with charities, crammed her with pensioners, and drenched her with blood. She is the center of all idleness, intrigue and luxury."

Probably no other event in Indian history is more noteworthy than the memorable siege of Lucknow. Early in 1857 discontent spread throughout India. The natives unwisely objected to the spread of education and the introduction of railways and the telegraph. Disgruntled people went from regiment to regiment endeavoring to persuade the Sepoy troops to mutiny. A new kind of rifle was issued to the troops in place of the old and for these rifles greased cartridges were supplied. The Sepoys were made to believe that these cartridges were issued for the purpose of abolishing their caste, and also as a direct slap at the Mohammedans who regard pork as food for the devils only. Many regiments refused to accept the greased cartridges and the British authorities then recalled the order, but it was too late. The fire had started and no amount of persuasion could extinguish it without bloodshed.

The British had 200,000 Sepoys in the army and only a few home troops as all that could be spared had been used in the Crimean war and had not returned to their stations. Sir Henry Lawrence was in command of the British garrison at Lucknow. Fearing that the mutiny might reach Lucknow, he purchased provisions for a siege and stored them away in the Residency. His wisdom was in evidence for on July 4, 1857, the Residency was besieged and Lawrence was killed by a shell from the batteries of the Sepoys planted in front of his headquarters. The mutineers to the number of 50,000 appeared on the scene on June 30th but did not begin the work of destruction till July 2.

Within the Residency were 2633 persons of whom only 730 were European soldiers, 479 were loyal native soldiers, 237 were women, 260 children and about 800 natives. Of this number less than half, including sick and wounded, were left to tell the awful tale of suffering endured during the 146 days of siege. In company with the Rev. D. L. Thoburn, who has spent many years in Lucknow, I visited the Residency and various points of interest connected with the siege of Lucknow. The Residency, once a palatial structure, is now in ruins; its roof gone; its walls covered with the marks of pounding cannon. The house top is pointed out which "Bobs," now known as the hero of the British in South Africa, climbed as Lieutenant Roberts to signal his arrival with reinforcements. A walled garden is visited where 2,000 Sepoys were shot and bayoneted to a man by the Highlanders and Lowlanders of Scotland maddened by the cruelty of the Sepoys in murdering innocent women and children.

As I descended the steps at the Residency to visit the underground rooms where the European women and children were packed away for safety,

I was shocked as I thought of what those 497 women and children must have endured during the 146 days of siege. Hidden away in the dark, having little ventilation and less light, with cannon booming, dropping shells into their midst, musketry rattling against the walls, the cries of the wounded and moans of the dying—all must have combined to make death preferable to living. Many a time had I read Tenyson's "Defence of Lucknow" but it now has ten-fold more meaning to me than ever before.

"Banner of England, not for a season, O banner of Britain, hast thou floated in conquering battle or flap to the battle cry; Never with mightier glory than when we had reared thee on high Flying at top of the roofs in the ghastly siege of Lucknow Shot thro' the staff or halyard, but ever we raised thee anew, And ever upon the topmost roof our banner of England blew."

A glimpse of the untold suffering of the siege may be caught from the following lines:

"Heat like the mouth of hell, or a deluge of cataract skies, Stench of old offal decaying, and infinite torment of flies, Thoughts of the breezes of May blowing over an English field, Cholera, scurvy and fever, the wound that would not be healed, Lapping away the limb by the pitiful, pitiless knife, Torture and trouble in vain, for it never could save a life Valor of delicate women who tended the hospital bed, Horror of women in travail among the dying and dead, Grief of our perishing children, and never a moment for grief, Toil and ineffable weariness, faltering hopes of relief, Havelock baffled, or beaten, or butchered for all that we knew, Then day and night, day and night, coming down on the still shattered walls, Millions of musket balls, thousands of cannon balls, But ever upon the topmost roof our banner of England blew."

A few survivors of that siege having been retired on account of years of active service, pensioners of the British empire, prefer to live here and act as guides to show visitors the points of interest. Some return to England to spend their last days, but becoming tired of a northern clime, hasten back to India where they sacrificed—where they are more at home. When I mentioned to British officers that some of their treatment of the natives is harsh, too severe, they invariably suggest that rigid discipline is the only safeguard to any government whatever. While there is ample ground for criticizing British management and rule in India, I am ready to compliment the Briton for what he has done for India and to hurrah for the Union Jack whenever I

see it floating at a masthead though my love for the stars and stripes is not lessened. When I see wrongs that need to be righted; practices that ought to be abolished; a thousand and one things that need to be adjusted when little apparent effort appears to be put forth to correct them, I am reminded that this is a great undertaking, the management of these multitudinous millions. Their wrong ideas and practices were rooted and grounded centuries before England was born. Centuries of error cannot be overcome in a day.

The mission work in Lucknow is advancing by leaps and bounds. Publishing houses, churches, colleges, famine relief works, shops and technic schools are working wonders, whose splendid results point to the salvation of India, and happy ought he be who has a part in this work by labor bestowed or by assisting in sustaining those on the field. If I were writing for a denominational paper, columns would be written on the work done by that denomination.

The missionaries are a brave lot of people. Always in danger, they are fearless. In America I have heard people say, "They do not want them in mission lands." I now rise to ask who are meant by that indefinite "they?"

Because a people rise as did certain Chinese and kill a number of missionaries, some one hurries to the conclusion that the gospel bearers are not wanted. In America one might just as safely say that no police are wanted in any city because a few policemen and marshals are killed every year in America. Yes, a dozen have been known to be killed in one day. Why not pull down all the churches in America and put the ministers back into the profession from which they came—where many of them received a larger salary—why not do this because some ministers have been killed for telling the truth? I am convinced that that celebrated European scholar told the truth when he said: "The world's greatest and best men are her missionaries."

About Benares and Lucknow camels are in abundance. They are used as a means of transportation instead of street cars. I am informed that they travel seventy to eighty miles per day and can travel fifteen days and require only one drink of water. If a man has produce to bring to the city, he transports it upon the back of his camel or on carts. Importers of goods from California have a unique way of advertising their goods. Along with certain advertising data on the back of a hotel menu card I noticed the following concerning California:

"In this far distant western paradise, the scenery is picturesque and grand, and there is probably no country in the world to compare to it."
E. C. HORN.

FOR SALE—Fifteen head of two-year-old colts; also one Shire stallion, six years old, and one Norman stallion nine years old. Will sell this stock right.—E. MAHIN Hemingford, Neb.

CATTLE FOR SALE. I have the following stock for sale one-half mile south of Alliance: Cows and calves, mixed yearlings and two-year-olds. Part cash.
Phone 78. L. H. HIGHLAND.
For screen doors and windows call on Geo. G. Gadsby.

Piano Voting Contest.

The result of the count of votes on Thursday, May 29, 1903, is given below. A ticket on this splendid \$400 Kingsbury piano will be given with every twenty-five cent purchase at the following places:

The Famous Clothing House.
Acheson & Joder, hardware.
Lockwood & Co., furniture.
W. M. Whitfield, groceries.
Keeler & Smith, Checkered Front Livery.
Clough & Collins, harness and saddlery.
M. A. Standen, Palace Market.
Zbinden Bros., flour and feed.
Alliance Grocery Co.
Bogue's Dry Goods Store
Holsten's Drug Store.
The Alliance Herald.
The place to deposit all votes is Holsten's drug store. Contest closes July 3.

No. votes.
Mabel Layton..... 11688
First Presbyterian church..... 1900
Royal Highlanders..... 3323
B. of B. T. (Brotherhood of R.R. Trainmen)..... 3790
Baptist church..... 2055
Miss Minnie Morris..... 1375
Miss Susie Frazier..... 1213
M. E. church..... 753
Catholic church..... 384
O. R. C. (Order of R. Conductors)..... 297
Maccabees..... 267
Modern Woodmen..... 167
Odd Fellows..... 111
Episcopal church..... 96
Miss Inez Beck..... 83

K. S. Sours, photographer, opposite the Charters hotel. Finest work in the city. Proofs shown and satisfaction guaranteed.

For Sale at a Bargain.

A Sharples cream separator, 300 pounds capacity per hour; a Daisy power, never been used; 20-gallon barrel churn and a butter worker. All in first class condition, practically good as new.
M. A. SHAY, Alliance.

CATTLE TO SUMMER—I will take cattle to pasture for the summer at my ranch three miles west of Malinda. Plenty of good range and water and cattle will be salted regularly. Terms, \$1.25 per head from May 1, to November 1.—JOS. NEAUP, Malinda, Neb.

J. R. Taggart, D. V. S. I am prepared to treat any and all diseases known to the horse or cow. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leave orders at Weitz's or Spry's livery barns.

Public Auction.

I will sell at public auction on Monday, June 1, at my old farm eight miles northeast of Hemingford and seven miles southwest of Dunlap, the following described goods and chattels: 63 head of cattle of all kinds and ages, 3 head of horses, one lumber wagon, one top buggy nearly new, household goods and other things to numerous to mention.

Sale will begin at 9:30 a. m.
Free lunch at noon.
If weather is unfavorable sale will be postponed until following day. Any time up to six months allowed with 10 per cent. bankable paper. No discount for cash. All sums under \$10, cash.
ALBERT NELSON,
Wm. Foskett, Auctioneer,
K. L. Pierce, Clerk.

For Sale. Empire hand cream separator, never been used, 450 pounds capacity, at my residence, three blocks west of court house.
W. E. SPENCER.

Bids for Board Wanted. Bids for running a dining hall in connection with the Alliance Junior normal will be received until May 16, 1903, at 6 p. m., board to be furnished for ten weeks, beginning June 8th for from seventy-five to one hundred persons. The committee furnishes rooms, tables, chairs, range and water supply.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. W. W. NORTON,
Chairman of Committee.

W. B. Erect Form Corset



THE NEW LONG HIP CORSET
Style S.
899-906
\$1.00



NFW SHORT HIP CORSET
990
\$1.00



For Sale By **Mollring Bros.** Alliance, Neb.



I have purchased the paint psho of Albert Johnson and am prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting.

People, if you have furniture you want fixed I will call and get it. I also do painting and paper hanging, graining and first class sign work. All work of the best and satisfaction guaranteed.

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