

AFRICAN STANLEY'S MARCH.

Haroo With Magazine Rifles.

Dr. Peters, the African Stanley, has reported his march across Africa. He started from Witu in the middle of July, and marched to Nago, on the Tana River, and thence to Engatana. Here he was delayed as there was a famine in the country, and he could get no food, so he had to get it up from Witu, together with boats to enable him to proceed, finally leaving Engatana in the middle of August. Following the course of the Tana River, which he crossed at or near Muni, all along the route he had great difficulty in getting food from the natives, as it appears the Arabs from Kau had preceded him, telling the natives not to sell any food to him; but they gave Dr. Peters as their reason for not letting him have food that an English expedition, under Smith, had lately passed up, and had bought up all available food, so that they had none left to sell. Consequently frequent small fights arose between his porters and the Wapocoro (the natives on the banks of the Tana River), in which some of the latter were killed. Between Massa and Korkora Dr. Peters received news from the natives of the attack on

THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION

under Smith by the Somalis, with whom Dr. Peters had made friends and a treaty while at Witu. He arrived at Odo Borum Ruva on the 20th of September, and there made a three weeks' halt, waiting for Captain Roust to join him with a fresh stock of beads, brass wire, and so forth, from Zambar, for use in the Masai countries; but Captain Roust failed to reach him, owing to sickness, which caused him to turn back. While waiting at Odo Borum Ruva Dr. Peters was warned on October 6 that the Galla tribe intended attacking him, so at 11 p. m. he crossed the Tana with 35 men, and went to them to try and come to peaceable terms. On his approach they attacked him, but were beaten off, the Sultan (Huya) being killed and seven of his followers, the rest running away. Dr. Peters captured the village, together with the Sultan's harem, and all the grain (83 boat loads), so he was well stocked with food for present needs. Dr. Peters then used the members of the harem for the purpose of making peace with the Gallas, sending them back in return for peace. In the meantime the Kavalalah Somalis had spread themselves on both sides of the Tana behind Dr. Peters,

CUTTING HIM OFF

from the coast, or news from the coast, and then it was that the report of his death first got about; and getting no news from Roust and no goods, he had to choose between returning and fighting his way through the Somalis, or to go on, even though he had no proper goods for use in the Masai land. He decided to go on with this fifteen loads of cloth only, and take his chance of getting through. He then entered on the vast plains of the Upper Tana, a very desolate place, which had forced back two previous expeditions (English, under C. Pigott and Smith), who, for want of food, had been obliged to turn back to Mombasa. Just here, at Murooi, eleven Wandorobho girls (Maia of the lower class) fell into the hands of Dr. Peters, and he at once sent them back to their people, thereby trying to make friends with the tribe, but this the Masai declined to do and attacked his camp, but were beaten off, several being killed in the fight, and Peters took from them 130 sheep, which again stocked his party with food, and so enabled him to push across these inhospitable plains, where others had failed for lack of food. During this last fight Peters had a narrow escape from being struck by a poisoned arrow, which passed through the side of his trousers without touching his leg and also, reconnoitering with only three or four of his Somali Askaris (armed guards) he was nearly captured by the Masai. On the 6th of November he arrived in

THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY

of Thaka, where no other white man or Arab had ever set foot, and the natives here were greatly astonished at the white man's appearance, especially his big boots, which they took for donkey's legs, thinking he had put them on for walking in, and also the rifles were mistaken for ordinary sticks. They took one of Peters's men prisoner and he was never seen again, and stole the donkeys, but he recaptured them, and retaliated, by taking 600 head of cattle and sheep from them, whereupon they asked for peace and demanded the return of their cattle, and, on Peters refusing to do so, they attacked him, but were beaten off, and were then attacked in turn by Peters, and seven of their villages burned and some 20 of the men killed. Peters then proceeded on his way, being harassed for some distance by these people, but he was fortunate enough

to always beat them off, thanks, no doubt, to his men being armed with magazine rifles. In the middle of November Peters arrived at the Ukamba Mountains, the country inhabited by the Mumbo tribe. Hereabouts, owing to the bad weather and heavy rains, some camels, donkeys, and his horse and dog died, as well as some of the porters. Finding it impossible to get across here, he followed the river to the south, and early in December reached Kitui plain, a sterile, uninhabited country covered with bush, and after travelling for some days through this plain he arrived, on December 12, in the country called Kikuyu, south of Mount Kenia, in the territory of the Imperial British East Africa Company, a lovely, fertile country, which apparently will grow anything. It took seven days to march across this part, always

COMPELLED TO FIGHT

his way in self defence, and killing numbers of the inhabitants, and on December 20 reached Masailand proper, among the Likipia tribe. They first agreed to mutual peace, but, in spite of this, could not help indulging their thieving propensities, and during the night stole two loads of cloth and fired arrows into Peters's camp. So he attacked them next day at 6 a. m., and had no fewer than three engagements with them that day, again being victorious, killing upwards of 150 of them, and making a fine haul of over 2000 head of cattle and sheep, also burning a place called El Beyet, on the Ngar Gobi. Peters in these three engagements lost some of his men killed. The Masai fought splendidly, but could not stand against the magazine rifles. Peters then proceeded to the north-east, along the Nguazo Nyiro (White River, Nguazo meaning river). The Masai, following, attacked them again on Christmas Eve, but after three hours' fighting were beaten off, only to attack again on the 26th of December, and again Peters succeeded in repulsing their attack, but was greatly exhausted, and had lost two men. Had the Masai continued to attack him they would doubtless have succeeded in annihilating his force, as his ammunition was giving out, fortunately they did not do so, and Peters was able to continue his march, and proceeded up the Nguazo River (or Black River) thence to the Nguazo Teem, down which he travelled to the Boringo Lake, which he reached on the 7th of January, 1890, and there hoisted the German flag. Early in February he reached Kwatelessa, and thence proceeded as far as the Wachores country or Akola, about six days journey from Emin's first station. Here he received news from the Uganda natives that Emin had

GONE AWAY WITH STANLEY.

He asked these people about the position of the Christian party in Uganda, and learned that they were taking refuge in the islands in Lake Victoria Nyanza, as they had possession of all the boats, and when unable successfully to resist the Arab faction were unable to retreat to the islands, where the Arabs, having no boats, could not follow them. Peters then marched slowly west towards the Nile, hoping news would overtake him. At this time a letter from Stanley addressed to the English expedition, which Stanley expected would be then at Ussoga, fell into Peter's hands, and as they had not arrived Peters opened it, and thus got the news he wanted. He then marched south-west to Uganda, and on the way received invitations from the Christians to come and assist them. At Ussoga Peters, on the 16th of February, slept in the place in which Bishop Hannington was murdered. On the 17th of February he crossed the Nile at Ripon Falls and marched into Uganda, the country being all laid waste through the frequent fighting of the rival parties. As he approached, the Arabs fell back on Unyoro, and on the 24th of Feb. when he reached Kissallo Sallo, four miles north of the King's residence, the King, and the Europeans who were in refuge with him, came on with Peters to the residence and took possession again. Peters then proceeded, and reached Mpwapwa on the 19th of June, where he found Emin, and stayed three days with him, eventually reaching the coast at Bagamoyo on the 16th of July with 30 porters and 10 Somalis of his force left. He crossed over to Zanzibar, and took his passage home in the B. I. S. N. Company's steamship Madura at Naples, en route for Germany, and so ended his eventful journey. Dr. Peters freely says that he fears no ill will to England, and thinks his journey and explorations may be of service to English colonial enterprises. His health was excellent throughout, and he had only three days' fever. As to the necessity of fighting so often, Dr. Peters states most emphatically that he never first attacked any tribe, for food or any other reasons, but only fought in self-defence.

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